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**THE  
ORIENTAL HERALD,**

**AND**

**Colonial Intelligencer :**

**CONTAINING**

**A DIGEST OF INTERESTING AND USEFUL INFORMATION**

**FROM THE**

**BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES**

**AND**

**THE EASTERN NATIONS.**

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**VOL. III.—JANUARY to JUNE.**  
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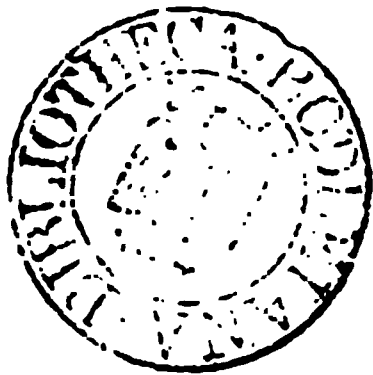
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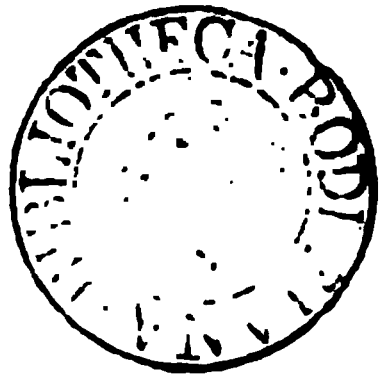
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**1839.**

**LONDON .**

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# THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

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## THE NATURAL RESOURCES, COMMERCE AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIA.

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We have assumed two positions. The one, that Russia is the representative of a profound theory of despotism;\* the other, that she seeks to pursue her conquests to the limits of the world. Independently of the fact of her present demonstrations on our Indian frontier, we have asserted the opinion that it is for Great Britain in the name of the universal liberties of nations to oppose her progress, to cut short her triumphal march, and to repel the wave of her insolent and encroaching advances even to the boundaries of her natural and savage confines.

Mankind should never allow themselves to sink in oblivion to the axiom, that it is the political circumstances of to-day that superinduce the political contingencies of to-morrow; that it is the present which contains the mould of the future; that the existing freedom of countries is the donation of by-gone patriotism. The civilization of Europe at the present hour is beyond a doubt attributable to the apostles of genius and human greatness of the fifteenth century. What in commerce, in art, in learning, or luxuries, she is at the existing period, she is not through the agency of any living law, but through the vitality of the institutions of the past. As in the other important relations of the social element, so in politics, a single political reality floats on through centuries; one empire subverted or newly raised changes the condition of the world. The history of sieges and of the triumphs and defeats of armies is momentous, not from any barren recitals of slaughter and devastation, but from the principle of modification to the destinies of nations at large contained in each individual result. In a state of things wherein forms are eternally fluctuating, it is for the statesman to watch

\* "If," says Gibbon, "a line of separation were drawn between the civilized and the savage climates of the world; between the inhabitants of cities, who cultivated the earth, and the hunters and shepherds who dwelt in tents; Attila might aspire to the title of supreme and sole monarch of the barbarians towards the east: it is difficult to circumscribe the dominion of Attila over the Scythian deserts; yet we may be assured, that he reigned on the banks of the Volga"!

"In all their invasions," proceeds the same authority, "of the civilized empires of the south, the Scythian shepherds have been uniformly actuated by a savage and destructive spirit."

for and pursue the moment of consecrating them to some grand and general advantage. In the universe of politics, let us be assured either freedom will stamp them or oppression—either civilization or barbarism. It is in moments of supineness of either principle that an altar has raised itself to one deity or the other. It was when Greece was lost in all lethargy of liberty that Rome overcame her; it was when Rome herself was lost to the recollection of the very principle which served to her as the foundations of power that the Goth revelled amid the splendours of her capital. It is in the activity of both that the conflict becomes formidable—that the destinies of man are on the die: such a moment we conceive will prove the present. Great Britain engaged in a struggle of supremacy with Russia, the principles in reality at issue are freedom and absolutism, and with these as we have previously assumed, all that virtue can accomplish for the species, or all that degradation can deny. For a moment to indulge in abstruser speculations, freedom, it may be urged, is not an empty sound; it is the standard of positive good to the human family; in its degree it is the criterion of a nobler and more perfect realization of felicity. Despotism and bondage, on the other hand, are the conditions of positive ill. If to no greater excess, yet to the extent of erecting barriers to the progress of human developement, of enchaining thought, of flinging manacles over the faculties, of producing a blank where existence might be full of emotion and idea. Is it nothing to us whether a glorious jubilee of the arts, the sciences, and of philosophy shall obtain in the world, or that a gaunt demon being permitted to walk over the heights of human intellect, neither art, neither science, nor philosophy shall exist, but in their place darkness and void! The appalling truth is, the bondage and slavery of the masses of society is not so agonizing a malady in itself, as in its after-births; it is the second pang which is more excruciating than the first. All history illustrates the conclusion, that the first removes from barbarism have been only coincident with relaxations in the reins of political power; the earliest scintillations of art were but the first tremors in the dawn of popular freedom. Modern history and ancient, is but the repetition in various modes of this singular and irrefutable opinion. Far as human enquiry can penetrate through the mists and mysteries of eastern records, it is perceivable, science and commerce, and, in short, the general prosperity of the millions, were only coeval with general rights and immunities. When freedom was abroad, religion was pure; men's thoughts were more proximate to the divinity they worshipped. Formularies—the more outward rites and ceremonies of faith, were the growth of subsequent periods, when bondage, when despotism exercising their hard influences upon the heart, the human spirit exchanged its etheriality for concreteness, and its images following the law of its own mutations became concrete, and clayey and palpable likewise, even to conjuring up incarnations of the Great Spirit of the universe and of destroying its unity, to the extent the odious and revolting monstrosities of oriental mythology so horribly asseverate. What despotism brought about in the East, it effected in Egypt. Those monuments of human labour—of toil—of bondage which so many thousands of years have resisted the action of the elements, assert not so much the majesty of man as his degradation. The pyramids recall no conception of freedom; they endure to admonish the human race of the effects of power held in a single grasp; to engrave as it were on the

visage of time the insufferable cruelties and afflictions of thralldom. How different the contemplations of Greece! Precisely as her liberty became more absolute, the more she excelled in those prodigies of intellect which have made her name immortal; and passing from Greece to Rome, from Rome overthrown and ensepulchred in the fifth, to her resurrection from the tomb in the fifteenth century, the same circumstances resulting from the same law are manifest. To the extent that the principle of popular liberty illumined the world with the rays of science and philosophy, has despotism quenched them. Rome—and in successive rotation the countries indiscriminately of the world freed—and life and immortality were upon all; but Rome and under similar contingencies the several countries of the world enslaved, and memory is but a dark and an ignoble dream. Ten centuries, and the waves of barbarism and tyranny swept within their cold and pulseless depths, all the genius which had animated nations—all the emanations and verifications of mind. What remained was an expanse of physical phenomena. The test of corporeal strength, the gratification of corporeal appetites, to the total absence and annihilation of higher instincts—these were the evidences of the Middle Ages—of that era in which the influence in the ascendant was—the Hun, was that, which yesterday wrestled with and overthrown, to-day seeks to develope itself anew, to resume the conflict—to struggle against freedom, even till it shall again sit within the towers and upon the battlements of universal civilization.

But having thus loitered amid the calm and sequestered retreats of sober and more philosophic meditation, it is time to enter upon the active and less distant interests of the question. The reflections which have occupied us, will scarcely, we imagine, be deemed out of place, as they are necessarily but the thoughts and transcripts of feeling afloat upon the surface of the general mind. A question of war must inevitably be associated with calculations beyond the immediate result of a battle or a campaign successfully waged or maintained. It must bring with it issues of political and commercial importance, hence social, hence consequences affecting the general weal and condition of society, or we have expended our powder and pointed our bayonets to no purpose. We take it for granted the intellectuality of the present age will not be satisfied by an excitement purely physical, and that in casting up the account of the naval and military strength of nations, it will not be for the barbarian-speculation of how many soldiers we may afford should be cut down, but for a far higher and nobler object. In confronting Russia, it is not after all for the sake of mere sanguinary purposes; it is in fact, in assertion of the very principle by which the ferocities of human nature are mollified and subdued. A plain strewn with the whitening bones of a myriad Muscovites would not aid in the promotion of the grand cause of civilization, without the sovereign presence of civilization to assuage the horrors it could not utterly prevent. In fine, we would observe, that it is for the dignity of the nineteenth century to remember that it is not Russia, but the occult influences for which she stands the actual and bodily witness, that the superior countries of the earth are called upon to unite in resistance.

What the degree and intensity of that resistance should be, will be best ascertained by a comparative review of the powers and resources of the respective champions. Let it be confessed, Russia comes at once before the mind as an immense idea and spectacle of power. Stretch-



ing over an area of three hundred and sixty-eight thousand square miles, in her is beheld an empire, comprehending one half of Europe, a third of Asia, and a ninth part of the habitable globe. To the north losing herself among the snow-plains of the Arctic Ocean; her southern boundary claims for its girdle portions of the most exquisite regions of the European and Asiatic worlds; while on the west having "advanced her frontier, in sixty-four years, eight hundred and fifty miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and Paris;"—the line which circumscribes her in the East—too uncertain to be defined—fluctuates while it enlarges with time, furnishing matter for the retrospect, that since the period of Peter the Great, "she has approached four hundred and fifty miles nearer to Constantinople; having possessed herself of the capital of Poland, has advanced within a few miles of that of Sweden; and extending her huge limits forward a thousand miles in the direction of Persia, is enabled to find, that the regiment stationed at her furthest frontier post on the western shore of the Caspian, has as great a distance to march back to Moscow, as onward to Attock, on the Indus, and is actually further from St. Petersburg than from Lahore, the capital of the Seicks."

Of a dominion, extending over the vast surface of territory here signified, it is easy to perceive the advantages of soil and climate must be immense; and in alluding to the natural powers of wealth possessed by this gigantic empire, it will scarcely be forgotten, that the question is not what its realized riches are to-day, but what they are probable to become on the morrow. For ourselves, we are not of those who assert that every thing in Russia appears the subservient of despotism, although, contrariwise, we feel disposed to maintain that her despotism is of that order which subserves all things—bends all things to its interests and purposes. From the affrightening deserts of Siberia, whose climate in some parts—so rigorous as to be considered sufficient for the punishment of the greatest of crimes—for example, to the north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude, and to the east of the Jenisei, where all culture ceases—to the delicious vallies between the mountains of Taucida and the Black Sea, and which, on the contrary, are of so astonishing fertility, as never to require the arts of tillage, to induce them to yield their prodigal abundance to heightened exuberance, is a continuous range of the several varieties of soil and temperature on the face of the globe. Accordingly, it is found that all the botanic bounties of nature seek in the bosom of the Russian empire an indigenous growth, or receive a guarantee of successful culture.

In the north, the centre, and southern regions, exist forests that, by the foot of man, have never been penetrated, now to be turned to account in the dock-yards of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, or, again, to be applied to internal and domestic necessities. While such are the more giant features of her soil, the prolific tracts between the Don and the Volga, present pictures of unexceeded pasturage, or of products which, recalling the memory of the most gifted climes of the earth, enable the senses to revel in the luscious recollections of the pomegranate, the fig, and the olive. The theme, however, of the natural resources of affluence possessed in the aggregate by Russia, is far too great in magnitude, to allow of any attempt, in these pages, to minute specification. Suffice it the mind of the reader follow with his eye, the map of her comparatively limitless boundaries, survey her end-

lessly extended shores, frequently hollowed by indentations, designed by the ordination of nature for immense receptacles of naval armaments; or, pursuing the course of its observation, behold with emotion—an emotion of wonder, if not of dread—her mountains, and rivers, and seas—all teeming with the latent elements of certain and positive opulence, and only awaiting the activity of human industry, to confer upon it practical importance. In fine, what of all the productions of the globe do we here find wanting? Abounding in the sources of affluence of all kinds, even the two seas of the gloomy Siberia throng with monsters productive of oil; while the plains of the empire, every where covered with innumerable flocks, from the camel to the rein-deer—even its icy deserts are peopled by wild animals, whose fur is a chief export over Europe. But, in enumerating the intrinsic resources of wealth peculiar to this extraordinary empire, it would be impossible to overlook her subterranean treasures. “From north to south,” writes an attractive and eloquent historian, “the Great Oural opens to all the wants, and to all the passions of the Russians, its inexhaustible mines of iron, of copper, of platina, of silver, and even of gold.” In the same manner, the ranges of the Altai present a profusion of precious substances\*—among them, gems of infinite value, and in whose glowing classification are comprised emeralds, hyacinths, topazes, amethysts, and garnets—the beryl, chrysolite, and onyx, red and green jasper, the opal, and above all, the beautiful lapis lazuli. Neither is the mineral wealth of this dominion a subject worthy of less regard, or of its mineral earths, in which instances, as sulphur, alum, sal ammoniac, and natron, it abounds. Rock salt forms a conspicuous feature in several parts of Siberia.†—Coal is rare, but even this commodity, which the agency of steam is converting into a source of such surprising value, is lodged in the strata near Lake Baikal, as well as in those of the luxuriant *Steppe* between the Don and the Volga.

Thence, the natural picture of Russia, must be admitted to be grand and affluent in the extreme. At one view, presenting the spectacle of seas filled with marine monsters; again, lakes, covering and relieving the monotonous aspect of deserts; again, of rivers, which, through the means of canals, enable, or in the future, will enable, a continuous link of connection throughout the extent and to the extremes of the empire. At another view are mountains, whose interior caverns, replete with the most precious metals, their exterior spectacle exhibits all the varieties of vegetable, from the pine of the north, to the birch, requiring the mildest of temperatures. On a new aspect, are vallies, suited to the cultivation of all species of grain, and the most important results of husbandry; or woods filled with game, or waters abounding with the piscatory tribes, whose substances offering, in one instance, a cheap and useful physical aliment, are equally applicable as a channel and element of commerce.

\* In 1828, was found, near Mouvewka, a splendid crystal, weighing upwards of six pounds, and measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  English inches in length, and 10 in circumference. It is preserved in the Mineral College of the Board of Mines.

† The lakes of Kosiak, Karasback, Kalkaman, &c., are conspicuous for their saline phenomena. In no part of the world, it is asserted, does a similar characteristic to the same extent exist. In summer, when the process of evaporation by the sun's rays has taken place, the eye here beholds what may be described shoals and eminences of salt, wearing the appearance of snowy shelves and icebergs.

Such, then, being the magnificent arena on which nature herself has raised the altar of Russian power, the interesting inquiry which remains is the genius which presents to convert the propitiousness of circumstances to its sovereign will,—to combine and consolidate them. And of this, readily it may be answered, the world has not now to be initiated in its first lesson. On the strictest survey of the events of history, it may be asserted, that since the period of Peter, the organizers of her power have been actuated by a single prevailing impulse—the extension of the limits of dominion, an unprovoked system of aggression on those of other countries; and with these distinguishing traits, combining a model of internal government, which, whether eventually ordained to be in realization of its final object, offers, at least, grounds for the suspicion that in that object is comprised the hypothesis and hope of an universal subjugation of the species to an undivided will.

“The government of Russia” writes an authority, “appears always to have been despotic, and we have no traces of any legislative power distinct from that of the sovereign.” Of the forty-eight lieutenancies into which independently of Poland, the country is divided, there is no instance of power under any phase of relaxation; the whole internal political expanse of Russia is—despotism! a despotism of the sword gleaming over the head of the most unrelieved and terrible serfage that exists. But it would be supererogatory to expatiate on a theme which already has attracted to it the abhorrence of the civilized world. Mankind, if they are cognisant of any fact in the political history of the period, know that Russia is but another name for thralldom—for boundless thralldom—thralldom which explains itself in a word from the fact, that if such a phenomenon *can* be, is an essence rather than a modification.\* Hence, this conclusion is immediate, that in drawing the rays of authority to a focus; as an effect of this thralldom, the powers of the empire concentrating in a single volition, certain advantages over the more moderate institutions of the states of Europe are obtained. It is in vain at this stage to argue that an empire of slaves can never compete in supremacy with freemen. It is admissible that a consolidation made up of so diverse forces and substantial elements of power as of which Russia presents the conception, must be stupendous in itself and in degree. The fact is not, the degree of energy in the masses compared with the masses of other countries; but the energy of the single directing volition over those masses, compared with the so frequently detached directing influences of nations that are free. This is the way in which to calculate the relative power; the political, contradistinguished from the abstractedly intellectual, superiority of Russia; this is the point of view from which to estimate her comparative capabilities.

Without puerility it may be confessed, that to conceive Russia

\* An English nobleman in a recent tour explains, that each of the several jurisdictions into which it is separated, is ruled over by a civil-military governor, whose palaces, courts, officers, troops—all are on the footing of absolute sovereignty, a more striking characteristic too is, the relation in which each governor stands in to the emperor, at whose immediate instance he is elevated or depressed in *public* which of course signifies the imperial favor, thus reviving to imagination the authority of the Cæsars. France, it may be alleged, has its centralizations of governing influence, but between France and the present instance there is this difference, the difference between a principle of popular representation and its absence, and of a public press, and the total extinction of all public opinion.

fully is to have unravelled the complexities of a very profound problem. There is no doubt the idea relative to her nearly on every mind is a contradiction; at one moment an image of power, the next of weakness. Perhaps, the veritable solution is, in her simultaneous features of both; and the abstract truth to arrive at that, as she is strong in her despotism, so is she weak in the various results of slavery. In the ratio that slavery destroys all moral, all intellectual activity, leaving nothing but the bare passive and mechanical agencies of men's physical nature, is it presumable, Russia is despotically powerful, and to all consequences of freedom utterly weak. The passivity of the serfs of Russia is in inverse degrees the power of the despot. In this case, not only the lives and property of men are at his disposal, but their industry likewise, and accordingly in Russia, all the latent and all the developed wealth, all the directions and progresses of husbandry, manufactures, and commerce, in short, the united faculties of the empire are in one custody. On which the suggestion naturally arises, for the purposes of military dominion, is not this as it should be?

It is allowed, the general question of civilization is interested in the conversion of the Russian millions, but alluding to Europe, the point of interest simply resolves itself into an admeasurement of Russian power. Now, recurring to our subject, it may be acknowledged that Russian power is an inclusive idea with military dominion, whence the illustration, that as an army is best constituted under a single leader, so is it consonant with the scheme of Russian power that her strength and capacity will best exhibit themselves under the auspices of a single sovereignty. The genius which animates Russia is not of the arts, of the sciences, of aught that ennobles or elevates man in the rank of his own species, but conquest; and the least sagacious of politicians may perceive that to effect vast military conquests a captain is not in want of artists or artisans, but soldiers. It is to little purpose to insinuate that even soldiers must be found in sustenance; that even men, with no other characteristic in common with their race, but sensual organs, must yet be provided with the exigencies of these. In the first place, and the observation is comparative, how wide the difference of wealth to be expended in the sustenance of soldiers, and the growing demand for luxuries which in so brief a term become necessities required among the classes of a civil community. Besides, of all the military ranks of Europe, the Russian soldier it is notorious, is the worst paid and subsisted.\* Independently of the truism that an invading army is calculated to advance fewer demands upon the state, than the resisting force, it is ascertained that the maintenance of a standing army to Russia, is obtained at a less outlay than is the case in reference to England or any country of the continent. Nevertheless, to meet even this comparatively nominal outlay, Russia is compelled to bring certain degrees of industry into operation. At this point also, Russia finds that at this stage even military dominion must yet abstract from itself certain civil elements; that it must yet deduce from its armed ranks peasants to follow the plough, artisans to work in factories, and still worse, merchants to conduct a foreign commerce. For, there exists this hypothesis in reference to Russia, that in proportion as she has few demands in

\* The money in which Russia pays her legions is only one-fourth of its nominal value. In paper, a rouble is worth a franc; in silver, four francs.

her own population, does she require commercial exchanges with foreigners. Ireland is a case in point. Ireland, with proportionably the largest amount of agricultural wealth of any country, yet subsists in her own population on the poorest products. And as she exports she is enabled to live ; which in turn is the fact as affects Russia: for, abridge the commerce of Russia—annihilate her channels of foreign interchange, and her power is a spectre.

But in this necessity of Russia to give scope to certain modifications of national industry, presents in the long run, the cure of her enormous vice—the cure which is the downfall of her stupendous structure of despotism. From Carthage to the hour of American independence, we fancy we are correct in the assumption that a growing development of maritime energies is a one unvarying assurance of the growing accession of popular liberties. And the reason is no enigma. It is the ocean, boundless in its fetterlessness, that supplies the bosom of man with its most irradicable impressions of freedom. A first view—a first participation in its wild spurning of tyranny, and the bond which would enthrall the human heart drops off. Man, then, commences to feel the first stirrings of self-reliance. Deriving his example from the floods, he becomes defiant of oppression ; and, hence, political enfranchisement ! Following the natural law of existence, thus doubtlessly will it arrive to Russia. It is in the very necessities of commerce reside the earliest genius of her eventual emancipation. Were the impossibility conceivable, that she could exist independently of commerce, perhaps imagination could not affix terms to the duration of despotism. But as it is, a mind occupied in the enquiry, will perceive, that she possesses no internal sources of dissolution like this external one ; in a word, that it is commerce—commerce which will overthrow her.

And not less marvellous is it to record that a mania-like fatality is hurrying her on to an encouragement of every description of commercial enterprise. A recent tourist informs the world, that the present Autocrat is animated by excessive desires for everything maritime ; that his most scrupulous attention is to be found in the naval arsenals and dock-yards of the empire. It is true, something less abstract than mere love of commerce is at the present era, the motive to be assigned for this marked predilection. England may safely take for granted that the design is in motives against herself: that in the wide domain of her insolence and extravagance the northern monster contemplates the hour when a broadside from a Russian line-ship, shall dispute with her the supremacy of the seas. Again: in the more pacific relations of the subject, it would be a dullard indeed, who should not decipher that in the extraordinary application to the interests of the sale, and also manufacture of merchandise, something more is meant than meets the eye ; that England again is the rival, who, rankling within her to the heart, she anticipates to supplant.

We have previously asserted and we may be pardoned for reiterating the assertion, that without a particle of native instincts of genius, she contrives yet to turn genius of all kinds to her advantage. In proof of which is the fact, that she has even learned to find her account in the importation of the several varieties of British machinery. So active in fact, is the spirit in all respects of manufactures and commerce which animates her, that she is maturing a plan of systematised agency, by *which the latest patents in art of all kinds—mechanical skill, and the*



last improvements in manufactures are promptly made known to her. Lord Londonderry is our authority in saying, that the agents for these purposes are in each of the several capitals of the continent—in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as in the chief commercial towns throughout countries generally. The British merchant will, in short, be startled by learning that a view of the extent to which Russian commercial enterprise at present takes its range, furnishes matter for the opinion that already it practically and alarmingly militates against English interests. Political writers have for some time warned us, that in strictly commercial regards, Russia has succeeded in anticipating us. But we had still to discover that Russia herself is not only the incipient, but advanced nursery of manufactures; of manufactures in cotton, and wool, and silk, in those precisely which interfere vitally with Great Britain. The anxiety of the Russian Government to engage its subjects to enter into mercantile transactions, cannot be better exemplified than by the fact that to those who do so is extended the immunity of relief from taxes. In 1827 an Ukase issued guaranteeing this extraordinary privilege to members of the city guilds, and in 1835 a fresh one relieving them even of the local burden of municipal imposts. The celebrated work of M. Kruusenstern exhibits the most striking illustrations and details, on the progress of the education of operatives:\* while, the effect of those encouragements generally display themselves to a partial extent in the following tabular statement.

In 1834. Merchants in		In 1835.
First Guild	645	695
Second       ,,	1,491	1,547
Third         ,,	28,950	30,097
Peasants permitted to trade	4,604	4,992
Clerks               ,,	7,145	7,976

In the latter year there were thirty-five applications for patents relative to new inventions in manufactures; of which eleven were granted. Of manufacturing establishments alone, Russia already contains between six and seven thousand, in which are employed nearly three hundred thousand workmen. This amount is quite exclusive of those employed in mines, furnaces, and forges, &c., which average in proportionate numbers. Russia is solicitous also for the establishment within herself of commercial companies; and the success of an American association, whose stock at present double its original value, for the object of transactions in fur, has attracted the speculative adventure of other foreign capitalists.† In the course of one year recently seven other companies under various denominations have been brought under the auspices of the emperor; among which are to be reckoned three for spinning cotton at St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kalonga: two for improving sheep-fold in the provinces; two for the manufacture of cotton at Tzanick, besides a further one for plated goods.

\* In St. Petersburg there is a Technological school of 226 pupils.

† This company exports partly to Europe and partly to Kialkta, whence the fur is conveyed on to China. The annual export amounts to 2,150,000 roubles.

To the maintaining and perfecting the means of communication throughout the empire, the most sedulous attention of the Russian Government is also extended. Accordingly, we learn that the works of this description are in all parts vigorously prosecuted, that the new high road between Dunabourg and Kowno has just been completed, and several others already commenced. Speaking of companies, we find that at Odessa two have been promoted for Marine Insurance purposes, that the well known Steam-boat Company between Lubeck and St. Petersburg having launched a third vessel, has had its privileges prolonged for four years. Another association for improved rapid communication with the Baltic also appears on the list; as well as steam-boats on the Dnieper and Beresina, and 30,829 roubles have been appropriated to the establishment of a regular steam-boat communication between the ports of the Black Sea and those of the Sea of Azof.

It appears also that in the remotest part of Siberia a wool company was instituted in 1832, and so persevering has been the government in prosecuting its endeavours with regard to wool, that although thirty years have not expired since the first introduction of the breed of sheep considered the best in the strength and fineness of its staple, viz. the merino breed of Saxony, yet that after immense cost and expenditure of care and attention, the results are favorable in the extreme and such as to warrant the most flattering hopes for the future. This breed of sheep is now equally naturalised in lesser Russia, New Russia and on the shores of the Baltic. In Cherson alone the flock amounts to 250,000, to the same number in the Crimea, and in Catherinosloff to 750,000. In 1826, Odessa exported 18,000 poods of wool, at 10 rubles per pood; and in 1835, 116,000 poods at *thirty* rubles per pood. In 1832, our own merchants bought 1,400 poods, when the next year their purchases became extended to 37,668 poods, and in 1835, to 70,336 poods. In Taganrog the state of the sales was equally flourishing, also in Little Russia; while, in fine, the general export from Russia was in 1824, 3,500 poods, worth 600,000 rubles; and in 1835, 281,450 poods, realizing 1,557,866 rubles. The accounts of the increasing manufactures of cloth are not less interesting. Russia, it is at length known, carries on an extensive trade with China in cloth, also with Central Asia through Kialka and Orenburgh; but the more amazing fact remains to be told, of her supplying China with her own staple manufactures—with the once famous production of Chinese industry—nankeen!\* In cotton goods, stuffs, and nankeen the trade of Russia with China admits of the following view. In 1825, linen, 70,119 rubles; cotton stuffs, 1,248; cloths, 268,421. In 1835, linen, 203,115 rubles; cotton stuffs, 933,876; cloths, 2,266,641.

A further illustration to the same effect exists in the case of her trade with Asia, which in cloth alone, from 274,287 rubles worth in 1824, had advanced in 1833 to a value in the same coin of 1,618,383. Again, of manufactories not founded more than eighteen years, the results had advanced in the same rapid degrees of 1822—6½ millions of *arsheens*—two-thirds of which were reserved for the army—to the, in 1830, not a little astounding amount of eight millions of *arsheens*—two fifths of which went to supply the troops. The sources of information

\* Who shall deny Great Britain owes this striking reverse of the natural order of things to the so long tolerated pernicious privileges of the E. I. Company.

from whence we deduce the important details of wool and cotton, may be referred to likewise in the item of silk. In horticultural \* agricultural and in improvements in art of all kinds, Russia is greedily borrowing from other countries. She labours in the vocation of producing a state of things so new as shall present the conveniences without the inconveniences of existence; that is, a forced civilization, or rather, civilization without basis. Hence, in an enumeration with other instances, she affects Italy in the cultivation of the mulberry, and the education of the silk-worm, and France in the results of the loom. In 1837, the Crimea offered the spectacle of 835 feet of ground appropriated to the rearing of the insect, and 90,050 allotted to the growth of the mulberry. In 1829, Kherson produced silk to the amount of ten English pounds, *avoirdupois*, which in 1837 had augmented to forty pounds. The culture of the vine, too, is carried on in the southern provinces with certain present, and extensive prospects of future success. In 1837 the fruitfulness of the culture comprehended 62,363 *poods* of grapes, from which was extracted 1,111,209 *vedros* of wine, and 82,600 *vedros* of brandy. The important instances of sugar and indigo are also to be taken into her agricultural account, relative to which, if very superior advantages have not already accrued, the various qualities and powers of her soil are a sufficient guarantee.

Russian commerce, internally, is said to be in the best state. For the benefit of trade, nineteen fairs have been established in several principal towns, and thirteen in lesser ones; seven new bazaars have also been built in the former, and six in the latter. The exchange of both agricultural and manufacturing produce is much on the increase, and the proceeds of goods sold in 1837 exceed the sum total of the sales of the preceding year. At Nizny-Novogorod, the difference of the latter over the previous year was 9,272,345 roubles; at Kharskoff, 9,225,320 roubles; at Koursk 1,811,923 roubles; at Taganeog 323,345 roubles; at Tamboff 92,970 roubles; and at Jubit 1,137,127 roubles. The fair at Nizny-Novogorod is one of the most remarkable features of the empire. Attracting the commerce of the several countries of the Asiatic world, at its height it presents the most marvellous aspect imagination can conceive. The Oriental merchant of every denomination is there, in the several characteristics of his tribe or nation.—Caravans of camels from the *Steppes* of Tartary, find their way thither, pouring into its extensive receptacles, the produce or merchandise of all China, Persia, and Central Asia. The ancient and commercial kingdom of Bokhara finds also a channel in the great fair of Nizny-Novogorod, and its average exports are estimated at 10,000 *poods* of spun cotton, and 110,000 pieces of coarse cotton, cloth, and Oriental stuffs, valued at 50,000 rubles, besides about 200 *cachmere* shawls.—In the past year, the quantity of tea sent by China, amounted to the value of 28,000,000 rubles; and the total value of exports from Central Asia to this mart is computed at 3½ millions of rubles. The items of this singular traffic will scarcely fail to be received with interest, and the ensuing may be classed as the most important exports of Russia, in that direction:—

\* “Means have been adopted for encouraging horticulture, for which purpose model-gardens have been formed in the governments of Poltava, Penra, Kherson and the Tanrida.”

	Rubles.
Corn . . . . .	431,537
Leather . . . . .	616,523
Iron and Copper . . . . .	29,315
Metal Manufactures . . . . .	150,806
Cotton, &c. . . . .	1,797,647
Silk and Linen . . . . .	90,078
Cloths . . . . .	192,462
Tobacco, Gums, Drugs, Horses, Furs, &c. . . . .	843,280
<hr/>	
Total. . . . .	4,164,648

Imports from the *Steppes* consist of—

Cattle . . . . .	3,078,483
Wool and Cotton, from Bokhara . . . . .	1,827,258
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Total . . . . .	4,905,731

The mind is presented with a picture sufficiently wild, and, as it were, traced with the features of an almost supernatural freedom, in the habits, of those wandering tribes, over the ridges of the north of Asia, who, under the appellation of Khighises and Karassacks, class themselves among the traffickers with Russia. Without money, they know of no exchange but barter, and felicitous in their rude, almost incredible independence, are content when amassing wealth, it should be comprised in cattle. It is supposed their numbers amount to three millions, and their flocks of horses and of sheep, in the aggregate incalculable, are parcelled out into lots of ten, and even twenty thousand—each lot frequently the property of a single chieftain.

Returning, however, to our main theme, the total exports of Russia for the year 1836, assume something of the following character:—

Tallow, 40,732,356; Hemp, 19,221,322; Flax, 6,291,808; Copper, 9,364,065; Iron, 6,869,327; Cloth, 7,521,786; Bristles, 5,316,052; Raw Hides, 2,618,099; Potassium, 2,134,660 rubles. These form the chief items of a grand total of 129,601,862 rubles.

The imports of the same year are as follow:—

Spun Cottons, 48,418,476; Raw ditto, 5,262,880; Sugar unrefined, 37,343,543; Coffee, 4,316,995; Silks, 5,420,632; Woollen Goods, 6,174,867; Cotton Stuffs, 3,344,433; Hempen Stuffs, 520,083; Wines, 8,879,765; Gold and Silver, 2,948,450. Forming the chief items of a grand total of 180,913,929 rubles.

The Receipts of the Custom House, for the year 1835, were 46,763,444; and for 1836, 48,968,790; shewing an increase of 2,205,346 rubles.

The year preceding exhibits the following contrast: viz.—Exports, 1835, 107,033,563; Imports, 1835, 165,686,702. Increase of Exports in 1836, over those of 1835, 22,568,259 rubles. Increase of Imports in 1836 over those of 1835, 15,227,226.\*

From this enumeration, we shall confine ourselves in abstracting two instances for specific observation, viz. tallow and hemp. The former, as is sufficiently known, is an article of very great importance. The exports of this commodity from St. Petersburg alone, amount at an

\* Valuable, at the present moment, as the details of Russian commerce necessarily are, and pouring in upon us as they do in rich and multiplied profusion; yet our space forbids our entering upon them to any extent approaching the natural limits of the subject.

average to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 poods, of which the largest portion by far is brought to England, the remainder being exported to Prussia, France, the Hanse Towns, Turkey, &c. The other principal places in Russia from which it is exported, are Riga, Archangel, Odessa, Taganrog, Radriviloff and Kiachta. The annual amounts exported from these and other parts less important are estimated in the gross at 5,000,000 of poods. Hemp, likewise, is to be distinguished as one of the most important channels of Russian wealth. It is assorted according to its quality, into *clean hemp*, or firsts; *out-shot hemp*, or seconds; *half-clean hemp*, or thirds; and *hemp codilla*. It is brought to St. Petersburg from the interior beyond Moscow, by water, and its quality depends very much on the country in which it is produced. That of Karatshev is described as the best; next to this, that produced in Belev, the hemp from Gshatsk being considered inferior. Two large warehouses, called *ambares*, are built in St. Petersburg for the especial purpose of housing hemp. The total quantity exported is at present nearly two millions of poods.\*

From the scope of our observations it may therefore be gleaned, that although the realized wealth of this extensive division of the European and Asiatic hemispheres, is not at present on a footing with that of England or the Continent, in its respective countries, yet, that in the sources of wealth not even England in her colonies, nor any state of the civilized globe, contains more striking assurances. The reflection arrives with the observation, that Russia is only at the commencement of an era of improvement; and the recollection simultaneously presents itself, that in borrowing the civilization of other regions, she borrows a power with which to propel her barbarism; that she acquires a *new strength* with which to confront the principle of popular freedom. It is eminently erroneous, it may be asserted, to speak of Russia as a poor country. In every sense, nature has endowed her with a concentration as it were, of advantages. All that was required, was the *art* to turn those advantages to account; and in this respect the picture we have partially been enabled to unveil of the attention given to a development of her several faculties of industry—to the encouragement of agriculture, the establishment of factories, of means for the facilitation by steam and railroads between the several points of the empire, of communication, the attraction of foreign capital, and her ceaseless endeavours for promotion of commerce, internally and externally, must satisfy the most sceptical, that even if insignificant be the means and resources of Russia at the existing instance, yet that she is doubtlessly in progress to a realization of gigantic affluence—of stupendous resources—of capabilities in short for the means of conquest that have never been exceeded at least, and probably never rivalled.

Of the growing prosperity of Russia a proof may be taken from her increase in population. Previous to the era of her Grand Regenerator or it may be, political Originator, the first Peter, so little did her masses augment that the fact is among the striking axioms, of economical science, that at least to a certain stage, a country poor in created wealth, is poor likewise in population. On the contrary, from the accession of Peter, the augmentation of her numbers is clearly established, to an illustration of the accuracy of which opinion the following calculations may be adduced!

\* Sixty-three poods make an English ton.



From 1804 to 1814, 13,148,000 Births; 9,064,400 Deaths.—1814 to 1824, 14,798,000 Births; 8,994,000 Deaths.—1824 to 1834, 17,848,000 Births; 12,501,000 Deaths.

Increase of 1st period, 4,086,000; of 2d ditto, 5,804,000; of 3d ditto, 5,347,000.

Proportion of Births to Deaths. 1st Period, 147 to 100; 2d ditto, 164 to 100; 3d ditto, 146 to 100.

Up to the year 1819, statistical writers did not estimate the whole population at more than forty-six millions of souls; but in 1822, Balguy raised the estimate to fifty-four millions; after him, Hassel, to fifty-nine millions and upwards; and Malt Brun, in 1826, to fifty-nine millions at least. Great as this amount is in itself, yet it is admitted to be low relative to the superficies over which it spreads, which is not more than about a hundred and sixty-one persons to each square mile. It is calculated, however, that the Russian territory is capable of supporting a hundred and fifty millions of human beings, and its population to increase at the rate of half a million yearly.

But whatever the improvements, progress, or accumulating resources of Russia, the opinion never allows itself to be lost sight of, that those improvements, progress, or resources, are but in promotion of one unvacillating purpose—one fixed and darling aim. What that aim is, the universal consciousness of Europe declares; all mankind feel, that in Russia exists the arch-enemy of human rights. It would be late at this hour to speak of her military genius, or the elaborate care bestowed on her military organization. Of an empire which, in a word may be described, as one exclusively of soldiers, it would seem equally futile to present an enumeration of their specific numbers. The accounts of every traveller may be cited to prove, that the first moment of landing upon her shores, suffices to the conviction that all is under one grand principle of military surveillance—that education, the arts, the labours and exercises of ingenuity in all respects throughout the dominion, are directed to a single effect and intent. Since the period, a horde of Cossacks revelled under the walls of one of the fairest capitals of Europe; since the period when, like their barbarian forefathers of old, the Russians, under the ferocious Suwarrow, dyed the plains of Italy with their own, and the blood of their rivals, have the hopes, the passions, and designs of her government become yet more intent on military triumph. Hence, when all Europe disarmed its surplus legions, did she yet keep up and add to the amount of hers; hence, when Europe was in an almost universal sleep of peace, did she make the noise of her cannon resound now in Turkey, Poland, Persia, across the Caucasus, and restlessly, till she has bearded Great Britain herself to the chin before Herat. Thus, animated by an eternal and slakeless thirst for war, by one maddening and untiring resolution upon foreign aggression, it is not surprising that her army should comprehend the largest military phalanx in Europe, or, that its number should be estimated at the extraordinary amount of upwards of six, or almost on the verge of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN. The arrangement in its details of this surprising force, is, as gleaned from the writings of recent authorities, to the following effect:—

1. Imperial Guard in six divisions, three of infantry and three of cavalry, making sixteen battalions in all.

2. The Grenadier Corps formed into three divisions of infantry, each made up of twelve regiments and a division of light cavalry, made up of four regiments.

3. The six corps of the line and two batteries of horse artillery composed of fifteen foot each, of a division of light cavalry, made up of four regiments and three divisions of infantry, each of four regiments; in all twelve regiments, besides two battalions of foot and two of horse artillery.

The total six corps of the line are seventy-two regiments of infantry, twenty-four of cavalry, twelve batteries of horse, and ninety of foot, artillery.

4. The corps of cavalry reserve in two divisions, each of four regiments, and twelve batteries of artillery.

5. The reserve of the line, three divisions composed of twenty-four battalions.

To these there are to be added, the corps of the Caucasus,\* Siberia, and Finland, the troops of the interior, fifty battalions of horse militia, and one hundred and forty-six regiments of Cossacks.

The cavalry colonies of Russia are a feature perfectly peculiar. The celebrated Marshal Marmont, who, we believe, was sent on a mission from the French Government, to enquire into their character and results, is warm with regard to them in his praise. He is of opinion, that taken as a body there is no cavalry in Europe superior to them in all respects, and none so well mounted. The force of the colonies is five divisions composed of four regiments of twelve hundred effectives, besides depôt and reserve squadrons, and regiments of tradesmen and staff. Three divisions are cuirassiers and lancers, and the whole is considered to include 25,000 heavy cavalry.

From this branch of our subject it will be by no means irrelevant to diverge to the naval aspect of this power. There is to England no diagnostic more minatory in the state of the times, than the enthusiasm, almost frenzy, entertained by the present Autocrat for every thing of a maritime character. Of the principal Russian naval stations—the Baltic and Black Seas, it is stated they at present assemble fleets “amounting to about 45 heavy ships of the line, and 40 frigates.” The report afforded by Captain Crawford, of the naval force in the Baltic, in the year 1836, is to the effect of its consisting of three 3-deckers, rated 110 guns; six 2-deckers, carrying 84 guns; and eighteen of 14 guns; a rasee of 56 guns; a frigate of 52 guns; seventeen frigates of 44 guns; three large corvettes, and a number of smaller vessels, all well manned.

In conclusion, it may be advanced, that the statesman would be short-sighted indeed, who mistaking the present aspect and condition of Russia, for the height in power and resources she is rapidly on the march to, should pause in an active course of operations, to dream that it were wisdom to postpone to the bosom of the future, opposition to the scheme of her dark and remorseless ambition. As to the

\* According to recent intelligence, the Russian force under Lieut. General Golovine, had been reinforced by 10,000 men, and that of the Black Sea, under General Grabbe, by 8,000 men. The two forces comprising 75,000 regular troops, 30,000 Cossacks, and the garrisons of 6,000 men. Thus employing against the brave Circassians, an army of no less than 111,000 troops.

† Cronstadt is upon a bank of sand, an irregular triangle, about 10,000 houses. The military and naval port can hold forty vessels of the first class. The middle port is the same size, and the third Port can receive 1000 ships of inferior tonnage. Three hundred pieces of cannon are mounted on the outer port.—*Lord Londonderry's Tour.*

## THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

### No. XIII.—DESULTORY REMARKS UPON THE OFFICE OF CHAPLAIN TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

The Clerical Establishment of the East India Company though still very small, has been considerably enlarged of late years; and while those who have had any experience in the duties of a minister of the gospel at home, must suffer many privations, and accustom themselves to an almost totally different mode of life, still there is much to interest their minds, and employ their time in a residence in India. The salaries annexed to the office of chaplain in the Company's territories are sufficient to afford a comfortable maintenance, but nothing more; and excepting in Calcutta the additions derived from marriage-fees is so trifling as not to be taken at all into consideration. A chaplain upon his first appointment receives about six hundred pounds a year, which is subsequently augmented to a thousand; and he may now, perhaps, look forward to some of the dignities which the Indian Church in its present constitution will confer. Indeed there seems to have been somewhat of hardship in the way in which patronage has been bestowed; and that men who have slaved in the vineyard all day should not have been chosen for the mitres conferred at home upon persons wholly unacquainted with the pastoral wants of the country. So much praise however cannot be given to the home authorities for the manner in which their patronage has been employed. It is very singular since a boon companion or other disreputable member of the church has been appointed to either of the three presidencies; and the most that can now be charged against the clerical establishment of India, is in some cases a mistaken zeal, which sometimes defeats the object which it was intended to attain.

An appointment at either of the presidencies is a matter of uncertainty, and the chaplain upon his arrival in India is usually sent to some distant station, where he is utterly devoid of all companionship with members of the clerical profession, and can meet with few or none whose studies, tastes, and pursuits have in any degree resembled his own. A clergyman often feels very deeply the want of sympathy on the part of his associates, and in some instances the consciousness of loneliness in the midst of a crowd, induces him to retire almost wholly to himself; the presence of a chaplain at a station being sometimes only known by the zealous performance of the duties of his office. There is indeed considerable difficulty in marking out the path which is most desirable for a clergyman to pursue with respect to society. His presence at all the gaieties of a station, however innocent and harmless they might be, would tend to lessen the respect for his cloth, while his entire withdrawal from all social meetings is certainly disadvantageous; it tends in the first instance to establish a clique or religious clique, composed of persons who make great pretensions, and who in rendering their circle exclusive, deprive the rest of the community of any opportunity of spiritual profit, not attainable by attendance at church.

state of our own naval armaments and position, it is universally acknowledged not to be either what our dignity or safety renders necessary. Without following in the stream of vehement declamation, of which some instances on the subject exist to warn us, it may yet be deliberately contended, that to prevent war is, according to Lord Bacon, to be prepared for war; and that to preserve the peace of the world, no British minister should suffer to pass with impunity, the slightest indignity cast on our national honour.

In the last war we employed never more than 50,000 able-bodied men in our ships of war; but at present our naval strength, independent of the merchant service, is not more than twenty-one thousand seamen. Our mercantile navy is computed at 170,000 men; and whatever may be the opinions of others, we shall not, for our own part, forbear inclining to the belief, that in a naval encounter with Russia, or any one nation of the Continent, the British sailor, taken from whatever quarter, will be still true to his nature, which, as a sailor, we believe superior to any thing of the kind, on, above, or under earth.

But it is not in Europe, or on our own shores, Great Britain will have to confront Russia. We may take for granted, that it is in the East the battle of European privileges will have to be waged. To the effect of aiming a death-blow against the interests of England, the attempts of the political monster will be, as they ever are, at first insidious, then brazenly overt. With the acuteness peculiar to her dark and gloomy genius, Russia has penetrated the truth, that in her commerce resides the strength of England. To confront—to undermine her in her commerce, is therefore the point to which her first machinations and energies are directed. For this is it, she endeavours to rival us in our manufactures, and to this intent attempts the ruin of our commerce, by every injurious prohibitory enactment her guileful ingenuity can devise. But, let her tremble in the recollection, that verily, she is nothing but a victim at our mercy; that we have nothing more to do than close our ports to her produce—but to deny to her the *present* advantages of that commerce she would so basely eventually annihilate—to behold her prostrate in the dust. As it is, we say, it is time the thoughts of our merchants should direct themselves to other sources, in many branches of our commerce; and, on the opinion of competent judges, should look to Turkey in her fine olive oil, for a substitute of the tallow of Russia, and to our possessions in India for hemp.\*

\* Hemp, the *Cannabis Sativa* of Linnæus is a native of India, and supposed to have been brought thence to Europe. In Bengal it has been cultivated from remote antiquity, but not, as in Europe, for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth and cordage. In the Hindoo economy it serves as a substitute for malt; a favorite intoxicating liquor, called *banga*, being produced from it. It is applied, we have understood, to a similar use in Egypt. It may not be impertinent to our subject at large, to close this note with the following observations from Mr. Tooke's book on high and low prices. "The price of hemp," says that writer, "fluctuated very much during the war. In consequence of difficulties in the way of its importation, it stood at a very high level from 1808 to 1814. This was the principal circumstance that originally brought iron cables into use; and the extent to which they are now introduced has contributed materially to diminish the consumption and importation of hemp."

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An appointment at either of the presidencies is a matter of uncertainty, and the chaplain upon his arrival in India is usually sent to some distant station, where he is utterly devoid of all companionship with members of the clerical profession, and can meet with few or none whose studies, tastes, and pursuits have in any degree resembled his own. A clergyman often feels very deeply the want of sympathy on the part of his associates, and in some instances the consciousness of loneliness in the midst of a crowd, induces him to retire almost wholly within himself; the presence of a chaplain at a station being sometimes only known by the zealous performance of the duties of his office. There is indeed considerable difficulty in marking out the path which it is most desirable for a clergyman to pursue with respect to society. His presence at all the gaieties of a station, however innocent and harmless they might be, would tend to lessen the respect for his cloth, while his entire withdrawal from all social meetings is certainly disadvantageous; it tends in the first instance to establish a clique or religious coterie, composed of persons who make great pretensions, and who in rendering their circle exclusive, deprive the rest of the community of every opportunity of spiritual profit, not attainable by attendance at church.



There can be nothing in reality more anti-christian than the determination but too often manifested, to avoid all intercourse with persons whose religious views do not coincide with the strict ideas entertained by others belonging to the same church. It is at variance with that universal charity preached by the great founder of our religion, and which should regulate every thought and feeling of those who profess to believe in and follow his precepts. Without entering into any question concerning the misemployment of time, at balls and gaieties of any kind, it may be said that it is quite sufficient for those who have tender consciences upon such subjects, and who really believe that they are committing sin in frequenting places of public amusement, to remain away from them. But with this they are not content, they go much farther, denouncing as utterly reprobate, all who indulge in what they are pleased to term forbidden things, and doing great injury to religion by displaying it in a revolting form. They should consider that in India especially, when a complete separation takes place between those who cling to the vanities of the world, and those who have given them all up for conscience' sake, the former are left utterly without the chance of benefiting by sober conversation, since they have not, as in England, the resource offered by other professing christians who do not carry their views quite so far. Hypocrisy in religion is perhaps much less frequent than is usually supposed, and those who have been close observers of mankind, will generally give credit for perfect sincerity to persons who voluntarily embrace a strict mode of life, not unattended with disadvantage to themselves, and certainly distasteful to others. But while they feel convinced that they are pursuing the right path, they should pity rather than condemn those who have not yet found it, and who fancy that they may be equally acceptable in the eyes of the Creator. If a clergyman possessed the means of rendering his home agreeable, and of establishing conversaziones of a serious, but not of a strictly religious nature, it would do much towards the infusion of a kind spirit throughout the society, and of inducing many to think very deeply upon subjects to which they have previously given little consideration. Hitherto the customs and usages of India have been against cheap and intellectual amusement. Dinners and suppers have only been thought worthy of attendance, but no persons could with a better chance of success introduce tea parties, in which science, astronomical and botanical science especially, and natural history, might be brought in aid of an exposition of the wonderful works of God. Clergymen in India should not disdain those popular arts which would render their society courted, and which, without compromising themselves in any way, or derogating from the character which it is their duty as well as their interest to preserve, would prevent the estrangement between themselves and the gayer portion of their flock which forms at present so great a barrier to religious improvement. A microscope on an extensive scale, and a few of those amusing experiments in chemistry, which tend so much to the advancement of science at home, together with the developement of the natural productions of India, would blend instruction and entertainment very judiciously together; and ultimately prove highly beneficial in exalting the pursuits of the young and idle, and bringing forward many of the neglected treasures of the richest soil in the world.

The Padre, as he is called in India, is always a personage whom the natives are inclined to regard with very great respect; all castes and

classes, both of Mahomedans and Hindoos, are highly religious people ; and nothing so strongly tends to exalt the European character in their eyes, than attendance at public worship, in an edifice built expressly for the purpose, a church worthy of the notions they themselves entertain of the great Creator of the world. They look up to the officiating clergyman as a man whom they would feel inclined to reverence, and there can be very little doubt, that had the life of the late lamented Bishop Heber been spared, his example would have produced the most beneficial results to the community at large. It would require perhaps the talents as well as the zeal of that amiable and accomplished man, to effect the object for which he was so eminently qualified : but though few may be equally gifted, his example should be followed by all, who to the learning necessary to their profession, possess cultivated minds. The house of the clergyman should be the resort of Mahomedans and Hindoos, Jew and Gentile, and he should especially endeavour to induce the higher classes to attend at all the social meetings held there.

A clergyman soon after his arrival in India has the mortification to discover that he cannot make converts of his own servants, and that unless he should be content with an inferior class of domestics, and run the risk of being compelled to support them whether they turn out well or ill, he must be content to have pagans and infidels about him. It is useless to try to begin with the lower and uneducated classes of adults, and hitherto little or no attempt has been made to effect the conversion of the higher orders. The first step would certainly be to conciliate them, to enlarge their minds, to direct their tastes to higher objects than those which have hitherto occupied both ; and to show the character of the Christian pastor in its brightest point of view. Natives of rank would be proud and pleased by any attention upon the part of the Padre, who, if well-versed in the language, would have frequent opportunities in adverting to the Scriptures, to sow good seed, and without any formal pretensions to the character of a teacher, would in all probability do much towards effecting the end in view. The small progress, which notwithstanding the zealous efforts of numbers of pious men, Christianity has hitherto made in India, shows that there is some defect in the system. There is a wide field open for the labors of those who earnestly desire to confer the inestimable blessings of the gospel upon men whose gross religious delusions lead to an incalculable sum of misery and crime. Amid the studies of a clergyman he will strive to acquaint himself with the manners, habits, characters, and wants of the people ; with the view of rendering the labours of the missionaries belonging to the Established Church, useful. The large military stations in India are some of the last places in which religious instruction can be entered upon with a fair chance of effecting good amongst the native population, who are generally speaking, satisfied with their own condition and averse to change. It is in the hilly and wild districts, amid persons in a more barbarous state, ignorant of many of the useful arts cultivated in the plains, and unacquainted with the value of the natural products of the soil, and with the means of turning them to beneficial account, either as articles of merchandize or of home consumption, that the labours of the missionary would most avail. Men sitting themselves down in the midst of such a community, who would begin by ameliorating the condition of these wretched people, starving in the midst of wealth, and who die of hunger in a country where corn would abound, and which

is teeming with oil, would become the benefactors, and ultimately the saviours of whole districts. The influence of the Brahmins which is so strongly felt in the more civilized parts of India, becomes faint and weak in these remote and uncultivated scenes, the people are free from the prejudices of caste, and ready to embrace a religion which comes recommended to them by practical good. Even if the expectations entertained upon the subject of the conversion of these miserable races, should be too sanguine, how can Christian missionaries be better employed, than in a work of so much charity towards their less fortunate brethren, degraded nearly to a level with the beasts of the field, wholly on account of the absence of all instruction from persons qualified to direct their labours. If settled down in some convenient spot upon the borders of these desolate regions, for the places inhabited by wild Bheels, wild Gouds, and the nearly equally savage population of the Kole country, would perhaps be untenable to an European; means would easily be found to establish a communication with the interior, and in a very short time the advantage resulting from the advice and assistance of a superior mind, would be discovered and appreciated. In many places the most common arts are unknown, and in others, in which the soil more niggard, denies sustenance to a scanty and stunted population, the science of more advanced nations could be brought in aid of the coal and iron which they afford. No one should neglect or despise a beginning however small; the rapid extension of the potatoe in the Himalaya mountains, shows how much good a single individual may effect, and though the resident clergy cannot themselves make pilgrimages to these remote scenes, they may acquire very considerable knowledge concerning them for the purpose of animating the zeal of missionaries already in India, or who may be willing to turn their steps from Great Britain to the East. It is astonishing that so little has been attempted in the Himalaya, which, while it would afford a delightful residence to European families, offers a field of the highest promise for the labours of the missionary. It may be safely said that in these splendid territories, ignorance is the sole drawback to human happiness. They have now become the resort of the gay and idle portion of the Anglo-Indian community, who intent only upon their own interests and convenience, care not how much they deteriorate the native character by encouraging its cupidity. It is therefore the more incumbent upon those who have the good of mankind at heart, to do their utmost to counteract the evils which have already resulted from intercourse with Europeans, not entered upon by the latter with any benevolent view for the improvement of their less fortunate brethren.

To return to the situation in which a clergyman feels himself placed, when performing the duties of a chaplain in India; one of the great difficulties which he has to encounter, arises from the offence which is so frequently taken at the tone of a sermon. A clergyman preaching before a large and mixed congregation, may lash at vice with the hope of awakening the attention of the sinner to a sense of his delinquencies, without making him the mark of public reprobation. In small societies it is different; however general the censure may be, it is invariably supposed to be purposely levelled at some person, known or suspected to have an inclination for the species of criminal indulgence alluded to; and the clergyman is very unjustly considered to have exceeded his duty in thus directing attention to an individual who has provoked his censure.



It would be impertinent to offer any advice upon the subject, and the fact is only stated to shew the necessity of some caution upon a point of great importance, since of course it will be the object of every clergyman to benefit the flock placed under his care, and this cannot be effected without great consideration respecting the means to be employed. The "ears polite" to which the sermon is addressed, may be for ever closed by some inadvertent sentence twisted into a personality, and though it behoves a clergyman to be fearless in the execution of his duty, he will do well to avoid all unnecessary display of severity, and to invite and persuade, rather than revile and condemn.

A clergyman should possess a good library of the best theological works, both for the advantage of himself, and of others; for he may find himself involved in arguments and subtleties which it will require all the wisdom contained in these volumes to refute. Well educated natives are fond of entering into religious disquisitions, and it is of great importance that they should find persons able and willing to answer all their questions, and who they discover to be well versed in their own peculiar tenets, and inclined to treat the subject with temper. Of all the causes which have retarded the spread of the christian religion in the east, mistaken zeal has been the most active.

There are many persons in India who feel the most earnest desire to see the total overthrow of those revolting superstitions, which chain down the human mind, cherish all that is evil, and which are supported by rites and ceremonies abhorrent to every true christian; but who do not join in the outcry raised concerning what is called British encouragement of idolatry. It is perhaps very difficult for persons who have never been in India, to discriminate between the actual sanction of idolatrous practices, and the necessity of keeping the peace upon occasions of religious ceremonies. Interference with the prejudices of the natives, and especially those respecting the forms prescribed by their creed, would be highly impolitic, and even dangerous; and though possibly in the desire to conciliate, some of the authorities of India may have inadvertently given reason to suppose that they believed in the pretensions put forth by the Brahmins in favour of their gods, in general we have confined ourselves to bare courtesies, which cannot convey any impression of the kind. The Hindoos and the Mahomedans go much farther in the respect which they pay to our religious festivals, and no one can accuse them of regarding the christian religion as superior to their own. Were they as well acquainted with the circumstance of our keeping Easter, they would come with their offerings; but Christmas is the only festival belonging to the Protestant church of which they are at all aware, and every European resident finds his house adorned with garlands upon that day. Large trees, plantains especially, are taken up by the roots, and stuck in the ground close to the pillars of the verandah, which are wreathed in festoons with flowers and fruit. Should the plantains take root, and flourish, it is considered to be a lucky omen, and they are anxious to afford us all the advantage of it. The Ayahs delight in dressing their ladies for church, and the other servants attend upon the equipages with great alacrity, the whole surrounding community shewing by every means in their power, their willingness to evince their respect for a day celebrated by us in commemoration of the great event to which we owe our salvation. For myself I am not *ashamed to say*, that the first Christmas day which I

spent in India, was ushered in by a flood of tears. When I saw the house decorated with garlands, and the servants coming with flowers in their hands as gifts, and making more than their usual number of salaams, I was deeply affected by being thus saluted by heathens, in a heathen land. The guns which we cause to be fired at their festivals are nothing more than a return for these gracious offices, and are considered exactly in the same point of view. The omission of these acts of civility on the part of the authorities will be attributed by the natives to the cabals of the missionaries, to whom they are quite ready to impute a design of inducing the Government to interfere with the religion of the country, and the consequence will be increased hostility towards a class of men, who might, if their zeal was tempered by discretion, render themselves eminently useful. So much good might be done in India by the missionaries, if they would only pursue the most obvious means, and content themselves with instructing the multitudes who are willing to learn; that it is lamentable to see time wasted and money misemployed in raising a senseless clamour at home, about things with which we have no earthly business; and which will give occasion to enemies to say, that we only create this outcry to conceal our want of success in the progress of conversion. The grand error which the Christian rulers and residents in India have committed, is their neglecting to shew that we have a religion. There are so few outward observances connected with our simple form of worship, and so few festivals to attract the attention of strangers, that it is the more incumbent upon us to build churches in order to convince the natives of India, that we believe in the existence of a God. All persons who have considered the subject at all, and who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the impression it has made upon both Mahommedans and Hindoos, deeply lament that we should continue to manifest such culpable indifference towards a point of the very highest importance, both as regards our own spiritual wants, and the good opinion of the people whom we govern. Dr. Spry in his excellent work, *Modern India*, particularly adverts to the prejudice occasioned by this culpable neglect; he tells us that in conversation with respectable natives, he has been frequently asked whether his nation had any places set apart for religious worship, and was assured that the English could have no veneration for God, since they shewed more regard to the erection and decoration of their domestic dwellings, than to the building of temples for his honour. "How is it," continues Dr. Spry, "that after years of labour on the part of the Parent Society, in the selection of devout, zealous, and intelligent missionaries to preach the gospel in our Indian empire, that the cause has made such little progress? It is because they have no decent or respectable place of worship to which they might invite their benighted brethren, and which would afford suitable accommodation to the better classes, who, if wrought upon to admit the truth of revelation, would induce their inferiors to follow their example. In order to make an impression upon the minds of the ignorant of all nations, the spirit of religion must be supported by an observance of external rites; and with the idolatrous people of Hindostan this necessity is paramount." The scarcity of Christian churches in India was sensibly felt by the late excellent Bishop Heber, and every clergyman who has followed in his steps laments with equal sincerity the difficulties thrown in his way by the want of a suitable edifice for the performance of divine service. It will scarcely be

credited, that in a large station like Cawnpore, there is no such thing; an old bungalow has been fitted up at one end of the cantonments for the purpose of affording accommodation to the Europeans located in that vicinity, while the riding school of a dragoon regiment effects the same object at the other end of the lines. To a devout Christian it is a subject of indifference where he offers up his praise and thanksgiving to the giver of all good, and in Christian countries it matters little how lowly and humble the edifice may be which is devoted to the service of the Creator; but in India the case assumes a different aspect, and if we had studied how to degrade our religion in the eyes of the natives, we could not have done it more effectually than by performing divine worship in a stable.

Another serious drawback to the happiness of a clergyman in India, is the want of pastoral care. In England he usually forms the connecting link between the rich and the poor, he is personally acquainted with the humblest of his parishioners, and finds one of his greatest pleasures in sitting down in the poor man's dwelling, and imparting to him consolation and instruction. The barracks of European soldiers form a poor substitute for the cottage of the rustic laborer, or the chamber of the mechanic; and many clergymen have found it more advisable to invite those who manifest any desire to listen to him, to attend at his own house, than to visit them in their noisy barracks, where his presence is considered an intrusion. The fluctuating state of society in India, and the difficulty which the majority of the Company's servants find in making their allowances meet their expenditure, prevent a clergyman from the performance of many works of charity and utility. He cannot interest his auditors in subjects which he may consider to be of deep importance, they are here to-day, and gone to-morrow; they will never see the fruits of their own exertions in the good cause, and perhaps cannot afford the pecuniary supply necessary to carry them into effect. Nevertheless something may be done. A school for the support of destitute children of all castes and denominations, ought to be established at all large stations, similar to that which has succeeded so well in Calcutta. Many of the ladies belonging to the station might be induced to exert themselves in the good cause, and to promote, if not to teach, those useful arts which will enable the female portion to earn a respectable subsistence in after life. The children belonging to the Free School in Calcutta, were found very expert in making lace, the slender delicate fingers which characterize a native being particularly adapted for the purpose, while little ornamental works made at the school, and assisted by the ingenuity of its patronesses, would form the material for a Fancy Fair, an appropriate jubilee for the cold weather.

The life of a clergyman in India it will be seen affords sufficient employment both mental and physical, and generally speaking, there is no want of energy and enterprise on the part of those who perform the duties of the holy office in our Asiatic territories. But however usefully and laboriously employed, as it has been before remarked, the existence of a chaplain is apt to become too much isolated, too exclusively devoted to a small circle, who withdraw themselves from their fellows, and neither visit nor receive visits from those who differ from them respecting the sacrifices of social enjoyment alleged to be required by the Christian religion. It is of the utmost consequence, and there-

fore no apology need be made for the repetition, that the young and idle should not be driven from the house of the clergyman by injudicious severity, or that in the dearth of all comparatively innocent amusements they should be compelled to resort to drinking and gaming as the means of producing the excitement so necessary to support life in exile while to exhibit religion under a stern and sullen aspect, is to counteract the great design of the Creator, and pervert the blessings which he has showered upon men. An acquaintance with astronomical science would as has been previously stated, be the means of attracting all those Europeans who possess enquiring minds, to the house of the person who should endeavour to elevate their pursuits, while the natives would find the greatest attraction in a telescope. In social meetings established for the purpose of enquiry into the most popular branches of philosophy there could not possibly be any offence, and they would afford innumerable opportunities of awakening feelings which other methods have failed to arouse. It is indeed rather extraordinary that nothing of the kind has hitherto been attempted by either of the two learned professions, stationed in the Province of India, and that the medical fraternity particularly should not have enlisted the intelligent portion of their acquaintance in the cause. In England nearly every parish now boasts its literary and scientific Institution, yet scarcely any thing of the kind has been thought of in a scene so well calculated to afford subjects of discussion of the highest interest, and while Calcutta may be called a hot-bed of science, there is no institution for its promotion beyond the seat of Government.



The Court of Directors require of every gentleman appointed Chaplain, a Testimonial in the form subjoined, and his Letters of Orders Deacon, and Priest.

“ We whose names are hereunder written, declare, and testify from  
 “ our personal knowledge of the life and behaviour of \_\_\_\_\_ for  
 “ the space of three years last past, that he hath during that time  
 “ lived piously, soberly, and honestly, nor hath he at any time (as far  
 “ as we know or believe) written, taught, or held any thing contrary  
 “ to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England.

“ In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the\_\_\_\_\_”

This Testimonial must be signed by three beneficed Clergymen.

Chaplains must attend the Political and Military Committee with their Letters of Ordination as Deacon and Priest, and Testimonials as above previous to Appointment.

The Bishop of London requires a Testimonial in a form differing somewhat from the above ; which form may be obtained upon application to the Bishop's Secretary.

When Sworn, the sum of £150 is paid to them to defray the Expenses of their Passage and Outfit.

Chaplains must proceed to their destination within six months from the date of the Court's resolution by which they were nominated (unless with Court's leave) otherwise their Appointments will lapse.

SALARIES OF THE CHAPLAINS IN INDIA, TOGETHER WITH  
THEIR PAY ON RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE.

	No. of Chaplains.	Rs. Month Company's Rupee.	Rs. Annum @ 1s. 10½d. Rupee. £ Sterling.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
Senior Presidency Chaplain..	1	1226 1 0	1379 6 6
Junior ditto ditto .....	1	1149 7 0	1293 2 0
Chaplains.....	17	800 0 0	900 0 0
Factory Chaplains .....	30	500 0 0	562 10 0
	49		
<b>MADRAS.</b>			
Senior Presidency Chaplain..	1	1200 0 0	1350 0 0
Junior ditto ditto .....	1	980 0 0	1102 10 0
Chaplains.....	9	700 0 0	787 10 0
Factory Chaplains .....	18	500 0 0	562 10 0
	29		
<b>BOMBAY.</b>			
Senior Presidency Chaplain..	1	1200 0 0	1350 0 0
Junior ditto ditto .....	1	980 0 0	1102 10 0
Chaplains.....	5	670 0 0	753 15 0
Factory Chaplains .....	10	500 0 0	562 10 0
	17		

RETIRING PAY.

	PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.
After 18 Years Service, including 3 Years on Furlough .....	292 0 0
If compelled through ill-health to retire after 10 Years .....	173 7 6
7 Years .....	127 15 0

FURLOUGH.

	£. s. d.
After 7 Years Service .....	191 12 6
Before 7 Years Service, if compelled by ill-health to come to Europe, he is entitled to .....	127 15 0

## NATURAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

## LETTER II.—ON THE EAST INDIAN COCHINEAL.

In expatiating on the various agricultural productions of India, I must not omit to make mention of the cochineal, which, although not originally indigenous to the country, has, since its introduction thither, (which has been within the last thirty years,) dispersed itself over a vast extent of territory, and that too, without any attempt on the part of the native inhabitants to encourage its cultivation, so that it may be considered, at present, to be perfectly naturalized to the climate. This valuable insect was first colonized in India by a gentleman in the Madras military service, who, prompted by a spirit of enterprise, repaired to Mexico, and with much difficulty contrived, secretly, to procure a certain quantity of the cochineal insect in its living state, and a proportionate stock of the "*cactus*", on which this creature subsists, which he succeeded in bringing back with him in a healthy state to Madras. At that *period*, which was during the late war between this country and France, the above article was selling at an exorbitant price in the English market, on account of its being the only then known material by which a scarlet dye could be effected; and the demand on account of the army alone, was exceedingly great. The trade in cochineal was, then, a monopoly, confined exclusively to the "Nopalists" of the South American provinces, and so jealous were the latter people of allowing any portion of the living insect to be withdrawn from the country, that the keenest scrutiny was exercised by them to prevent a chance of its being purloined from their territories. This circumstance, and the great demand for the material, operated sensibly upon the feelings of the East India Company in a commercial point of view, who, desirous of possessing an article so admirably calculated to conduce to the improvement of their revenue, held out very encouraging premiums to such persons as might succeed in obtaining and cultivating that valuable production in their possessions, to such an extent and perfection, as to enable them to vie with South America in this particular, in the English market.

Eventually, as has been previously stated, the living insect was procured, and arrived in good condition at Madras, where it was distributed with discretion among certain gentlemen whose natural pursuits corresponded with the importance of the undertaking. Among these persons may be particularly noticed the late Dr. Anderson, civil surgeon at Madras, who spared no pains or expense to bring the insect, as far as his ingenuity could suggest, to the highest pitch of perfection it was possible to arrive at. That gentleman, however, after more than three years unremitting attention bestowed on the object of his study, completely failed, the insect never arriving at more than one-fourth of the size of the "*mastique*" or *silvery* specimens of New Spain. He, consequently, gave up the task as a hopeless undertaking, as did others who had indulged in similar expectations with himself, and the *coccus* became thenceforth neglected, and suffered to dissipate, as it might. The grounds on which the *cactus opuntia*, or prickly pear, was reared for the propagation of the



insect, were cleared of those useless incumbrances, and appropriated to more profitable ends, and a general opinion prevailed in the neighbourhood, that the cochineal was a bastard species. Some, however, contended that the plant was spurious on which it subsisted, and others went so far as to advance that the climate was unfavourable to the "*coccus*." The penultimate opinion was not the most unreasonable of the three, as the best cochineal of South America is supported on the "*cactus coccinellifer*" (the "*cactus inermis*" of Linnæus) which does not perish under the bite of the insect, and is perfectly destitute of thorns, whereas the *cactus* of Bengal is the "*cactus opuntia*" a plant, the leaves of which are furnished with formidable acicular spiculæ, and which very soon decays after the insect has infixed itself on it. From whatever cause, however, the failure in this instance is to be, or may be, ascribed, the scheme, which in the outset, prospectively pictured to its sanguine adventurers a golden harvest, proved utterly abortive, and was given up as an idle speculation. The insect, nevertheless, continued to multiply itself in every direction around the neighbourhood of Madras, affecting all the *cactus opuntia* that came in its way, particularly in the localities of the Coromandel Coast, in which the *cactus* luxuriantly abounded. When the *coccus* first visited Pooree Juggernaut, a distance of seven hundred miles from Madras, it was looked upon by the native inhabitants of that sacred city, as an unholy blight, whilst it rapidly consumed the few scattered shrubs of the *cactus*, which was the only order of vegetation, the arid and barren sands of that immediate district could afford to give life to. In the year 1812, the late much respected Mr. John Palmer, merchant of Calcutta, caused a considerable quantity of the Bengal insect to be procured and prepared, which he sent home to England. The price of cochineal at that period was exorbitant, and the Bengal material presenting a novel feature in the market, met with a ready sale among eligible purchasers. This circumstance, upon being made known to certain mercantile houses in Calcutta, caused renewed speculations to be entered upon with regard to rearing the cochineal, and auspicious prospects again seemed to smile before the adventurers in their flattering enterprise; but the sunshine of their hopes were speedily *innube*: corresponding houses of agency in this country sent out word to say, that the first batch of Bengal cochineal had, after several fair trials, completely failed; that it was not to be compared, in size, with the most inferior sorts of the Spanish insect, and that it stood condemned in the market. This untoward and unwelcome intelligence, immediately checked the ardour of the experimentalists, who abandoned their views and the insect together, and left the latter again to migrate where it might. Some years passed on, when another attempt was undertaken by a planter in the neighbourhood of *Dum Dum*, to establish a "*nopalery*," but he found so much difficulty in properly preparing the insect for introduction into the market, that he, also, relinquished the undertaking. It was not until the latter end of the year 1830, that the cochineal of Bengal was destined to be rescued from the disrepute into which it had previously fallen. A gentleman, at that time residing at Cuttack, who was unremitting as to his inquiries into the natural productions of India, accidentally stumbled upon the *coccus*, in that neighbourhood. Not conceiving that it had been previously recognised in India, he communicated the substance of his imagined valuable discovery to several friends, who, to

his utter surprise and disappointment, assured him, that it had been known in the country for many years ; that it had been tried in various ways by many scientific and experienced persons, and that it could never be brought to answer any worthy purpose, and he was, moreover, at the same time, seriously advised by them to have nothing to do with it, they quaintly observing, that the insect would be found to be as prickly as the plant it subsisted upon. With some persons, this admonition, following such a preface, would have operated very prejudicially against the character of the insect ; but the gentleman in question did not feel quite satisfied with the reported trials of those who had preceded him in the task of testing the real and intrinsic merits and properties of the cochineal of Bengal. He considered, that as different men held different ways of thinking, so also might they have different ways of acting. He consequently left the beaten track, with a view to pursue a course, peculiarly his own. The first step of his inquiry was to ascertain to what extent the *coccus* prevailed in the neighbourhood ; what quantity could be procured daily, and the expense attendant on the collecting it. These necessary preliminary inquiries having been tolerably satisfied, his next object was to convince himself how far it would operate towards effecting a scarlet dye, as objections had been raised against it on the latter account. This circumstance was not so easily arrived at, owing to the great disadvantages he was exposed to in following up the necessary chemical processes. However, after repeated experiments no doubt remained in his mind, but that, if properly treated, the Bengal cochineal would produce as clear and fulsome a scarlet as the best *mastique* class of South America. The only remaining object to be satisfied now, was, to learn to what size the insect could be reared ; for, if after possessing all the properties which is inherent in the Spanish cochineal, it could not be brought to equal the latter in size ; then he was sensible that some other plan was necessary to be adopted, to make up for this deficiency. After many endeavours to improve the size of the insect, he could in nowise succeed : it multiplied extravagantly, but never obtained one-half the size of the South American *coccus*. Finding his task but labour in vain, he devised an expedient, by which means the fluid of the cochineal should be extracted from the cuticle, and concentrated ; this he managed to accomplish by several nice processes, and as far as in weight for weight, the Bengal cochineal was found to excel in quality the insect of Mexico, the object of his enterprise was satisfactorily attained, so, that in the event of a war ever breaking out between this country and South America, or should the ports of the latter be blockaded by other belligerent powers, as is the case at this very time 14 Oct. 1838, the East Indies will always be enabled to furnish an abundant supply of cochineal, equal, if not superior to that of the western continent, and at one half the price, whilst it would add considerably in a commercial point of view, to the advantages of our capitalists in that vast empire. It may be apt in this place, to remark, that since the introduction of *lac dye* into this country from India, the price of cochineal has been much on the decline, the former material answering, admirably well, as a substitute for the latter ; in imparting inferior scarlets and crimsons to woollens and silks, which circumstance has tended to lessen the demand for cochineal to some extent, but still the price of the latter article maintains a maximum in the market when compared with other commodities, which have, heretofore, commanded high prices in the



same channel. From the returns founded upon very correct and faithful calculations, a quantity amounting in value to £300,000 sterling, has been imported into and met with a sale in this country in one year, at the average rate of 18s. per lb. The revenue that this drug must therefore have produced to the states of New Spain, must have been prodigiously great.

In times back it was held proverbially as a fact, by eminent political arithmeticians, that the cochineal enriched the province of Mexico more than all her gold mines, and, indeed, when the outgoings attendant on mining speculations are duly considered, it is more than probable that such was the case.—But to return to the cochineal of Bengal. The species that is so widely scattered throughout the latter country, is the *grana sylvestris*, or wild cochineal, very inferior, in size, to that which is cultivated in Mexico and the adjacent provinces, which are distinguished under the several characters of the *mastique*, or full black cochineal, which is the largest and finest kind, and therefore the most valuable. 2d. The *grana fina* or *silver* do, which is held next in estimation, and lastly the *magno tinto* so named, from the richness of the colouring matter it affords; this last is, however, more generally cultivated in the Brazils.

The *grana sylvestris* is exceedingly prolific and considerably more hardy than the *cocci* above named. This circumstance may be attributed to its being enveloped in a thick flocculent coating, which renders the insect secure from the rains, though nature has instinctively prompted it, during this unfavourable season, to take up its position on the under surface of the leaves of the plant, which, being of a fleshy maniform construction, afford it a convenient shelter from the destructive effects of that element, during the wet monsoons. Upon a bare calculation, one acre of waste land, (for the *cactus opuntia* will thrive in almost any soil,) will produce plant sufficient to sustain half a hundred weight of insects;—an acre of ground may be rented at the rate of one rupee per annum, a sum equal to two shillings in English money, and, as the plant, when once inoculated with the insect, requires no further care or attention to be paid to it, until the latter is fit to be collected, very little expense will be required, in the shape of outlay. But the great desideratum in the matter is to be in the possession of a knowledge how to treat it after it is gathered. The process, necessary to be pursued on this head, is simply the following. As soon as the insect is removed from the plants, care should be taken to extinguish life in it, as speedily as possible, as the *female coccus*, which constitutes the article of commerce, expends its *larvæ* so rapidly, after the commencement of parturition, that if allowed to remain alive, in the course of a few hours, it will not retain one half of its original weight. The male *coccus* is a diminutive fly of the “diptera” class, furnished with a pair of milk-white wings, provided also with two filiform antennæ, and two caudal bristles, similar to those of the *ephemera* or May fly of this country, having a body of a rich blood colour, and is as to its numbers, when compared with those of the female, in the proportion of about one to 1,250. In order to make the most of the insect, as soon as it is picked off the shrub, it should be introduced into a marble mortar, and crushed until it is reduced to the consistency of a conserve. It should then be disposed of in brass or tin vessels, with a sufficient quantity of clear spring water and suffered to boil, being occasionally stirred round

with a tin skimmer or spoon, until the liquid has acquired a moderate degree of consistency. It ought then to be removed from the fire and strained through a coarse cloth into other tin vessels, with a view to separate the fluid from the *fæculæ*, and again allowed to boil until the former assumes a black complexion, it may then be taken off and strained through muslin, into spacious shallow tin receivers, not more than one inch in depth, and afterwards exposed to solar evaporation. By this means, all the aqueous particles will escape, and the pure colouring matter of the insect will be alone left behind, which will eventually obtain the consistency of, and closely resemble *damascene cheese*. It can afterwards be moulded into cakes, similar to those of the *lac dye*, and of any size, agreeably to the fancy of the manufacturer. The cakes must be laid out on clean boards, in the sun, until they are perfectly hard and dry, when, having been weighed, they may be packed in cases, after the manner of Indigo. It may be necessary to notice that the utmost caution must be observed with respect to the vessels and instruments used in the manufacture of this delicate article. *Iron* and *lead*, coming in contact with it, has a tendency to turn it black—a stick possessing any portion of acid in its composition, if used in stirring it while boiling, will expand it towards a *scarletina*, whilst *lime* and other *alkaline* substances will have the effect of deadening the original liveliness of its colour. Tin and brass are the metals best adapted for manufacturing this commodity, which latter, when completed, may be aptly designated “*Concentrated cochineal*.” The same *insect matter* may be boiled several times over, successively, the parties taking care to lessen the quantity of water it is introduced to on each subsequent occasion; and, as fuel in that country is of very little object, a repetition of the boiling it, will amply repay the manufacturer for his pains.

When the concentrated cochineal first made its appearance in Calcutta, very many superficial objections were raised against it, chiefly by ignorant people, and by not a few, who were justifiably prejudiced; for the Bengal cochineal had acquired so bad a character, that it was set down as irreclaimable,—and, although many witnessed the beauty and richness of the material, yet did they strongly doubt the genuine purity of the drug. The more opposition, however, the manufacturer encountered, the more ardent he was to carry out his measure, and, truly, if any poor adventurer, working his way out of a labyrinth, was more perplexed than himself, he must, indeed, have been endued with a greater degree of patience than what falls to the lot of most men. As the quantity manufactured was intended more for the purposes of experiment than use, it did not exceed half a hundred weight, and, with this stock, he arrived in Calcutta, anxious to witness the effects that might result from the creature of his labours. As the natives of Bengal are ill calculated to dye a pure or fine scarlet from the cochineal, he respectfully requested Thomas Speir, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Groves, Speir and Co., a gentleman possessing high chemical attainments, to take the matter in hand for him; this he kindly consented to do, and was obliging enough, personally, to superintend the trial, to which the concentrated cochineal was submitted, that he might be perfectly satisfied as to the result. He accordingly, on repairing to his dyeing factory, situate at “*Tittlyghur*,” took one cake of the Bengal cochineal with him, and tested its comparative merits with the South American insect, after the following manner.

He weighed, in a nicely adjusted pair of scales, four pennyweights of the Mexican silver cochineal, selecting the largest insects he could find, he then weighed an equal quantity of the concentrated cochineal. That being done, *three* similar pieces of white superfine woollen cloth, cut from the same piece were taken, and underwent the same dyeing process, in three different baths (with this exception,) that to one of them, dyed with the concentrated fluid, was added one-fourth *less* of muriate of tin than was bestowed on the other two pieces. The time taken up in trying the experiment was the same with all,—the treatment in the three cases was precisely the same. After the *remnants* had received the dye, they were labelled. No. 1 was the scarlet produced by the *Spanish* insect. No. 2. That produced by the concentrated fluid. No. 3, ditto, with one-fourth less of the muriate of tin.

No. 1, was bright but faint; No. 2, was a shade darker, stronger, and equally as bright; No. 3, was full four shades deeper than No. 2. Mr. Speir at once declared, prejudiced as he had been, all along, against the Bengal cochineal, that it was in the concentrated state, stronger than that of New Spain, possessed more temper, and was equally firm. The specimens were afterwards submitted for (inspection to Mr. John Palmer, who has been previously named, who could scarcely credit the fact, though it was before his eyes,) being, however, afterwards convinced, on referring to Mr. Speir's letter, that there was no mistake in the matter, he emphatically exclaimed in the presence of several principals of agency houses in Calcutta, that "from that time there would not appear a white *cashmere* shawl in the market." The surplus of the cochineal was disposed of to a native merchant, at twelve rupees per seer, or twelve shillings per lb. Thus by continued perseverance, unshaken determination, and a stout resistance to the prejudices of the mercantile *community*, an object has been effected, which, although it can never benefit the adventurer who consummated it, may, nevertheless, prove of vast importance, in after times, to others, who may take the advantage of the fruits of his labours.

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## FOREIGN RELATIONS OF CHINA.

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We have no doubt that the following article from the *Canton Press* on "the foreign relations of China" will be read with interest from the knowledge it displays of the nations living to the north and west of that empire. British influence and enterprize have reached the nations, immediate neighbours of China, and it is very probable that, ere long, it will become the point of contention between Bengal and China as to which of the two governments is to draw advantage from, or in other words, to protect, the weaker powers bordering on their possessions, and any light, therefore, thrown upon the political influence of the one, cannot fail to be received with attention from the other.

In reviewing the past, we easily perceive that the empire was never as extensive, and kept the neighbouring states in such total subjection as

at the present time. It is not our wish to investigate the causes of its all engrossing influence, but to dwell upon the particulars which characterise the policy of the reigning Emperor towards foreigners in general. The most redoubtable enemy which China ever had and against which it had to wage a continual war since times immemorial, are doubtless the Mongul tribes, who live to the north and north-west of the celestial empire. Without means of subsistence, either too lazy to cultivate the ground, or dwelling on an ungrateful soil which produces nothing, they live a nomadic life, and engage in hunting. Starvation, a love of adventure, and a hankering after the good things possessed by the industrious Chinese, supplied them always with an excuse for ravaging the adjacent Chinese territory and taking occasionally possession of it. Not only did they, on their swift chargers, rout the armies of China, but the Turks, Russians, and German knighthood were unable to resist their valour, and became in turn their temporary slaves. To tame this race, the Mantchoos engaged the nearest tribes in the conquest of China, and shared with them the amassed spoils. To prevent the remainder from pouring upon the Chinese territory, Kanghe stirred up domestic broils, and, when they had enfeebled each other, he conquered the unruly Kaldan and became the generous protector of the whole family by rendering them his obedient vassals. It was however a very difficult task to retain them in this subjection, and to maintain a numerous army scattered amongst the immense steppes, was quite out of the question. The most powerful chiefs therefore received imperial princesses for their spouses, whose duty it always has been to act as spies upon their husbands, and who have a numerous retinue trained in all the arts of a crooked policy. They insinuate themselves so entirely that no word or action escapes their notice, without being duly reported to the minister of foreign affairs at Peking. At stated times the chiefs appear at the capital to render homage to the great Emperor, and are then dismissed with some presents. Their children are often educated in one of the Peking colleges, and if they prove worthy of the care bestowed upon them they are advanced to high offices of state. The late prime minister was a Mongul. To tame, moreover, their warlike propensities, the Chinese government encourages the spread of Shamanism in that country, which, of all superstitions, is best calculated to enervate mind and body. The Dalai Lama with several of his inferior incarnate monsters, who reside in Mongolia, are in the pay and interest of the court at Peking, and exercise a paramount influence over the nation. The least hostilities shown by any of the tribes, would be denounced as sacrilegious by these priests, and the bigoted people would never act against the dictates of this detestable hierarchy. Mongolia is thus quite in the grasp of Taou-kwang, and he will, as long as Russia does not obtain an ascendancy, maintain an uncontrolled sway.

The Koreans have been repeatedly humbled by the Mantchoos, and consider this country as an integral part of the great empire, being grateful, that the emperor permits them to be ruled by their native princes and Government. The Mandarins have always treated the highest dignitaries of this nation with the utmost contempt. The embassy which proceeds annually thrice to Peking, and more resembles a trading caravan than a diplomatic body, is used with studied neglect to render the superiority of the celestial empire still more apparent.

The tribes which inhabit the regions of Eastern Turkestan have

been so much humbled by repeated defeat, and enfeebled by treachery of their own princes, that they are now trampled upon by the Chinese. In this part the Chinese have always acted as the aggressors; at this very moment they are extending their dominions, and colonising the districts more and more to the west; until they will come in contact with the Russian territory. That court is not ignorant of these proceedings, but only waits its time to strike a decisive blow.

The territories bordering to the east upon Szechuen, and known by the name of Se-fan, though inhabited by warlike mountain tribes, have nearly entirely been subdued by Chinese cunning; and thus a wide field for industrious emigrants has been opened. If no changes occur, Se-fan will very soon be a Chinese province, and the remainder of the aborigines will be confined to their inaccessible mountain fastnesses.

Tibet has lost all independence; the Chinese residents (Tachin) rule the whole country with an iron sway. Chinese emigrants become every year more numerous, the principal native trade is in their hands, and the helpless priest possesses a mere shadow of authority. Chinese influence is most palpably exerted in Nepaul and Bootan, though both countries vacillate between the Company and the Celestial empire.

Ava has kept up its commercial relations with China until this very day, and reaped great benefits from the two caravans which arrive annually at Amarapura. Many Chinese have subsequently settled at that city, and become very wealthy merchants. The intercourse with this country and Yunnan is by no means under great restrictions, and both parties find it to their advantage to encourage traffic. Birmah has never wanted the favour of the great Emperor, but will, in the same degree as it discards British influence, cleave to China, its only prop.

The Northern Shan chiefs hold their authority from the Chinese local magistrates, and enjoy full liberty of carrying on commerce. Chinese emigrants have also here greatly extended encroachments, the territory of many mountain-tribes has been incorporated with Yunnan, and it is not at all improbable, that China will soon border upon Assam, for nothing can resist the persevering industry of these settlers.

Cochin China has happily maintained its independence, and disdains to acknowledge the supremacy of Heaven's Son. Keenlung tried very much to establish his sway in Tunkin, but his army was routed, and nearly annihilated. Even the present peaceful monarch, Taoukwang, has repeatedly interfered with the international quarrels, but always proved unsuccessful in his endeavours. The trade between the two countries is carried on uninterruptedly, and no hostilities have lately taken place on either side.

Siam renders homage to China, in order to improve its commercial advantages, and to be permitted to trade to all ports. But, besides an embassy as a mere matter of ceremony every third year, no political relations exist, whilst its trade with this country is the most flourishing of any in Asia. If this government had a proper navy, it would be a very easy thing to take Siam, since the Chinese emigrants are far more numerous than the natives themselves; but there is not the least desire to extend the dominions of an already unwieldy empire in that direction.

Japan, once feared by China as a piratical power, has rendered its intercourse merely commercial. The Chinese most willingly submit



there to all the indignities which a suspicious government may impose, and the celestial empire purposely avoids all collision with this power.

Russia and Great Britain alone can possibly inspire any fear to the Chinese. The former has kept up a steady course of policy since the time of Peter the Great, both for its political as well as commercial interests. In various instances it has been utterly foiled, and made the dupe of Chinese cunning; but its power in this direction is progressive, the establishment at Peking forms a rallying point, it has disciplined hordes at its command, which are more than a match for the Monguls, and may fan the flame of discontent amongst the much-injured Turkomans. If the war on the western frontiers is rekindled, the influence of Russia will no doubt act detrimental to the interests of the Chinese. The trade at Kiachta, is at the same time on the increase, and it would be madness to forego these real advantages for the possession of some ice fields or deserts.

Great Britain can only wish for purely commercial relations, which have hitherto so much redounded to its advantage. But, to ensure their continuance, it is necessary to have a permanent resident at Peking, and to approach the government on terms of equality. This, and a great many other problems must soon be solved, in the meanwhile there is every prospect that British trade will increase, notwithstanding all the disadvantages. We ought to take the Russians for our example, who, by adopting a steady line of conduct, finally obtained their end. There is nothing impracticable. China, if proper means are adopted, and the policy is adapted to the country with which we wish to extend our intercourse, and not shaped according to the diplomatic code of the west, will at last consent to an intercourse on a firmer basis than at present.

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## NORFOLK ISLAND.

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We are indebted for the following interesting account of this celebrated penal settlement, in the Southern Pacific, to a pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, recently published in Sydney.

Norfolk Island is 1000 miles from Sydney. It is small, only about twenty-one miles in circumference, of volcanic origin, and one of the most beautiful spots on the universe. Rising abruptly on all sides but one from the sea, clustering columns of bay-salt spring out of the water, securing at intervals, its endurance with the strong architecture of God. That one side presents a low, sandy level, on which is placed that penal settlement, which is the horror of men. It is approachable only by boats, through a narrow bar in the reef of coral, which, visible here, invariably circles the island. Except the military guard, and the various officers and servants of government, none but the prisoners are permitted to reside on the island; nor, unless in case of great emergency, can any ship, but that of government shewing the secret signals, be permitted to approach. The island consists of a series of hills and valleys, curiously interfolded, the green ridges rising one above another, until they reach the shaggy sides and crowning summit of Mount Pitt,

at the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The establishment consists of a capacious quadrangle of buildings for the prisoners, the military barracks, and a series of offices in two ranges. A little further beyond, on a green mount of nature's beautiful making, rises the mansion of the commandant, with its barred windows, defensive cannon and pacing sentry.

Straying some distance along a footpath, we come upon the cemetery, closed in on three sides, by close, thick, melancholy groves of the tear-dropping manchineel: whilst the fourth is open to the restless sea. The graves are numerous and recent, most of the tenants having reached, by an untimely end, the abode to which they now contributed their hapless remains and hapless story. I have myself witnessed fifteen descents into those houses of mortality, and in every one lies a hand of blood. Their lives were brief, and as agitated and restless as the waves which now break at their feet, and whose dying sound is their only requiem.

Passing on by a ledge cut in the cliff that hangs over the resounding shore, we suddenly turn into an amphitheatre of hills, which rise all round, until they close, in a circle of the blue heavens above; their sides being thickly clothed with curious wild shrubs, wild flowers and and wild grapery. Passing the hasty brook, and long and slowly ascending, we again reach the open, varied ground. Here a tree-crested mound; there a plantation of pines; and yonder, below a ravine descending into the very bowels of the earth, and covered with an intricacy of dark foliage, interluminated with checkers of sun-light, until beyond it opens a receding vista to the blue sea. And now the path closes, so that the sun is almost shut out; whilst giant creepers shoot, twist, and contort themselves upon your path, beautiful pigeons, lories, parrots, paroquets, and other birds, rich and varied in plumage, spring up at your approach. We now reach a valley of exquisite beauty, in the middle of which, where the winding, gurgling stream is jagged in its course, spring up, the type of loneliness, a cluster of some eight fern-trees, the finest of their kind, which, with different inclinations, rise up to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, a clear, black mossy stem, from the crown of which is shot out on every side one long arching fern leaf, the whole suggesting the idea of a clump of Chinese umbrellas. Ascending again through the dark forest, we find rising on every side, amongst other strange forest trees, the gigantic pine of Norfolk Island, which ascending a clean stem of vast circumference, to some twelve feet, shoots out a coronal of dark boughs, each in shape like the feather of the ostrich indefinitely prolonged, until rising, with clear intervals, horizontal stage above stage, the green pyramid cuts with its point the blue ether, at the height of two hundred feet. Through these we at length reach the crown of Mount Pitt, where the *tou ensemble*, in so small a space is indescribable, of rock, forest, valley, corn-field, islets, sea-birds, land-birds, sunshine and sea. Descending, we take a new path to find new varieties. Emerging, after a while, from the deep gloom of the forest, glades and openings lie on each hand, where, among many plants and trees, the guava and lemon prevail.

The fern tree springs gracefully out, and is out-stripped by the beautiful palmetto, raising its "light shaft of orient mould," from above the verdant level, and at the height of twenty-five feet, spreading abroad into the clear air a cluster of bright green fans. In other places, the

parasite creepers and climbers, rise up in columns, shoot over arch after arch, and again descend in every variety of Gothic fantasy—now they form a high long wall, which is dense and impenetrable, and next, come tumbling down a cascade of green leaves, frothed over with the delicate white convolvulus. Our way, at length, becomes an interminable, closed-in vista of lemon trees, forming overhead a varied arcade of green, gold, and sun-light. The orange once crowded the island as thickly, but were cut down by the wanton tyranny of a former commandant, as being too ready and too great a luxury for the convicts. Stray over the farms, the yellow hulm bends with the fat of corn. Enter the gardens, especially that delicious retreat “Orange Vale,” there, by the broad-breasted English oak, grows the delicious cinnamon-tree, the tea, the coffee, the sugar plant, the nutritious arrow-root, the banana, with its long sweeping streamers, and creamy fruit, the fig, all tropical fruits in perfection, and the English vegetables in gigantic growth. The air is most pure, the sky most brilliant. In the morning, the whole is drenched with dew, as the sun comes out of his bed of amber, and shoots over a bar of crimson rays, it is one embroidery of the pearl, the ruby, the emerald; as the same sun, at mellow eventide, aslant his yellow rays between the pines and the mountain, they show like the bronzed spires of some vast cathedral, flooded in golden light.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLANOON PIRATE PRAHUS.

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The captured prahu was fifty-four feet in length and fifteen feet beam, but their general length was fifty-six feet, strongly built, with a round stern, and the stern post having a considerable curve, on which the rudder made to fit, was hung on a pintle and gudgeon. The decks, after the same fashion as the Malay prahus, were made of split nibong fastened together with rattan, the nibong being cut into convenient lengths, so that any part of the deck could be rolled up, the depth of hold about six feet. From the upper edge of the prahu a projection of bamboo nearly two feet broad, was made all around the vessel from the stockade near the bow to the stern, on the outer edge of which was raised, of the same material, a breast work about three feet high, and outside this their rattan plaited cables were placed around, one coil above another, an excellent protection against shot.

These vessels were double banked, pulling thirty-six oars, eighteen on each side, nine of which rested on the edge of the prahu passing through the projecting raised work alluded to, the upper tier of nine oars, being worked over all the lower tier, were pulled by men sitting on the deck inside the boat itself, the under by others sitting on the projecting bamboo work, whose heads could barely be seen above it, the oars were worked diagonally in the style, as has been supposed by some authors, of the ancient war galleys, by which contrivance considerable room is saved. Indeed this work projecting from the side of the vessel, favours in some measure the ingenious theory of the late General Melville, in his Essay on the Galleys of the Greeks and Romans.



The rowers among these pirates were of the lower castes, or slaves captured in their cruizes; hence a strong Chinese became a valuable acquisition to them, and the oars could admit of two men pulling at each if necessary.

Their rigging was of the most simple kind, a large sail forward and a smaller sail abaft, made of light mats sewed together, stretched on bamboos above and below, having cross pieces at intervals from top to bottom in the foresail only, which was hoisted on a triangle of stout bamboos forming the foremast, this is done exactly like the Bugis boats, a bamboo lashed close to the outer edge of the vessel on each side, and a third fastened to the deck amidships, immediately behind the stockade, is brought up to meet the two upright pieces, and all lashed together at the top forming a very efficient support to the sail, and excellently adapted for resisting shot; in fact it was found very difficult to shoot them away, for when struck by shot they were only split and still stood as well as before; the small mast behind was a spar.

The working of these sails was likewise very simple, for when the prahu went about, the tacks and braces were let go, the bow pulled somewhat round, and the sail turned round to the other side of the mast, for the tacks boused down, and the braces which led aft made fast, and the vessel was on the other tack. Each prahu had a stockade, not far from the bow, through which was pointed an iron four pounder, another stockade abaft on which was stuck two swivels, and around the sides were from three to six guns of the same description, all brass, stuck upon upright pieces of wood; they had likewise muskets, spears, &c., and many of the pirates wore very large bamboo shields covering all the upper part of the body. The fighting men wore long hair which was loose in the battle and gave them a savage appearance. It may be mentioned that the orang kaya's prahu was armed with brass guns, according to the report of his son who is one of the captives.

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## THE CANTON RIVER.

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In no country but China does so great a number of people own no habitation on terra firma—no where but here is a whole class of people to be found who have no house but their boats, whose whole existence is passed on the water, and who, though apparently exposed to so many privations, appear always cheerful and contented with their lot. The people living on the river of Canton are considered to be a separate race, and, we believe, even the Chinese laws consider them as inferior, and exclude them, together with play-actors and body servants, from the attainment of literary honours, and therefore from any advancement in the state, which otherwise is open to every free born Chinese. It is possible that in olden times the southern parts of China, as those of most other countries, were invaded and appropriated by settlers from the northern provinces, who, stronger and bolder than the old inhabitants, either enslaved or subjugated them so completely, that they, to enjoy some kind of freedom from persecution, chose the waters to live on. That laws, made of course by the invaders, should be unfavourable to these poor people, is in the natural course of human affairs, and thence

their being considered unfit, after a time, for any thing but to bend the oar. In the course of time, these inhabitants of the river seem to have become reconciled to their fate, and, with Asiatic patience, to have submitted to the lot that had fallen to their share. To the circumstance here mentioned, as well as to an innate love to the proximity of running water, which will be equally discovered in the habits of many surrounding nations, who may possibly claim kindred with them, such as the Bugis, Siamese, and Malays, we may therefore rather attribute the crowded state of many of the rivers of China in the proximity of large cities, than to a country so much over populated, as some have stated, as not to afford room to dwell on to all its children. We have frequently, in the descriptions of travellers, read of the hardships, privations, and dangers to which this abject floating population is exposed; but we are tempted, from what with our own eyes we have seen in the vicinity of Canton, to say, that in few communities is contentment so generally distributed, and in few is absolute want less common than among the people living in boats on the Canton river. It may be true that they have not much riches to boast of, but destitution they seem to be equally strangers to. Most of them have their very comfortable boats, than which none can be more conveniently arranged, as well for river navigation as for a place of abode. Most of these boats are kept scrupulously clean, much more so indeed than the persons of their owners, whom however, during the winter season, which in Canton is not very inclement, you will generally see well clad in warm clothes, much better in fact than the poor in most parts of Europe. In summer, clothes are little better than a luxury, but yet, one sees them well provided with them, and passing by their boats at dinner time, there are few in which one does not see the whole family busily engaged making frequent application with their saucers to a huge pot of rice, and with their chop sticks convey unto themselves the condiments that in various dishes are arranged round it. We do not say that poverty is altogether absent from the river; in what community is it not to be found? But to suppose that the Chinese population living on the water is thereto obliged by extreme destitution, is a great error. They from habit, and the stock they come from, take to the water as naturally as ducklings, and probably never have a thought that they could exist any where but in their boats. The bustle and traffic of a large town procures for them sufficient employment to gain a livelihood. Some of these inhabitants of the waters are employed as ferrymen, others in catching fish, others again, with more affection to the land, serve there as porters whilst their wives attend to the domestic economy of their boats. Many, aspiring to a higher degree, for there are distinctions of rank here as well as elsewhere, are owners of floating coffee houses, called flower boats, looking like fairy palaces; various indeed are their occupations, and their degrees of life on the river; in fact, in some parts it presents the aspect of a floating city, and of necessity, all the arts and occupations of such are to be found there.

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## LITERARY NOTICES.

## EGYPT, IN 1838.\*

We expect that this publication will be found interesting, not so much on account of Mr. Waghorn's views of the foreign policy of England, which have at least the merit of being straight forward, as because of the details it furnishes, shewing the rise, progress, and present resources of Egypt. and the position to which it has attained, under the energetic rule of Mahomed Ali Pasha, who has established manufactories, arsenal schools, hospitals and sanitarics, of which, interesting particulars are given. The Egyptian fleet has on paper at least an imposing appearance;—nine sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, seven brigs, and three steamers.—We are told its army consists of 130,000 fighting men, and the country supports a population of 3,000,000 people; provides for 140,000 paid troops; 16,000 sailors; 20,000 youths in her establishments for public education, destined for different branches of the public service; 60,000 in the arsenal, manufactories, &c.; 10,000 engaged in buildings and public works in the towns and provinces, such as canals, roads, dykes, ports, magazines, palaces, mosques, rivers, walls, &c.; 6,000 different government employés; of the rest, 800,000 may be calculated as tradesmen and people employed in cities, towns, &c.; the surplus are the mass devoted to agriculture.

A country exhibiting a state of things like this, can no longer be oppressed, and that England is deeply interested in the prosperity of Egypt Mr. Waghorn has well established; but when independence is spoken of, and as in these pages, demanded upon grounds of policy and justice, we are forced to enquire if it be not a matter of personal moment to the Pasha only, and whether the mass of the people will be substantially benefited by the remission of a mere nominal tribute exacted by the Porte.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIENTAL PLAGUE AND QUARANTINES: BY DR. BOWRING.

This tract which was read before the last Meeting of the British Association, for the advancement of science, at once opens the question of contagion or non-contagion, the author deeming the plague to be merely endemic, and supporting his views by the opinion of a distinguished Egyptian physician, Clot Bey. Dr. Bowring may be right or he may be wrong; he however shews abundant grounds for enquiry, more especially when we find that the system is supported at a pecuniary cost, which may be estimated by millions of pounds sterling in delays, demurrage, loss of interest, deterioration of merchandise, increased expenses, fluctuations of markets, and other calculable elements; but the sacrifice of happiness, the weariness, the wasted time, the annoyance, the sufferings inflicted by quarantine legislation—these admit of no calculation—they exceed all measure.

## SIR JOHN ROSS ON STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.†

The object of this publication is to bring to notice a correspondence which has taken place between the author and Capt. J. Barber, in which the merits of establishing steam communication with India, round the Cape and through the Red Sea, are fully discussed.

As it appears to us, if certainty, regularity, and rapidity of communication be the great ends proposed, the Red Sea must be the channel; but we are at the same time aware there is ample room for Sir John Ross's undertaking, in which we cordially wish him complete success. The interests of both projects are distinct; in the accomplishment of both, the public are deeply interested.

## COLONEL CAULFIELD UPON THE PRESENT CRISIS.‡

Though allusion is made in these pages to the present position of our Indian Empire, and "the assumption of a paramount controlling Sovereignty" in that quarter is insisted upon as necessary, the chief purpose of this letter is to call public attention to the aggrandizing spirit of the Czar. Its appearance therefore is opportune, for the public mind is just now fully alive to the importance of the subject.

Though we do not recognise the immediate imminence of that danger which is here suffered to threaten our Eastern possessions whether from Russian force or Russian intrigue, we are far from denying its existence altogether. On the contrary we have always insisted upon the necessity of anticipating the blow by a course of

\* Egypt as it is in 1838, by Thomas Waghorn, Steam Agent.

† Communication with India in large steam ships, via the Cape of Good Hope, by Capt. Sir John Ross, C. B. &c.

‡ A Letter to the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Control, by Col. J. Caulfield, C. B.

decisive measures, and, as perhaps the evil is not to be averted—the plague impossible to be stayed—we have taken some pains to state our views fully in the last number of this journal.

We have however now before us the opinion of a distinguished officer, and if we do not subscribe altogether to its fitness we cannot but admire the boldness of his policy; his measures are characteristic of the soldier, and doubtless the suggestions of professional predilections.

He says England must insist upon the free passage of the Dardanelles and the uncontrolled navigation of the Euxine; any opposition to this, should be considered as a declaration of war. Acting upon which, it would be our policy to re-organize and guarantee the independence of Poland; to stimulate and aid the Porte in the recovery of her provinces in Asia Minor and Armenia; and whilst this was going on in Europe, we should restore the old King of Ava, confine him to the Eastward of the Irrawaddie, parcel out the intermediate country between our present frontier and that river into petty subsidiary States, and have a military road from Munnypore to that river, and impose a subsidiary force on Nepaul and Bootan.

To the West and North-west, the Indus, from its source to the sea, must be our boundary. The Affghan kingdom must be regenerated, and an intimate connexion established between us. This course would be the work of time, but no delay in commencing the European part of it should take place.

The practicability of these measures it is not necessary here to discuss. Treaties are generally respected in Europe, however they may be habitually disregarded in the East; but it appears to us that if our Indian possessions are really threatened from within or from without, the gallant Colonel himself suggests the very best, if not the only means of defence; namely, cementing all beneath our sway “into one mass, by the indissoluble tie of identity of interests, common safety, mutual dependence, and reciprocity of feeling;” and the first step taken should be, “regardless of sect or country, so to remodel all our institutions, as to admit our subjects to a free and full participation of the honours and emoluments of the state, making education, acquirements, and moral character, the only grounds of preferring one candidate to another. If this policy be adopted, India will necessarily cease to be considered and treated as a conquered State.”

Had the government of our Indian possessions been hitherto conducted on principles such as these, there would be now no reason for apprehension, whether from domestic intrigue or foreign aggression.

We have been also favoured, among others, with the following publications, but our space will not allow us, at present, to do more than thus acknowledge their receipt:—

1. *Cutch; or Random Sketches*, taken during a residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India; interspersed with legends and traditions by Mrs. Postans; illustrated with coloured engravings. Smith, Elder, & Co.

It would be impossible to find a more well-timed volume;—the expedition against Cabul, renders Cutch an important district. Information so authentic, as that we have here, must therefore be most acceptable.

2. *The present and future prospects of our Indian Empire*, by Captain G. E. Westmacott, 37th Bengal, N. I. H. Hooper.

A most able pamphlet, calling attention to the designs of Russia upon our Indian Empire; we strongly recommend its perusal, the subject being one that cannot too frequently be brought before the notice of the public.

3. *Steam to India, via the Red Sea and Cape of Good Hope*. Smith, Elder, & Co.

An enthusiastic, clever, and to our minds, impartial examination of the two routes, and a conclusion justly arrived at, that the former is the only one which can give ultimate permanent satisfaction.

4. *Letters to and from the Governor of Madras*, relative to the disturbances in Canara, in April, 1837, with Notes and a Letter to the E. I. Company, by F. C. Brown, Esq. of Tellicherry. Smith, Elder, & Co.

We shall recur to this philanthropic work, and offer our meed of praise to its benevolent author as soon as possible;—the exposé of the “good Government” of the E. I. C. is excellent.

5. *The Cathedral Bell*; a Tragedy in 5 acts, by Jacob Jones, Barrister at Law. J. Nutter.

We are sure this would be an effective piece on the stage, if well got up; and, therefore, that circumstances, detailed by the author, seem to render its *entation unlikely*.

## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—MR. MACNAGHTEN.—We understand that the councils at Simlah have been unusually angry and disturbed in consequence of Lord Auckland's intention to depute Mr. Macnaghten to accompany Sir Henry Fane, as political agent or representative of the Governor General, in the ensuing invasion of Cabul. The difference of opinion on this question, is not confined, however, to the high parties we have named, but has enlisted on one side or the other the whole male population of the Court and the Camp, if not the female, and a great deal of excellent argument has been urged by both sides, without the prospect, we believe, of instilling conviction into either. For our own part, much reflecting on the matter, we lean to the Governor-General's views. In the artful and complicated devices of Asiatic diplomacy, and in the peculiar relations in which we may be placed on the one hand with Shah Shooja and his nephew, Kamran of Herat, and the other with the Ameers of Sind and Runjeet Singh, we deem it of the highest importance, that a gentleman of Mr. Macnaghten's acknowledged qualifications, both as regards his general abilities and his particular proficiency in the oriental languages, and his knowledge of the customs and characters of the natives, should be *à saar in toto*. Now, it may be fairly said, without reflection on Sir Henry Fane, that his disposition and habits are better suited to the field than the durbar, are in a more fitting element when leading on the heroes of Bhurtpore and Donabew, to new conquests and fresh glory, than in baffling diplomatic intrigues and unravelling the intricate and confused mazes of political interests; and in short, that he is a better soldier than civilian. It is true that, *prima facie*, there is something unpleasant and rather inconsistent in the idea of having a controlling authority placed over a commander-in-chief; but when it is clearly and distinctly laid down, that the control is in no degree limited to the expediency or otherwise of continuing that war, under contingencies of a civil character, the position of the parties is obviously independent in their respective paths of duty. It has been alleged, that experience has proved the presence of Commissioners with an army to be invariably detrimental to military operations; but even admitting this to have been the case, the result has arisen from the control having been unlimited and undefined. It is said, that Sir Henry Fane has protested against Mr. Macnaghten's appointment.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, September 11. Upon this subject the *Englishman* of the following day remarks:—"We have no hesitation in denouncing the measure as one unlikely to be productive of any public good, which will not be more than counterbalanced, by public evil. That a fitter man than the secretary could not be chosen for such a duty, we readily admit. Judgment, knowledge, temper, and sagacity, are all mixed up in him, to a most rare degree; but we object to the principle. Our reading, in that line, furnishes us with no examples of benefit accruing to the public service from the mingling of civil and military authorities (not authority, recollect) in the conduct of war; but history abounds with examples of the mischief which arises from every such experiment." The *Hurkaru* of 17th September further says:—"In addition to the few remarks we have already made in respect to Mr. Macnaghten's accompanying the Cabul Army, as Agent to the Governor-General, we might have mentioned, that the history of our wars in India abound with similar instances of parties in a civil and diplomatic capacity without a shadow of military control, attending the Commander-in-Chief, for the express purpose of conducting all negotiations with the powers at war with us, and all political correspondence with our own government. Lord Lake was thus attended in his first and second campaign by Dr. Grime Mercer, and in his third by Major John Malcolm, who attended Sir Arthur Wellesley in his first as Captain Malcolm, as, four years before he and Col. Close had attended Lord Harris at Seringapatam. Sir John Malcolm, too, as Brigadier-General [and in command of a division besides,] dry-nursed diplomatically, if we



may use the expression, Sir Thomas Hislop; and Lord Minto personally attended Sir Samuel Achmuty at Java, for the purpose of controlling the civil arrangements, likely to follow the conquest of the Island. More recently Sir Charles Metcalfe was with Lord Combermere at Bhurtpore, but it has never transpired that he interfered with the intrenchments, the mines, or the assault. So Mr. Robertson waited on Sir Alexander Campbell in Ava, and Mr. Russell on General Tayler in the Goomsur revolt. But General Martindell, Sir J. Doveton, and Sir J. W. Adams, having the experience and knowledge required for Eastern Diplomacy, acted both in a civil and military capacity, respectively, in the Cuttack rebellion and in the close of the Mahratta war.

**SIR ALEXANDER BURNES AND THE GOVERNMENT.**—From the *Agra Ukhbar*, September 22.—Much umbrage has it is said been given to Government by the recusancy of Captain Burnes, who will persist in taking the views his ample experience and natural ability present to him, of the proposed restoration of Shah Soojah, in defiance of the *sic jubeo* ones held by his Lordship. Captain B—— affirms, that of all the race, his Lordship's protégé is the vilest, the most despised, and most hated by the Affghan tribes; the most tyrannical, indolent, and useless; a coward, and a fool. Captain B—— would have us espouse the cause of Kamran, and force Dost Mahomed into an alliance, which it is said, a little gentle violence would do. It is said, indeed, that the Dost has written to Shah Soojah to say, that if the Shah will come accompanied by Englishmen, he will offer no resistance, but with the vagabond Sikhs, he will fight to the death. In every point of view he offers the most favourable contrast to the Company's protégé. He is brave, honest, frank, and beloved by the Affghan tribes, and such is the opinion Captain Burnes holds of his character, and it is said, the Captain is not very reserved on it or his general views of our proceedings. That he is right few will question, and a new Governor-general may be yet in time to see he is so. The appointments to the Cabool Force on the whole, are creditable to the discrimination of our military authorities, though we must say, that when looking over the list of brigadiers, and majors of brigade, we six times exclaimed with Sir Ezzelim in Byron's *Lara* "'Tis he, what doth he here."

**THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.**—As far as we can place any credit on the reports from head-quarters, the plan of the ensuing warlike demonstration against Cabul is thus shaped. Shah Soojah, the ex-king, is to march, with about 10 or 12,000 troops raised in Hindoostan and armed and mainly officered by us, on Cabul via the Punjab, and under the auspices of Runjeet Singh, whose own army is to follow in support; while the British army, under the command of Sir Henry Fane, of about 25,000 men of all arms, is to take up a position on or near the Indus, at Shirkarpoor, for the purpose of menacing Candahar, and relieving Herat.

The *Englishman* has a variation to this statement, and brings Sir John Keane and the Bombay division to Buhawulpoor; but why or wherefore, (seeing that if Shirkarpoor or Mittun Khote are to be the points of concentration, he would have to retrace his steps,) we do not exactly understand, unless indeed he is to march through the Great Desert, via Joudpoor, Nagoor, and Beekaneer, which we should suppose, was almost impracticable.

The necessity for this long march on the east bank of the Sutledge, until the Bengal army arrives at Mittun Khote, or rather perhaps Bukkur, the port, if we may so call it, of Shirkarpoor, is said to arise from an unwillingness on the part of Runjeet Singh to give us a passage through the Punjab. If this be the fact, it is evident that the success of the main object, the dethronement of Dost Mahomed, must depend exclusively on the skill and prowess of the Seiks and Shah Soojah, and that no assistance can be given by the British army, in case of a reverse; not only the distance, but the character of the intervening country preventing the possibility of co-operation. We have always understood, but we of course speak with great hesitation and submission, that it was a dangerous policy to enable an enemy to throw himself between two armies, so as to afford him an opportunity of attacking either, as most convenient to himself; and that what are called combined movements on distant points of a line intended for a common object, are always more or less liable to the objection stated. In Buonaparte's celebrated campaigns in Italy, and more especially in France in 1814, when he defeated the Prussians and checked the Austrians in their advance on Paris; and again in 1815, when he threw himself on the Prussians at Ligny before the Duke of Wellington could move to their support, the disadvantages of separate armies and a common object were exhibited. And, if we are not mistaken, military men attributed Sir G. De Lacy Evans's discomfiture at Hernani, to a disappointment in the formation of a combined movement with Espartero, and other Spanish generals.

But it may be said, the cases are not analogous. That in the campaign now opening, there are two distinct armies with two distinct objects. One intending to conquer Candahar and relieve Herat, and the other to over-run Cabul; and that neither will look to the other for aid or contemplate any combined operations. If this be so, the troops of Dost Mahomed may concentrate themselves in the defences of the passes between Peshawer and Cabul, if indisposed to meet the Seiks nearer to the Indus; and should the imbecility and ill-luck of Shah Sooja not be more than balanced by the ascendant star of the Lion of the Punjaub, we may hear of a defeat of one army, before the other has crossed the Indus towards Candahar. We may be taunted for taking a gloomy view of affairs; but we confess we should have been more satisfied had the British army been directed simultaneously with Runjeet Singh's and Shah Sooja's, on Cabul.

The Affghauns will have every motive, personal, political, and religious, for resisting to the death the ex-king and his strange ally, the ruler of the Punjaub; and we are not, therefore, led away by our hopes and wishes of a successful termination of what has been held to be the best policy for British interests, to shut our eyes to the obvious difficulties and embarrassments of our relations with both at this critical moment.—*India Gazette*, Sept. 3.

ADDITIONS ORDERED TO THE ARMY—From the *Agra Ukhbar* August 25.—The two recent additions ordered to the army, will give an effective increase of 13,024 bayonets, or materiel equal to the formation of twenty regiments, at the present strength. But as the strength of each regiment will probably be raised permanently, there will be materiel sufficient for ten regiments, or the sum total of the increase last made; which report says are about to be raised. A company of one hundred rank and file is allowed, on all hands, to be too cumbrous to be moved by a single officer, and a decrease of one or an increase of the other must be made. That the latter would be the most effectual way of strengthening the army, there can be as little doubt as that the former will be adopted. The arrangement made, has been so of course with a view to create a force disposable for home service with the least possible delay. As the new drafts are entered, old sepoy's will be withdrawn, with which to form corps for active service, and considering the emergency of affairs, it is perhaps in every point of view, the best arrangement that could have been adopted. The ten new corps will be an effective body, if composed of drafts replaced by the new recruits, though the necessary admixture of the latter with other corps, will, for the present, at least, add but little to their strength. This increase of the army is exactly equal to the reduction effected by Lord William, and makes his act look as inconsiderate and impolitic as it was. But his Lordship considered our tenure of India as secure as that by which we hold the Isle of Wight, and equally safe from foreign invasion or internal disaffection. Experience has, however, shewn, that we must retrace our steps, and as India was won by the sword, she must be retained by it; and that if we do wish to govern by justice and the love of the people, &c. &c., we should at least not throw aside our sword, until we deprive our enemies of theirs.

LOAN TO THE E. I. COMPANY—LUCKNOW.—The following report is in circulation here, and is generally credited, viz.: that the company have solicited a loan of two crore of rupees at five per cent., from the King, and that it had been granted, much against His Majesty's will, as he has taken up with that 'good old gentlemanly vice,' avarice.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

JOODPORE LEGION.—Intelligence of recent date from Neemuch, has reached us to the effect that the good results attending the formation and position of the Joodpore Legion have begun to manifest themselves in the capture lately, in the vicinity of Mount Aboo, of a portion of the Joorah murderers, and the expected apprehension of the remainder. Another proof, considering the failure of the Joorah Force Proper, to effect this act, that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong! A detachment of the Legion has also succeeded in surprising and making prisoners of a whole gang of notorious robbers, including about a dozen of the ring-leaders, the terror of the neighbouring roads and villages.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 22.

THE COMMISSARIAT—LOODIANA.—Orders for 10,500 maunds of flour; 9,000 of chunna; 3,200 of rice; 1,500 of dholl; 810 of ghee; 970 of oil; 1,800 of ghoor; 450 of fine sugar, and 650 of coarse; 690 of salt; 120 of spices, and of fire-wood 3,000; have been issued to be ready at this station by the 15th October. These supplies are, it is said, for the consumption of the Governor-General's camp, which looks as if an interview with Runjeet was still in contemplation.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

RUMOUR FROM SIMLAH.—Russian letters have been intercepted by Leach of the Engineers, Burnes's assistant, and one of them is from Dost Mahomed to the Em-

peror of the Russias, throwing himself on Russia for arms, men and money. Capt. B. is of opinion that Dost Mahomed will not strike a blow; but it would seem that he is making active preparations, and has already been joined by 6000 Persians. The Siege of Herat is reported to have been raised with great slaughter on the part of the Persians.—*Englishman* Sept 1.

**THE GOORKHAS.**—A large force of Goorkhas have assembled, it is said, within forty coss of Patna, which they appear to threaten. Their valiant commander has sworn, that he will not remove his turban, or loose his *kumurbund*, till he has stood victorious at Juggurnauth, after having driven the trembling English into the sea.

**MILITARY MATTERS.**—The following siege train, from the Delhi Magazine, has been ordered on service, with the army going into Candahar. Four 18 pounders, two 8-inch, and two 5½-inch mortars. We presume that the chief siege train will be sent from Bombay up the Indus, to join the army in Candahar.

**CHAPLAINS TO THE CABUL FORCE.**—The Rev. A. Hammond, and the Rev. C. Eteson, will, it is said, give the benefit of their spiritual attendance to the expeditionary force.

**THE CABUL ARMY.**—The cavalry of the Cabul army is to be increased by the 1st and 2d Local Horse, to be formed into a brigade, under the command of Colonel Skinner. Should the 1st. Cavalry join, this arm of the force will be very respectable, consisting of five regiments of Native Cavalry, and the 16th Lancers.—*India Gazette*, Sept. 24.

**OFFICERS RETURNING FROM ENGLAND.**—An order from head-quarters, dated 9th Sept., directs that all officers arriving from England shall join the corps to which they belong with all possible expedition.

**STAFF OFFICERS.**—Officers on Staff employ who may be directed to join their corps on field-service, are still to draw their staff allowances provided they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving, and have no other officer to officiate for them: if the latter be the case, the staff salary is to be equally divided between the parties.

**SHAH SOOJAH'S CONTINGENT.**—The *India Gazette* of Sept. 24, says, Lieut. Col. Chalmers or Chanter, will have the command of this force said to be resigned by Col. Hamilton.

**THE COMMISSARIAT.**—Lieut. Newbolt (says the *India Gazette*, Sept. 24,) is ordered to Kurnaul, to accompany the expedition as a Commissariat officer.

**SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.**—Captain Burnes, of the Bombay army, (the well known traveller) goes with the Commissariat officers ordered to Shikarpore. His acquaintance with the country to be traversed, and his great intelligence, must render him, at the present moment, an invaluable agent in the conduct of matters of this nature. We think it a most fortunate event for the government, that they are enabled, at this juncture, to avail themselves of the services of the gallant and enterprising officer.—*Englishman*, Sept. 22.

**ACCOUNTS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.**—Accounts from head-quarters, though to some extent vague and contradictory, represent a war to be inevitable, and on a large scale. Some very creditable authorities state, that a letter with the sign Manual of Nicholas to Dost Mahomed, offering him unlimited assistance in men and money, had fallen into the hands of our government, and had been by them forwarded to the British Court. The consequence that must inevitably spring from this discovery, if true, will be a declaration of war against Russia; but though the report may be substantively correct, we cannot believe it to be so, to the letter. That assistance has been indirectly tendered by Nicholas to Dost Mahomed, we see no reason to doubt; but we do not consider that the Emperor would have committed himself by tendering, in his own name, such assistance, knowing, as he must, that it would lead to a war with England, under circumstances disadvantageous to him, as we would be enabled thereby to strike the first blow, an important consideration. He must also be too well informed of the resources and power of the Affghans, to trust them to perform his work. The Affghans may be made subordinate to his designs upon India, but as principals to work them out, he would never rely upon them. These, and the other considerations, induce us to believe, that the Emperor of Russia has only made indirect offers of assistance to the Affghans, or most probably he has confined himself to instigating them to attack us. But neither of these courses would be regarded by the present ministry as affording sufficient pretext to go to war. Independent of what is called the bond, by which we have bound ourselves to be in peace with all the world, the national debt, the present Ministers have peculiar reasons for avoiding a war. One with a power so formidable as Russia, would materially alter our position with Canada; nor would our



Ministers, in such an event, be able to continue in office. The best executive instruments for action belong to the opposite party, and the attention of the country being diverted from the reforming measures of Ministers, would they lose much of the support these measures obtain from them, and the smallest loss of such support must be followed by their retirement from office. It is therefore probable that the Indian Government will be alone entrusted with the defence of our Indian possessions and the destruction of Russian influence in Cabul and Russia. By regarding Shah Sooja and Dost Mahomed as the belligerents, we may by some political light, avoid coming to open and avowed hostilities with the Russians, though engaged in actual. But whether the "law of nations" admits of so convenient an arrangement we know not, but there can be no doubt that we will come into actual collision with the Russians, and that the prior arrival of one or the other in Cabul will be to the swift.

Other reports abroad say, that Herat is to be again invested by the Persians, at the instigation of the Russians, who are determined to become possessed of this important post, through the Persians. Other rumours again state, that Shah Kam Ran, flushed with his victory over his besiegers, had determined to take possession of Cabul, and was marching in force upon Candahar, a determination, which, it is said, has produced its effect on the deliberations at Simlah. The exact nature or extent of such we have not heard, but a reduction of the force intended at one time to have been employed, is said to be the principal. This is, however, improbable, as Shah Soojah's contingent is being organized, and if we carry out our views with regard to him,—Shah Kam Ran's proceedings, should make us increase instead of reducing our force.

The Governor-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief have, it is said, come to an open rupture, in regard to the appointment of a gallant officer in the royal army, known to possess great influence with his Excellency, and to be but very lightly valued by the Gov.-General, either in or out of Council. We concur in his Lordship's view of the matter, and think the appointment of the officer in question to the command of a division (the post first suggested for him by his Excellency is said to have been the command of the whole force), for which, save personal gallantry, he possesses few qualifications. The public advantages of this misunderstanding are not likely to be great, for, as a very old line has it, "when chiefs dispute the public suffer;" but the want of a master-mind is painfully apparent at head-quarters—of one that would overrule all petty objection and opposition, and plan with that boldness and self-reliance, that the state of affairs so much needs.

A rupture with the Sikhs, it is also whispered at Simlah, is not improbable, as the old Raja has been detected in playing a double game, as we long ago said he would. There can be no honest alliance with him, no more than with any Hindoo power—he hates and fears us; and when he discovers, or thinks he has discovered, a vulnerable point, he will turn against us. The Punjaub should be a portion of our Indian empire; for as long as it is possessed by an independent native power, so long will it be open to our enemies, and a high road to these provinces. But the present government of India would shrink from the very contemplation of such a step as the conquest of the Punjaub, and the ragamuffin army of its fear-inspiring Rajah.—*Agra Ukbar*, Aug. 30.

**MILITARY MOVEMENT.**—The 33d have been ordered from Jubbulpoor to Delhec, to march on the 15th October.

**CABUL MISSION.**—Captain Anson, of the 18th N. I., son of Sir George, and brother to the lady lately appointed a Maid of Honor to the Queen, accompanies, it is said, Mr. Macnaghten's Cabul Mission.

**BRIGADIER CARTWRIGHT.**—From the *Agra* papers it would appear that the Brigadier has given anything but satisfaction at that station.

**AGRA.**—The Governor General was confidently expected to visit this station in the cold season. Much sickness prevailed among the military: on the 22d September the 37th Native Infantry had one hundred and nine men in hospital.

**THE GOVERNOR'S A. D. C.**—Lieut. A. Cunningham had vacated this office, to relieve his brother at Ferozepore, who had been for the last year, an assistant to Capt. Wade, as also constructing a fortification at that place, Lieut. J. Cunningham having now orders to accompany Shah Soojah's son to Peshawur. Wharfs, boats, and bridges, were being prepared for the Sutledge, at Ferozepore.

**THE MILITARY AUDITOR GENERAL.**—Maj. Gen. MacGregor would, it was said, be obliged to relinquish his official duties in consequence of ill health.

**MAJOR-GENERAL FAITHFULL.**—Upon the departure of Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, from the Presidency for Kurnaul, (which took place on the 10th

instant,) the command of the Barrackpore Division of the army devolved upon Brigadier, now Major-General Faithfull, the senior officer. The duties of commandant of artillery will also continue to be performed by him until the appointment of his successor.—*Ibid.*

BHOPAL.—An insane fanatic recently made a violent attempt to assassinate the Nuwab. He had already obtained an entrance into the palace, having cut down the Durwan, when he was seized and disarmed.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 8.

KURNAUL.—Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry have received their orders to march for Loodianah on the 15th of October. Cholera prevails to a fearful extent in the corps. By the last accounts twenty men, twenty-four women, and twelve children had been carried off by it.—*Ibid.*

BEHAR.—There has been recently a considerable inundation in parts of this district. Two sepoys, in attempting to cross a swollen nullah, perished in the waters, within sight and assistance of a body of their brutal countrymen. Several other fatal accidents have also occurred.—*Ibid.*

COEL.—The mortality from cholera in this town is most extensive. Among others who have died from it was a native gentleman of rank and large fortune, Hoo-sun Khan of Detoulie, in this district, a son of the late Abdool Rehman Khan.—*Ibid.*

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR C. METCALFE.—We perceive that the amount of the subscriptions to the testimonial to Sir Charles Metcalfe, at Allahabad, was, on the 18th of this month, 8,500 rupees only.—*Ibid.*

SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON.—A grand entertainment was given on the 7th Sept. at Barrackpore, to this distinguished officer; 150 persons sat down to dinner. Brigadier Lindsay, C. B. in the chair. A splendid ball terminated the festivities of the evening.

GENERAL RAMSAY.—General Ramsay was spoken of as likely to be made Provisional Commander-in-chief during the absence of Sir Henry Fane.

INUNDATION AT ALLAHABAD.—We regret to find by letters from Allahabad, dated 23d August, that the bund of the Ganges at that station, gave way at 3 A. M., when the waters of that river and the Jumna rose to the alarming height of forty-five feet above the usual water-mark, inundating two miles and a half of the adjacent country, and sweeping away the largely-populated bazaars, called Kydegunge and Meetygunge. The civil and military stations have, as yet escaped the dreadful deluge, although apprehensions of their safety are entertained from the continuance of heavy rain, and the threatening aspect of the weather.—*Englishman*, Sept. 1.

## THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st February to the 31st May, 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
By Balance of last account filed				To advance for the Manufacture			
Co.'s Rs. ....	117967	0	6	of Indigo, Co.'s Rs. ....	32992	14	11
Indigo Factories sold. ....	117240	13	9	Paid the Estate of Cruttenden			
Realized from Debtors ....	26390	8	3	and Co., on account of the			
Indigo sold ....	98831	13	0	Bank of Bengal Claim ....	145141	3	9
Landed Property sold. ....	3822	10	8	Dividend paid ....	5848	8	10
Rents Realized ....	42	10	6	Refunded a sum realized on ac-			
				count of a party not indebted			
				to the Estate ....	2133	5	4
				Law Charges ....	1563	10	6
				Office Establishment ....	1768	13	6
				Repairs, Assessment, Ground-			
				Rent, Durwan's Wages, &c.	376	0	5
				Advertisements, Postages and			
				incidental charges ....	63	6	7
				Paid to the Union			
				Bank ....	83061	8	9
				Less drawn ....	82372	15	3—
				Balance as per account ....	173718	15	4
Co. Rs. 364295 8 8				Co.'s Rs. 364295 8 8			

*Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of Fergusson and Co., from 3d March to 31st May 1838.*

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance of last Statement furnished 2d March 1838 .... 103903 9 4	Indigo Advances..... 164977 13 11
Outstanding debts recovered.. 90168 14 9	Money borrowed repaid..... 239927 5 8
Sale of Indigo ..... 110407 0 3	Dividends paid ..... 210137 9 6
Money borrowed ..... 269290 10 3	Money Lent..... 5000 0 0
Money Lent received ..... 61000 0 0	Premium paid on Life Insurances..... 13991 8 11
Amount received on account of an outstanding debt, but in which other parties are interested ..... 4102 12 10	Account paid on account Law Costs ..... 1912 1 8
Interest received..... 2341 10 7	Sundry advances..... 73 0 0
	Postage paid ..... 170 9 0
	<hr/> 636190 0 8
	Balances in the hands of the Assignees ..... 5024 9 3
Co.'s Rs. 641214 9 11	Co.'s Rs. 641214 9 11

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., from the 1st February to the 31st May 1838.*

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
By Balance of last Account filed 37458 11 7	To Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo ..... 129542 13 10
Indigo Factories sold ..... 18644 8 11	To Dividends paid ..... 22804 10 1
Recoveries from Debtors .... 28703 1 7	Life Insurance Premium .... 5120 0 0
Indigo sold ..... 70399 7 3	Loans paid off..... 32596 6 5
Proceeds of Sundries ..... 136 3 8	Annuities secured by Mortgage 853 5 4
Interest allowed by the Union Bank ..... 288 14 5	Law Charges ..... 675 6 7
Bills receivable realized ..... 35561 14 0	Repairs, Assessment, Ground-Rent, Durwan's Wages, &c. 2404 9 3
Rents Realized ..... 10960 12 8	Payments in anticipation of Dividends to be refunded .... 136 8 4
Received on account of parties not debtors to the Estate to be refunded..... 960 0 0	Debited the London Agent for a recovery advised ..... 3130 6 11
Drawn from the Union Bank 184640 2 0	Advertisements, Postage and Petty Charges ..... 113 10 10
Less paid in 115974 1 6—68666 0 6	Balance as per account ..... 69400 13 0
Co.'s Rs. 266779 10 7	Co.'s Rs. 266779 10 7

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st February to 31st May 1838.*

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Cash Balance on 31st Jan., 1838 30541 0 1	Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo ..... 23213 0 0
Proceeds of Landed property 9433 8 2	Life Insurance Premiums .... 4339 8 0
Ditto of Indigo..... 27979 14 9	Assessment, Durwan's Wages, &c. .... 258 5 10
Remittances from Debtors.... 28065 11 7	Office Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges ..... 1283 2 2
Miscellaneous Recoveries .... 135 5 10	Money Borrowed Repaid .... 25933 5 4
Interest allowed by the Union Bank ..... 257 8 0	Ditto, but to be refunded .... 7920 4 3
Drawn from the Union Bank.. 54796 14 6	Law Charges ..... 1963 6 7
Less deposited.. 37962 6 9—16834 7 9	Dividends paid ..... 6378 15 0
Co.'s Rs. 113247 8 2	Balance ..... 41957 9 0
	Co.'s Rs. 113247 8 2

**FAILURE OF INDIGO CROPS.**—A letter of the 3d instant, from Tirhoot, which may be relied upon, gives the following melancholy picture of indigo operations in that district. From other quarters, we learn that the distress of the natives, consequent on the loss of their villages, stocks of rice, cattle, &c. from the wide-spreading inundation for hundreds of miles down the course of the Ganges, is perfectly frightful. It is, I regret to say, but too true, that this district will not send down more than 8,000 maunds of indigo this season, for an outlay of nearly 30 lacs of rupees. The out-turn last year exceeded 16,000 maunds."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 11.

**ALLAHABAD.**—All the space between the Bund of the Ganges and the left bank of the Jumna has been submerged from the irruption of the former river. A large portion of the fort, washed by the Jumna, has fallen in from the violent action of the current.—*Ibid.*

**INUNDATIONS IN THE MOFUSSIL.**—We have received information from Dinapore, stating that the river there had overflowed its banks, and that the inundations had been so great, that houses in numbers had become perfectly uninhabitable; and that the residents of the station had been necessitated to remove from the place on that account. The barracks in cantonments, which had been allotted to the soldiers of the station, had all been flooded, and the soldiers been obliged to take up their quarters in boats. Nothing scarcely in the way of eatables could be procured for love or money, and altogether the face of the country thereabouts bore no very pleasant appearance.—*Courier*, Aug. 29. Recent letters received from Benares, state the rivers in that quarter to be higher than perhaps has ever been known, and nearly the whole country is under water. The Soane too has overflowed and inundated the whole of the adjacent country. The station of Arrah has been nearly swept away, that of Dinapore must likewise be suffering very much, such inundations have not been known, we believe, within the memory of man. At Allahabad the flood carried away 2,500 houses, and caused great damage to the fort. We regret to announce that all that part of Jessore, to the north-east of the Bhyrub river is completely inundated by the waters from the Ganges; the rice crops, which were nearly ripe, are entirely destroyed, and the waters, according to the last accounts, were still increasing. It is greatly to be feared that the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore have suffered to a much greater extent from their proximity to the mighty stream, which is carrying everything before it.

The Bhyrub river is said to be completely choked up by the influx of water from the eastward to such an extent indeed, that the reports state the current to be running from the south-east, contrary to the usual course of the stream.—*Calcutta Courier*, Sept. 11.

**OPENING OF THE BANK OF INDIA.**—We perceive a meeting of the subscribers to the new "Bank of India" is invited at the exchange Rooms on the 15th proximo, for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the committee for opening the Bank on the 1st January next, and of fixing a day for payment of the first instalment.—*Ibid.*

**MEETING AT THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—A rather crowded meeting of proprietors was held at the Bank of Bengal on Monday at noon, to take into consideration "whether the new stock unsubscribed for, shall be sold for the benefit of the proprietors at large, or of those only who may have failed to take up their proportion." Mr. H. T. Prinsep was called to the chair. After the chairman had read the requisition calling for a general meeting of proprietors,

It was proposed by Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, seconded by Captain Graham:

That in the opinion of this meeting, the new stock, which may not have been subscribed for within the prescribed period, should be sold to the public at large to the highest bidder, at a sale to be held at the Bank of Bengal, for the benefit of those proprietors only who may have failed to take up their respective shares of such new stock, and that the net proceeds of such sale be rateably divided amongst such proprietors in proportion to their respective interests.

An amendment to the above was moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore—

That the provisions of the Act shall remain as they are.

The original motion was, however, carried by nine against three.

A vote of thanks was then voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.—*Ibid.*

**APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF TO THE INSOLVENT COURT.**—Capt. G. R. Wilton, 4th N. I.; Mr. J. Jacobs, music-seller; Mr. C. Ewan, trader; Baboo Gorachnund Day, Banian; Mr. G. H. Swaine, portrait-painter; Mr. Alfred Betts, merchant; Mr. S. M. Gasper, section-writer; Mr. Thos. Linton, apothecary; Mr. Michael Schlatter, merchant; Mr. Thos. Wilson, paper-manufacturer.

at the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The establishment consists of a capacious quadrangle of buildings for the prisoners, the military barracks, and a series of offices in two ranges. A little further beyond, on a green mount of nature's beautiful making, rises the mansion of the commandant, with its barred windows, defensive cannon and pacing sentry.

Straying some distance along a footpath, we come upon the cemetery, closed in on three sides, by close, thick, melancholy groves of the tear-dropping manchineal: whilst the fourth is open to the restless sea. The graves are numerous and recent, most of the tenants having reached, by an untimely end, the abode to which they now contributed their hapless remains and hapless story. I have myself witnessed fifteen descents into those houses of mortality, and in every one lies a hand of blood. Their lives were brief, and as agitated and restless as the waves which now break at their feet, and whose dying sound is their only requiem.

Passing on by a ledge cut in the cliff that hangs over the resounding shore, we suddenly turn into an amphitheatre of hills, which rise all round, until they close, in a circle of the blue heavens above; their sides being thickly clothed with curious wild shrubs, wild flowers and and wild grapery. Passing the hasty brook, and long and slowly ascending, we again reach the open, varied ground. Here a tree-crested mound; there a plantation of pines; and yonder, below a ravine descending into the very bowels of the earth, and covered with an intricacy of dark foliage, interluminated with checkers of sun-light, until beyond it opens a receding vista to the blue sea. And now the path closes, so that the sun is almost shut out; whilst giant creepers shoot, twist, and contort themselves upon your path, beautiful pigeons, lories, parrots, paroquets, and other birds, rich and varied in plumage, spring up at your approach. We now reach a valley of exquisite beauty, in the middle of which, where the winding, gurgling stream is jagged in its course, spring up, the type of loneliness, a cluster of some eight fern-trees, the finest of their kind, which, with different inclinations, rise up to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, a clear, black mossy stem, from the crown of which is shot out on every side one long arching fern leaf, the whole suggesting the idea of a clump of Chinese umbrellas. Ascending again through the dark forest, we find rising on every side, amongst other strange forest trees, the gigantic pine of Norfolk Island, which ascending a clean stem of vast circumference, to some twelve feet, shoots out a coronal of dark boughs, each in shape like the feather of the ostrich indefinitely prolonged, until rising, with clear intervals, horizontal stage above stage, the green pyramid cuts with its point the blue ether, at the height of two hundred feet. Through these we at length reach the crown of Mount Pitt, where the *tout ensemble*, in so small a space is indescribable, of rock, forest, valley, corn-field, islets, sea-birds, land-birds, sunshine and sea. Descending, we take a new path to find new varieties. Emerging, after a while, from the deep gloom of the forest, glades and openings lie on each hand, where, among many plants and trees, the guava and lemon prevail.

The fern tree springs gracefully out, and is out-stripped by the beautiful palmetto, raising its "light shaft of orient mould," from above the verdant level, and at the height of twenty-five feet, spreading abroad into the clear air a cluster of bright green fans. In other places, the



From the excellent stables in Calcutta, the running was expected to be superb.—The Bengal Club had given a cup.

DEATHS IN AGRA.—*July 7* 126—*Aug.* 40 12.

SINGULAR GOOD FORTUNE.—The Calcutta papers mention the most extraordinary instance of good fortune in the lottery that we ever heard of.—Mr, Ainslie purchased a ticket in the last lottery, which came up a prize of 250 Rs. He immediately bought a second, which was drawn a prize of 500; he then took a third, which proved a prize of 1000 Rs. This induced him to take a fourth, when he recollected that the lac and fifty thousand rupee prizes were still in the wheel, he therefore purchased a fifth, which, wonderful to relate, brought him the lac; and the only blank amongst the five was the fourth number.

UNUSUALLY HIGH TIDES.—The tides have been so unusually high this season, that on the day of the full moon, the Strand road, off the Calcutta Custom House, was under water

FAMINE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—(Extract of a letter from F. O. Wells, Esq., dated Agra, Aug. 26:.)—"I hasten to let you know, that we have had most abundant rains at last. They commenced about the middle of July, and up to the present time we have had constant and genial showers. Owing to the loss in agricultural capital and people, the collector reckons on two-fifths of the average quantity of land only being tilled; but on this I should say that nearly double the average produce will be yielded. At present, grain keeps up as high as ever; but in six weeks some of the grain now growing will be coming into market, and relieve the people from the distress experienced from the enormously high prices. We spend nearly 30,000 rupees a month just now, in feeding those who are unable to work, and in relieving the sick, of which there are vast multitudes, owing to the unwholesome kind of food they have had recourse to. We look to a gradual diminution of this large expenditure, and hope by the end of November, to see things resume their former state of prosperity."

## MADRAS.

CAMPAIGNING PREPARATIONS.—The present aspect of the political horizon of India, plainly indicates an immediate crisis of extraordinary importance, to meet which, every nerve, every energy must be strained, for it will indisputably demand the uttermost exertion of Britain's strength and all her powerful resources. Our rulers have for months past, closed their eyes to the coming storm, which they ought to have foreseen, as foreseen by others; but the progress of events has at length unexpectedly awakened them to the real state of affairs, and our actual relations with the principal eastern powers. But has it found them prepared at all points to meet the emergency, possessed of an army complete in numbers, and those numbers perfect in discipline? No, although the moment for action has at length arrived, the first steps are only now taking to raise raw levies, who for mere garrison duties even, will be entirely useless, for months to come. Much as we, in common with every loyal subject of Her Majesty, must and do lament the miserable milk-and-water policy which has led to this dilemma, we are happy to observe that the Government are striving to make the best of it, and that the most vigorous measures have been resolved on, to vindicate the honor of England, and punish those who have dared to conspire against her supremacy in the East. We trust, however, that in the great preparatives for warfare beyond the north-western frontier, precautions will not be omitted for the internal security of the provinces generally; and more especially those which from local position are at the present moment most liable to hostile invasion from without, or tumultuous commotion within, and the latter may be anticipated in the event of reverses, or even rumours of defeat. The *Delhi Gazette* and *Hurkaru*, have both shown that Kemaon and Goruckpore, are at present in a nearly defenceless state, and if the Supreme Government by an ill-timed parsimony, should risk the safety of those provinces which are so immediately exposed to invasion, the safety of British India itself may be thereby compromised, and its Government tottering to the base, will have a fearful account to render. But the wise and prudent



The rowers among these pirates were of the lower castes, or slaves captured in their cruizes; hence a strong Chinese became a valuable acquisition to them, and the oars could admit of two men pulling at each if necessary.

Their rigging was of the most simple kind, a large sail forward and a smaller sail abaft, made of light mats sewed together, stretched on bamboos above and below, having cross pieces at intervals from top to bottom in the foresail only, which was hoisted on a triangle of stout bamboos forming the foremast, this is done exactly like the Bugis boats, a bamboo lashed close to the outer edge of the vessel on each side, and a third fastened to the deck amidships, immediately behind the stockade, is brought up to meet the two upright pieces, and all lashed together at the top forming a very efficient support to the sail, and excellently adapted for resisting shot; in fact it was found very difficult to shoot them away, for when struck by shot they were only split and still stood as well as before; the small mast behind was a spar.

The working of these sails was likewise very simple, for when the prahu went about, the tacks and braces were let go, the bow pulled somewhat round, and the sail turned round to the other side of the mast, for the tacks boused down, and the braces which led aft made fast, and the vessel was on the other tack. Each prahu had a stockade, not far from the bow, through which was pointed an iron four pounder, another stockade abaft on which was stuck two swivels, and around the sides were from three to six guns of the same description, all brass, stuck upon upright pieces of wood; they had likewise muskets, spears, &c., and many of the pirates wore very large bamboo shields covering all the upper part of the body. The fighting men wore long hair which was loose in the battle and gave them a savage appearance. It may be mentioned that the orang kaya's prahu was armed with brass guns, according to the report of his son who is one of the captives.

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## THE CANTON RIVER.

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In no country but China does so great a number of people own no habitation on terra firma—no where but here is a whole class of people to be found who have no house but their boats, whose whole existence is passed on the water, and who, though apparently exposed to so many privations, appear always cheerful and contented with their lot. The people living on the river of Canton are considered to be a separate race, and, we believe, even the Chinese laws consider them as inferior, and exclude them, together with play-actors and body servants, from the attainment of literary honours, and therefore from any advancement in the state, which otherwise is open to every free born Chinese. It is possible that in olden times the southern parts of China, as those of most other countries, were invaded and appropriated by settlers from the northern provinces, who, stronger and bolder than the old inhabitants, either enslaved or subjugated them so completely, that they, to enjoy some kind of freedom from persecution, chose the waters to live on. That laws, made of course by the invaders, should be unfavourable to these poor people, is in the natural course of human affairs, and thence

... much over populated, and not to afford room to dwell on to all its children. In the descriptions of travellers, read of its miseries, and dangers to which this abject floating population is exposed, we are tempted, from what with our own eyes we have seen in the vicinity of Canton, to say, that in few communities is poverty so generally distributed, and in few is absolute want so common among the people living in boats on the Canton river. It is true that they have not much riches to boast of, but destitution is not so equally strangers to. Most of them have their boats, than which none can be more conveniently adapted for river navigation as for a place of abode. Most of them are remarkably clean, much more so indeed than the Europeans, whom however, during the winter season, when the weather is very inclement, you will generally see well clad. Their dresses are much better in fact than the poor in most parts of Europe. Their houses are little better than a luxury, but yet, one sees that they are well supplied with them, and passing by their boats at dinner time, you will see in which one does not see the whole family busily engaged in frequent application with their saucers to a huge pot. Their chop sticks convey unto themselves the condiments, and the plates are arranged round it. We do not say that poverty is not prevalent from the river; in what community is it not to be found? To suppose that the Chinese population living on the river is altogether afflicted by extreme destitution, is a great error. The boats they come from, take to the water as nature has intended, and probably never have a thought that they could exist on land or their boats. The bustle and traffic of a large town is to be seen on the river, and sufficient employment to gain a livelihood. Some of the boats are employed as ferrymen, others in carrying goods, and some, with more affection to the land, serve there as ports of call. Some attend to the domestic economy of their boats. Others, of a higher degree, for there are distinctions of rank here, are owners of floating houses, and are called "floating houses."

## LITERARY NOTICES.

## EGYPT, IN 1838.\*

We expect that this publication will be found interesting, not so much on account of Mr. Waghorn's views of the foreign policy of England, which have at least the merit of being straight forward, as because of the details it furnishes, shewing the rise, progress, and present resources of Egypt, and the position to which it has attained, under the energetic rule of Mahomed Ali Pasha, who has established manufactories, arsenal schools, hospitals and sanitaries, of which, interesting particulars are given. The Egyptian fleet has on paper at least an imposing appearance;—nine sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, seven brigs, and three steamers.—We are told its army consists of 130,000 fighting men, and the country supports a population of 3,000,000 people; provides for 140,000 paid troops; 16,000 sailors; 20,000 youths in her establishments for public education, destined for different branches of the public service; 60,000 in the arsenal, manufactories, &c.; 10,000 engaged in buildings and public works in the towns and provinces, such as canals, roads, dykes, ports, magazines, palaces, mosques, rivers, walls, &c.; 6,000 different government employes; of the rest, 800,000 may be calculated as tradesmen and people employed in cities, towns, &c.; the surplus are the mass devoted to agriculture.

A country exhibiting a state of things like this, can no longer be oppressed, and that England is deeply interested in the prosperity of Egypt Mr. Waghorn has well established; but when independence is spoken of, and as in these pages, demanded upon grounds of policy and justice, we are forced to enquire if it be not a matter of personal moment to the Pasha only, and whether the mass of the people will be substantially benefited by the remission of a mere nominal tribute exacted by the Porte.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIENTAL PLAGUE AND QUARANTINES: BY DR. BOWRING.

This tract which was read before the last Meeting of the British Association, for the advancement of science, at once opens the question of contagion or non-contagion, the author deeming the plague to be merely endemic, and supporting his views by the opinion of a distinguished Egyptian physician, Clot Bey. Dr. Bowring may be right or he may be wrong; he however shews abundant grounds for enquiry, more especially when we find that the system is supported at a pecuniary cost, which may be estimated by millions of pounds sterling in delays, demurrage, loss of interest, deterioration of merchandise, increased expenses, fluctuations of markets, and other calculable elements; but the sacrifice of happiness, the weariness, the wasted time, the annoyance, the sufferings inflicted by quarantine legislation—these admit of no calculation—they exceed all measure.

## SIR JOHN ROSS ON STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.†

The object of this publication is to bring to notice a correspondence which has taken place between the author and Capt. J. Barber, in which the merits of establishing steam communication with India, round the Cape and through the Red Sea, are fully discussed.

As it appears to us, if certainty, regularity, and rapidity of communication be the great ends proposed, the Red Sea must be the channel; but we are at the same time aware there is ample room for Sir John Ross's undertaking, in which we cordially wish him complete success. The interests of both projects are distinct; in the accomplishment of both, the public are deeply interested.

## COLONEL CAULFIELD UPON THE PRESENT CRISIS.‡

Though allusion is made in these pages to the present position of our Indian Empire, and "the assumption of a paramount controlling Sovereignty" in that quarter is insisted upon as necessary, the chief purpose of this letter is to call public attention to the aggrandizing spirit of the Czar. Its appearance therefore is opportune, for the public mind is just now fully alive to the importance of the subject.

Though we do not recognise the immediate imminence of that danger which is here suffered to threaten our Eastern possessions whether from Russian force or Russian intrigue, we are far from denying its existence altogether. On the contrary we have always insisted upon the necessity of anticipating the blow by a course of

\* Egypt as it is in 1838, by Thomas Waghorn, Steam Agent.

† Communication with India in large steam ships, via the Cape of Good Hope, by Capt. Sir John Ross, C. B. &c.

‡ A Letter to the Right Honorable the President of the Board of Control, by Col. J. Caulfield, C. B.

decisive measures, and, as perhaps the evil is not to be averted—the plague impossible to be stayed—we have taken some pains to state our views fully in the last number of this journal.

We have however now before us the opinion of a distinguished officer, and if we do not subscribe altogether to its fitness we cannot but admire the boldness of his policy; his measures are characteristic of the soldier, and doubtless the suggestions of professional predilections.

He says England must insist upon the free passage of the Dardanelles and the uncontrolled navigation of the Euxine; any opposition to this, should be considered as a declaration of war. Acting upon which, it would be our policy to re-organize and guarantee the independence of Poland; to stimulate and aid the Porte in the recovery of her provinces in Asia Minor and Armenia; and whilst this was going on in Europe, we should restore the old King of Ava, confine him to the Eastward of the Irrawaddie, parcel out the intermediate country between our present frontier and that river into petty subsidiary States, and have a military road from Munnypore to that river, and impose a subsidiary force on Nepaul and Bootan.

To the West and North-west, the Indus, from its source to the sea, must be our boundary. The Affghan kingdom must be regenerated, and an intimate connexion established between us. This course would be the work of time, but no delay in commencing the European part of it should take place.

The practicability of these measures it is not necessary here to discuss. Treaties are generally respected in Europe, however they may be habitually disregarded in the East; but it appears to us that if our Indian possessions are really threatened from within or from without, the gallant Colonel himself suggests the very best, if not the only means of defence; namely, cementing all beneath our sway “into one mass, by the indissoluble tie of identity of interests, common safety, mutual dependence, and reciprocity of feeling;” and the first step taken should be, “regardless of sect or country, so to remodel all our institutions, as to admit our subjects to a free and full participation of the honours and emoluments of the state, making education, acquirements, and moral character, the only grounds of preferring one candidate to another. If this policy be adopted, India will necessarily cease to be considered and treated as a conquered State.”

Had the government of our Indian possessions been hitherto conducted on principles such as these, there would be now no reason for apprehension, whether from domestic intrigue or foreign aggression.

We have been also favoured, among others, with the following publications, but our space will not allow us, at present, to do more than thus acknowledge their receipt:—

1. *Cutch; or Random Sketches*, taken during a residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India; interspersed with legends and traditions by Mrs. Postans; illustrated with coloured engravings. Smith, Elder. & Co.

It would be impossible to find a more well-timed volume;—the expedition against Cabul, renders Cutch an important district. Information so authentic, as that we have here, must therefore be most acceptable.

2. *The present and future prospects of our Indian Empire*, by Captain G. E. Westmacott, 37th Bengal, N. I. H. Hooper.

A most able pamphlet, calling attention to the designs of Russia upon our Indian Empire; we strongly recommend its perusal, the subject being one that cannot too frequently be brought before the notice of the public.

3. *Steam to India, viâ the Red Sea and Cape of Good Hope*. Smith, Elder, & Co.

An enthusiastic, clever, and to our minds, impartial examination of the two routes, and a conclusion justly arrived at, that the former is the only one which can give ultimate permanent satisfaction.

4. *Letters to and from the Governor of Madras*, relative to the disturbances in Canara, in April, 1837, with Notes and a Letter to the E. I. Company, by F. C. Brown, Esq. of Tellicherry. Smith, Elder, & Co.

We shall recur to this philanthropic work, and offer our meed of praise to its benevolent author as soon as possible;—the exposé of the “good Government” of the E. I. C. is excellent.

5. *The Cathedral Bell; a Tragedy in 5 acts*, by Jacob Jones, Barrister at Law. J. Nutter.

We are sure this would be an effective piece on the stage, if well got up; and regret, therefore, that circumstances, detailed by the author, seem to render its representation unlikely.

## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

**THE BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—MR. MACNAGHTEN.**—We understand that the councils at Simlah have been unusually angry and disturbed in consequence of Lord Auckland's intention to depute Mr. Macnaghten to accompany Sir Henry Fane, as political agent or representative of the Governor General, in the ensuing invasion of Cabul. The difference of opinion on this question, is not confined, however, to the high parties we have named, but has enlisted on one side or the other the whole male population of the Court and the Camp, if not the female, and a great deal of excellent argument has been urged by both sides, without the prospect, we believe, of instilling conviction into either. For our own part, much reflecting on the matter, we lean to the Governor-General's views. In the artful and complicated devices of Asiatic diplomacy, and in the peculiar relations in which we may be placed on the one hand with Shah Shooja and his nephew, Kamran of Herat, and the other with the Ameers of Sind and Runjeet Singh, we deem it of the highest importance, that a gentleman of Mr. Macnaghten's acknowledged qualifications, both as regards his general abilities and his particular proficiency in the oriental languages, and his knowledge of the customs and characters of the natives, should be *à lazar in toto*. Now, it may be fairly said, without reflection on Sir Henry Fane, that his disposition and habits are better suited to the field than the durbar, are in a more fitting element when leading on the heroes of Bhurtpore and Donabew, to new conquests and fresh glory, than in baffling diplomatic intrigues and unravelling the intricate and confused mazes of political interests; and in short, that he is a better soldier than civilian. It is true that, *prima facie*, there is something unpleasant and rather inconsistent in the idea of having a controlling authority placed over a commander-in-chief; but when it is clearly and distinctly laid down, that the control is in no degree limited to the expediency or otherwise of continuing that war, under contingencies of a civil character, the position of the parties is obviously independent in their respective paths of duty. It has been alleged, that experience has proved the presence of Commissioners with an army to be invariably detrimental to military operations; but even admitting this to have been the case, the result has arisen from the control having been unlimited and undefined. It is said, that Sir Henry Fane has protested against Mr. Macnaghten's appointment.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, September 11. Upon this subject the *Englishman* of the following day remarks:—"We have no hesitation in denouncing the measure as one unlikely to be productive of any public good, which will not be more than counterbalanced, by public evil. That a fitter man than the secretary could not be chosen for such a duty, we readily admit. Judgment, knowledge, temper, and sagacity, are all mixed up in him, to a most rare degree; but we object to the principle. Our reading, in that line, furnishes us with no examples of benefit accruing to the public service from the mingling of civil and military authorities (not authority, recollect) in the conduct of war; but history abounds with examples of the mischief which arises from every such experiment." The *Hurkaru* of 17th September further says:—"In addition to the few remarks we have already made in respect to Mr. Macnaghten's accompanying the Cabul Army, as Agent to the Governor-General, we might have mentioned, that the history of our wars in India abound with similar instances of parties in a civil and diplomatic capacity without a shadow of military control, attending the Commander-in-Chief, for the express purpose of conducting all negotiations with the powers at war with us, and all political correspondence with our own government. Lord Lake was thus attended in his first and second campaign by Dr. Grime Mercer, and in his third by Major John Malcolm, who attended Sir Arthur Wellesley in his first as Captain Malcolm, as, four years before he and Col. Close had attended Lord Harris at Seringapatam. Sir John Malcolm, too, as Brigadier-General [and in command of a division besides,] dry-nursed diplomatically, if we

may use the expression, Sir Thomas Hislop; and Lord Minto personally attended Sir Samuel Achmuty at Java, for the purpose of controlling the civil arrangements, likely to follow the conquest of the Island. More recently Sir Charles Metcalfe was with Lord Combermere at Bhurtpore, but it has never transpired that he interfered with the intrenchments, the mines, or the assault. So Mr. Robertson waited on Sir Alexander Campbell in Ava, and Mr. Russell on General Tayler in the Goomsur revolt. But General Martindell, Sir J. Doveton, and Sir J. W. Adams, having the experience and knowledge required for Eastern Diplomacy, acted both in a civil and military capacity, respectively, in the Cuttack rebellion and in the close of the Mahratta war.

**SIR ALEXANDER BURNES AND THE GOVERNMENT.**—From the *Agra Ukhbar*, September 22.—Much umbrage has it is said been given to Government by the recusancy of Captain Burnes, who will persist in taking the views his ample experience and natural ability present to him, of the proposed restoration of Shah Soojah, in defiance of the *sic jubeo* ones held by his Lordship. Captain B—— affirms, that of all the race, his Lordship's protégé is the vilest, the most despised, and most hated by the Affghan tribes; the most tyrannical, indolent, and useless; a coward, and a fool. Captain B—— would have us espouse the cause of Kamran, and force Dost Mahomed into an alliance, which it is said, a little gentle violence would do. It is said, indeed, that the Dost has written to Shah Soojah to say, that if the Shah will come accompanied by Englishmen, he will offer no resistance, but with the vagabond Sikhs, he will fight to the death. In every point of view he offers the most favourable contrast to the Company's protégé. He is brave, honest, frank, and beloved by the Affghan tribes, and such is the opinion Captain Burnes holds of his character, and it is said, the Captain is not very reserved on it or his general views of our proceedings. That he is right few will question, and a new Governor-general may be yet in time to see he is so. The appointments to the Cabool Force on the whole, are creditable to the discrimination of our military authorities, though we must say, that when looking over the list of brigadiers, and majors of brigade, we six times exclaimed with Sir Ezzelim in Byron's *Lara* "'Tis he, what doth he here."

**THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.**—As far as we can place any credit on the reports from head-quarters, the plan of the ensuing warlike demonstration against Cabul is thus shaped. Shah Soojah, the ex-king, is to march, with about 10 or 12,000 troops raised in Hindoostan and armed and mainly officered by us, on Cabul via the Punjaub, and under the auspices of Runjeet Singh, whose own army is to follow in support; while the British army, under the command of Sir Henry Fane, of about 25,000 men of all arms, is to take up a position on or near the Indus, at Shirkarpoor, for the purpose of menacing Candahar, and relieving Herat.

The *Englishman* has a variation to this statement, and brings Sir John Keane and the Bombay division to Buhawulpoor; but why or wherefore, (seeing that if Shirkarpoor or Mittun Khote are to be the points of concentration, he would have to retrace his steps,) we do not exactly understand, unless indeed he is to march through the Great Desert, via Joudpoor, Nagoor, and Beekaneer, which we should suppose, was almost impracticable.

The necessity for this long march on the east bank of the Sutledge, until the Bengal army arrives at Mittun Khote, or rather perhaps Bukkur, the port, if we may so call it, of Shirkarpoor, is said to arise from an unwillingness on the part of Runjeet Singh to give us a passage through the Punjaub. If this be the fact, it is evident that the success of the main object, the dethronement of Dost Mahomed, must depend exclusively on the skill and prowess of the Seiks and Shah Soojah, and that no assistance can be given by the British army, in case of a reverse; not only the distance, but the character of the intervening country preventing the possibility of co-operation. We have always understood, but we of course speak with great hesitation and submission, that it was a dangerous policy to enable an enemy to throw himself between two armies, so as to afford him an opportunity of attacking either, as most convenient to himself; and that what are called combined movements on distant points of a line intended for a common object, are always more or less liable to the objection stated. In Buonaparte's celebrated campaigns in Italy, and more especially in France in 1814, when he defeated the Prussians and checked the Austrians in their advance on Paris; and again in 1815, when he threw himself on the Prussians at Ligny before the Duke of Wellington could move to their support, the disadvantages of separate armies and a common object were exhibited. And, if we are not mistaken, military men attributed Sir G. De Lacy Evans's discomfiture at Hernani, to a disappointment in the formation of a combined movement with Espartero, and other Spanish generals.



But it may be said, the cases are not analogous. That in the campaign now opening, there are two distinct armies with two distinct objects. One intending to conquer Candahar and relieve Herat, and the other to over-run Cabul; and that neither will look to the other for aid or contemplate any combined operations. If this be so, the troops of Dost Mahomed may concentrate themselves in the defences of the passes between Peshawer and Cabul, if indisposed to meet the Seiks nearer to the Indus; and should the imbecility and ill-luck of Shah Sooja not be more than balanced by the ascendant star of the Lion of the Punjaub, we may hear of a defeat of one army, before the other has crossed the Indus towards Candahar. We may be taunted for taking a gloomy view of affairs; but we confess we should have been more satisfied had the British army been directed simultaneously with Runjeet Singh's and Shah Sooja's, on Cabul.

The Affghauns will have every motive, personal, political, and religious, for resisting to the death the ex-king and his strange ally, the ruler of the Punjaub; and we are not, therefore, led away by our hopes and wishes of a successful termination of what has been held to be the best policy for British interests, to shut our eyes to the obvious difficulties and embarrassments of our relations with both at this critical moment.—*India Gazette*, Sept. 3.

**ADDITIONS ORDERED TO THE ARMY**—From the *Agra Ukhbar* August 25.—The two recent additions ordered to the army, will give an effective increase of 13,024 bayonets, or materiel equal to the formation of twenty regiments, at the present strength. But as the strength of each regiment will probably be raised permanently, there will be materiel sufficient for ten regiments, or the sum total of the increase last made; which report says are about to be raised. A company of one hundred rank and file is allowed, on all hands, to be too cumbrous to be moved by a single officer, and a decrease of one or an increase of the other must be made. That the latter would be the most effectual way of strengthening the army, there can be as little doubt as that the former will be adopted. The arrangement made, has been so of course with a view to create a force disposable for home service with the least possible delay. As the new drafts are entered, old sepoy's will be withdrawn, with which to form corps for active service, and considering the emergency of affairs, it is perhaps in every point of view, the best arrangement that could have been adopted. The ten new corps will be an effective body, if composed of drafts replaced by the new recruits, though the necessary admixture of the latter with other corps, will, for the present, at least, add but little to their strength. This increase of the army is exactly equal to the reduction effected by Lord William, and makes his act look as inconsiderate and impolitic as it was. But his Lordship considered our tenure of India as secure as that by which we hold the Isle of Wight, and equally safe from foreign invasion or internal disaffection. Experience has, however, shewn, that we must retrace our steps, and as India was won by the sword, she must be retained by it; and that if we do wish to govern by justice and the love of the people, &c. &c., we should at least not throw aside our sword, until we deprive our enemies of theirs.

**LOAN TO THE E. I. COMPANY**—LUCKNOW.—The following report is in circulation here, and is generally credited, viz.: that the company have solicited a loan of two crore of rupees at five per cent., from the King, and that it had been granted, much against His Majesty's will, as he has taken up with that 'good old gentlemanly vice,' avarice.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

**JOODPORE LEGION**.—Intelligence of recent date from Neemuch, has reached us to the effect that the good results attending the formation and position of the Joodpore Legion have begun to manifest themselves in the capture lately, in the vicinity of Mount Aboo, of a portion of the Joorah murderers, and the expected apprehension of the remainder. Another proof, considering the failure of the Joorah Force Proper, to effect this act, that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong! A detachment of the Legion has also succeeded in surprising and making prisoners of a whole gang of notorious robbers, including about a dozen of the ring-leaders, the terror of the neighbouring roads and villages.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 22.

**THE COMMISSARIAT**—LOODIANA.—Orders for 10,500 maunds of flour; 9,000 of chunna; 3,200 of rice; 1,500 of dhol; 810 of ghee; 970 of oil; 1,800 of ghoor; 450 of fine sugar, and 650 of coarse; 690 of salt; 120 of spices, and of fire-wood 3,000; have been issued to be ready at this station by the 15th October. These supplies are, it is said, for the consumption of the Governor-General's camp, which looks as if an interview with Runjeet was still in contemplation.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

**RUMOUR FROM SIMLAH**.—Russian letters have been intercepted by Leach of the Engineers, Burnes's assistant, and one of them is from Dost Mahomed to the Em-

peror of the Russias, throwing himself on Russia for arms, men and money. Capt. B. is of opinion that Dost Mahomed will not strike a blow; but it would seem that he is making active preparations, and has already been joined by 6000 Persians. The Siege of Herat is reported to have been raised with great slaughter on the part of the Persians.—*Englishman* Sept 1.

THE GOORKHAS.—A large force of Goorkhas have assembled, it is said, within forty coss of Patna, which they appear to threaten. Their valiant commander has sworn, that he will not remove his turban, or loose his *kumurbund*, till he has stood victorious at Juggurnauth, after having driven the trembling English into the sea.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The following siege train, from the Delhi Magazine, has been ordered on service, with the army going into Candahar. Four 18 pounders, two 8-inch, and two 5½-inch mortars. We presume that the chief siege train will be sent from Bombay up the Indus, to join the army in Candahar.

CHAPLAINS TO THE CABUL FORCE.—The Rev. A. Hammond, and the Rev. C. Eteson, will, it is said, give the benefit of their spiritual attendance to the expeditionary force.

THE CABUL ARMY.—The cavalry of the Cabul army is to be increased by the 1st and 2d Local Horse, to be formed into a brigade, under the command of Colonel Skinner. Should the 1st. Cavalry join, this arm of the force will be very respectable, consisting of five regiments of Native Cavalry, and the 16th Lancers.—*India Gazette*, Sept. 21.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM ENGLAND.—An order from head-quarters, dated 9th Sept., directs that all officers arriving from England shall join the corps to which they belong with all possible expedition.

STAFF OFFICERS.—Officers on Staff employ who may be directed to join their corps on field-service, are still to draw their staff allowances provided they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving, and have no other officer to officiate for them: if the latter be the case, the staff salary is to be equally divided between the parties.

SHAH SOOJAH'S CONTINGENT.—The *India Gazette* of Sept. 24, says, Lieut. Col. Chalmers or Chanter, will have the command of this force said to be resigned by Col. Hamilton.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—Lieut. Newbolt (says the *India Gazette*, Sept. 24,) is ordered to Kurnaul, to accompany the expedition as a Commissariat officer.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.—Captain Burnes, of the Bombay army, (the well known traveller) goes with the Commissariat officers ordered to Shikarpore. His acquaintance with the country to be traversed, and his great intelligence, must render him, at the present moment, an invaluable agent in the conduct of matters of this nature. We think it a most fortunate event for the government, that they are enabled, at this juncture, to avail themselves of the services of the gallant and enterprising officer.—*Englishman*, Sept. 22.

ACCOUNTS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.—Accounts from head-quarters, though to some extent vague and contradictory, represent a war to be inevitable, and on a large scale. Some very creditable authorities state, that a letter with the sign *Ma-nual* of Nicholas to Dost Mahomed, offering him unlimited assistance in men and money, had fallen into the hands of our government, and had been by them forwarded to the British Court. The consequence that must inevitably spring from this discovery, if true, will be a declaration of war against Russia; but though the report may be substantively correct, we cannot believe it to be so, to the letter. That assistance has been indirectly tendered by Nicholas to Dost Mahomed, we see no reason to doubt; but we do not consider that the Emperor would have committed himself by tendering, in his own name, such assistance, knowing, as he must, that it would lead to a war with England, under circumstances disadvantageous to him, as we would be enabled thereby to strike the first blow, an important consideration. He must also be too well informed of the resources and power of the Affghans, to trust them to perform his work. The Affghans may be made subordinate to his designs upon India, but as principals to work them out, he would never rely upon them. These, and the other considerations, induce us to believe, that the Emperor of Russia has only made indirect offers of assistance to the Affghans, or most probably he has confined himself to instigating them to attack us. But neither of these courses would be regarded by the present ministry as affording sufficient pretext to go to war. Independent of what is called the bond, by which we have bound ourselves to be in peace with all the world, the national debt, the present Ministers have peculiar reasons for avoiding a war. One with a power so formidable as Russia, would materially alter our position with Canada; nor would our

Ministers, in such an event, be able to continue in office. The best executive instruments for action belong to the opposite party, and the attention of the country being diverted from the reforming measures of Ministers, would they lose much of the support these measures obtain from them, and the smallest loss of such support must be followed by their retirement from office. It is therefore probable that the Indian Government will be alone entrusted with the defence of our Indian possessions and the destruction of Russian influence in Cabul and Russia. By regarding Shah Sooja and Dost Mahomed as the belligerents, we may by some political light, avoid coming to open and avowed hostilities with the Russians, though engaged in actual. But whether the "law of nations" admits of so convenient an arrangement we know not, but there can be no doubt that we will come into actual collision with the Russians, and that the prior arrival of one or the other in Cabul will be to the swift.

Other reports abroad say, that Herat is to be again invested by the Persians, at the instigation of the Russians, who are determined to become possessed of this important post, through the Persians. Other rumours again state, that Shah Kam Ran, flushed with his victory over his besiegers, had determined to take possession of Cabul, and was marching in force upon Candahar, a determination, which, it is said, has produced its effect on the deliberations at Simlah. The exact nature or extent of such we have not heard, but a reduction of the force intended at one time to have been employed, is said to be the principal. This is, however, improbable, as Shah Soojah's contingent is being organized, and if we carry out our views with regard to him,—Shah Kam Ran's proceedings, should make us increase instead of reducing our force.

The Governor-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief have, it is said, come to an open rupture, in regard to the appointment of a gallant officer in the royal army, known to possess great influence with his Excellency, and to be but very lightly valued by the Gov.-General, either in or out of Council. We concur in his Lordship's view of the matter, and think the appointment of the officer in question to the command of a division (the post first suggested for him by his Excellency is said to have been the command of the whole force), for which, save personal gallantry, he possesses few qualifications. The public advantages of this misunderstanding are not likely to be great, for, as a very old line has it, "when chiefs dispute the public suffer;" but the want of a master-mind is painfully apparent at head-quarters—of one that would overrule all petty objection and opposition, and plan with that boldness and self-reliance, that the state of affairs so much needs.

A rupture with the Sikhs, it is also whispered at Simlah, is not improbable, as the old Raja has been detected in playing a double game, as we long ago said he would. There can be no honest alliance with him, no more than with any Hindoo power—he hates and fears us; and when he discovers, or thinks he has discovered, a vulnerable point, he will turn against us. The Punjaub should be a portion of our Indian empire; for as long as it is possessed by an independent native power, so long will it be open to our enemies, and a high road to these provinces. But the present government of India would shrink from the very contemplation of such a step as the conquest of the Punjaub, and the ragamuffin army of its fear-inspiring Rajah.—*Agra Ukbar*, Aug. 30.

**MILITARY MOVEMENT.**—The 33d have been ordered from Jubbulpoor to Delhec, to march on the 15th October.

**CABUL MISSION.**—Captain Anson, of the 18th N. I., son of Sir George, and brother to the lady lately appointed a Maid of Honor to the Queen, accompanies, it is said, Mr. Macnaghten's Cabul Mission.

**BRIGADIER CARTWRIGHT.**—From the *Agra* papers it would appear that the Brigadier has given anything but satisfaction at that station.

**AGRA.**—The Governor General was confidently expected to visit this station in the cold season. Much sickness prevailed among the military: on the 22d September the 37th Native Infantry had one hundred and nine men in hospital.

**THE GOVERNOR'S A. D. C.**—Lieut. A. Cunningham had vacated this office, to relieve his brother at Ferozepore, who had been for the last year, an assistant to Capt. Wade, as also constructing a fortification at that place, Lieut. J. Cunningham having now orders to accompany Shah Soojah's son to Peshawur. Wharfs, boats, and bridges, were being prepared for the Sutledge, at Ferozepore.

**THE MILITARY AUDITOR GENERAL.**—Maj. Gen. MacGregor would, it was said, be obliged to relinquish his official duties in consequence of ill health.

**MAJOR-GENERAL FAITHFULL.**—Upon the departure of Major General Sir Wilmoughby Cotton, from the Presidency for Kurnaul, (which took place on the 10th

instant,) the command of the Barrackpore Division of the army devolved upon Brigadier, now Major-General Faithfull, the senior officer. The duties of commandant of artillery will also continue to be performed by him until the appointment of his successor.—*Ibid.*

BHOPAL.—An insane fanatic recently made a violent attempt to assassinate the Nuwab. He had already obtained an entrance into the palace, having cut down the Durwan, when he was seized and disarmed.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 8.

KURNAUL.—Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry have received their orders to march for Loodianah on the 15th of October. Cholera prevails to a fearful extent in the corps. By the last accounts twenty men, twenty-four women, and twelve children had been carried off by it.—*Ibid.*

BEHAR.—There has been recently a considerable inundation in parts of this district. Two sepoy, in attempting to cross a swollen nullah, perished in the waters, within sight and assistance of a body of their brutal countrymen. Several other fatal accidents have also occurred.—*Ibid.*

COEL.—The mortality from cholera in this town is most extensive. Among others who have died from it was a native gentleman of rank and large fortune, Hoo-sun Khan of Detoulie, in this district, a son of the late Abdool Rehman Khan.—*Ibid.*

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR C. METCALFE.—We perceive that the amount of the subscriptions to the testimonial to Sir Charles Metcalfe, at Allahabad, was, on the 18th of this month, 8,500 rupees only.—*Ibid.*

SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON.—A grand entertainment was given on the 7th Sept. at Barrackpore, to this distinguished officer; 150 persons sat down to dinner. Brigadier Lindsay, C. B. in the chair. A splendid ball terminated the festivities of the evening.

GENERAL RAMSAY.—General Ramsay was spoken of as likely to be made Provisional Commander-in-chief during the absence of Sir Henry Fane.

INUNDATION AT ALLAHABAD.—We regret to find by letters from Allahabad, dated 23d August, that the bund of the Ganges at that station, gave way at 3 A. M., when the waters of that river and the Jumna rose to the alarming height of forty-five feet above the usual water-mark, inundating two miles and a half of the adjacent country, and sweeping away the largely-populated bazaars, called Kydegunge and Meetygunge. The civil and military stations have, as yet escaped the dreadful deluge, although apprehensions of their safety are entertained from the continuance of heavy rain, and the threatening aspect of the weather.—*Englishman*, Sept. 1.

### THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st February to the 31st May, 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
By Balance of last account filed				To advance for the Manufacture			
Co.'s Rs. ....	117967	0	6	of Indigo, Co.'s Rs. ....	32992	14	11
Indigo Factories sold. ....	117240	13	9	Paid the Estate of Cruttenden			
Realized from Debtors ....	26390	8	3	and Co., on account of the			
Indigo sold ....	98831	13	0	Bank of Bengal Claim ....	145111	3	9
Landed Property sold. ....	3822	10	8	Dividend paid ....	5848	8	10
Rents Realized ....	42	10	6	Refunded a sum realized on ac-			
				count of a party not indebted			
				to the Estate ....	2133	5	4
				Law Charges ....	1563	10	6
				Office Establishment ....	1768	13	6
				Repairs, Assessment, Ground-			
				Rent, Durwan's Wages, &c.	376	0	5
				Advertisements, Postages and			
				incidental charges ....	63	6	7
				Paid to the Union			
				Bank ....	83061	8	9
				Less drawn ....	82372	15	3
				Balance as per account ....	173718	15	4
Co. Rs. 364295 8 8				Co.'s Rs. 361295 8 8			

*Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of Fergusson and Co., from 3d March to 31st May 1838.*

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance of last Statement furnished 2d March 1838 .... 103903 9 4	Indigo Advances..... 164977 13 11
Outstanding debts recovered.. 90168 14 9	Money borrowed repaid..... 239927 5 8
Sale of Indigo ..... 110407 0 8	Dividends paid ..... 210137 9 6
Money borrowed ..... 269290 10 8	Money Lent..... 5000 0 0
Money Lent received ..... 61000 0 0	Premium paid on Life Insurances..... 13991 8 11
Amount received on account of an outstanding debt, but in which other parties are interested ..... 4102 12 10	Account paid on account Law Costs ..... 1912 1 8
Interest received..... 2341 10 7	Sundry advances..... 73 0 0
	Postage paid ..... 170 9 0
	<hr/> 636190 0 8
	Balances in the hands of the Assignees ..... 5024 9 3
<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 641214 9 11	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 641214 9 11

*Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., from the 1st February to the 31st May 1838.*

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
By Balance of last Account filed 37458 11 7	To Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo ..... 129542 13 10
Indigo Factories sold ..... 13644 8 11	To Dividends paid ..... 22804 10 1
Recoveries from Debtors .... 28703 1 7	Life Insurance Premium .... 5120 0 0
Indigo sold ..... 70399 7 3	Loans paid off..... 32596 6 3
Proceeds of Sundries ..... 136 3 8	Annuities secured by Mortgage 853 5 4
Interest allowed by the Union Bank ..... 988 14 5	Law Charges ..... 675 6 7
Bills receivable realized ..... 35561 14 0	Repairs, Assessment, Ground-Rent, Durwan's Wages, &c. 2404 9 3
Rents Realized ..... 10960 12 8	Payments in anticipation of Dividends to be refunded .... 136 8 4
Received on account of parties not debtors to the Estate to be refunded..... 960 0 0	Debited the London Agent for a recovery advised ..... 3130 6 11
Drawn from the Union Bank 184640 2 0	Advertisements, Postage and Petty Charges ..... 113 10 10
Less paid in 115974 1 6—68666 0 6	Balance as per account ..... 69400 13 0
<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 266779 10 7	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 266779 10 7

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st February to 31st May 1838.*

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Cash Balance on 31st Jan., 1838 30541 0 1	Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo ..... 23213 0 0
Proceeds of Landed property 9433 8 2	Life Insurance Premiums .... 4339 8 0
Ditto of Indigo..... 27979 14 9	Assessment, Durwan's Wages, &c. .... 258 5 10
Remittances from Debtors.... 28065 11 7	Office Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges ..... 1283 2 2
Miscellaneous Recoveries .... 135 5 10	Money Borrowed Repaid .... 25933 5 4
Interest allowed by the Union Bank ..... 257 8 0	Ditto, but to be refunded .... 7920 4 3
Drawn from the Union Bank.. 54796 14 6	Law Charges ..... 1963 6 7
Less deposited.. 37962 6 9—16834 7 9	Dividends paid ..... 6378 15 0
	Balance ..... 41957 9 0
<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 113247 8 2	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 113247 8 2



**FAILURE OF INDIGO CROPS.**—A letter of the 3d instant, from Tirhoot, which may be relied upon, gives the following melancholy picture of indigo operations in that district. From other quarters, we learn that the distress of the natives, consequent on the loss of their villages, stocks of rice, cattle, &c. from the wide-spreading inundation for hundreds of miles down the course of the Ganges, is perfectly frightful. It is, I regret to say, but too true, that this district will not send down more than 8,000 maunds of indigo this season, for an outlay of nearly 30 lacs of rupees. The out-turn last year exceeded 16,000 maunds."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Sept. 11.

**ALLAHABAD.**—All the space between the Bund of the Ganges and the left bank of the Jumna has been submerged from the irruption of the former river. A large portion of the fort, washed by the Jumna, has fallen in from the violent action of the current.—*Ibid.*

**INUNDATIONS IN THE MOFUSSIL.**—We have received information from Dinapore, stating that the river there had overflowed its banks, and that the inundations had been so great, that houses in numbers had become perfectly uninhabitable; and that the residents of the station had been necessitated to remove from the place on that account. The barracks in cantonments, which had been allotted to the soldiers of the station, had all been flooded, and the soldiers been obliged to take up their quarters in boats. Nothing scarcely in the way of catables could be procured for love or money, and altogether the face of the country thereabouts bore no very pleasant appearance.—*Courier*, Aug. 29. Recent letters received from Benares, state the rivers in that quarter to be higher than perhaps has ever been known, and nearly the whole country is under water. The Soane too has overflowed and inundated the whole of the adjacent country. The station of Arrah has been nearly swept away, that of Dinapore must likewise be suffering very much, such inundations have not been known, we believe, within the memory of man. At Allahabad the flood carried away 2,500 houses, and caused great damage to the fort. We regret to announce that all that part of Jessore, to the north-east of the Bhyrub river is completely inundated by the waters from the Ganges; the rice crops, which were nearly ripe, are entirely destroyed, and the waters, according to the last accounts, were still increasing. It is greatly to be feared that the districts of Backergunge and Furrcepdore have suffered to a much greater extent from their proximity to the mighty stream, which is carrying everything before it.

The Bhyrub river is said to be completely choked up by the influx of water from the eastward to such an extent indeed, that the reports state the current to be running from the south-east, contrary to the usual course of the stream.—*Calcutta Courier*, Sept. 11.

**OPENING OF THE BANK OF INDIA.**—We perceive a meeting of the subscribers to the new "Bank of India" is invited at the exchange Rooms on the 15th proximo, for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the committee for opening the Bank on the 1st January next, and of fixing a day for payment of the first instalment.—*Ibid.*

**MEETING AT THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—A rather crowded meeting of proprietors was held at the Bank of Bengal on Monday at noon, to take into consideration "whether the new stock unsubscribed for, shall be sold for the benefit of the proprietors at large, or of those only who may have failed to take up their proportion." Mr. H. T. Prinsep was called to the chair. After the chairman had read the requisition calling for a general meeting of proprietors,

It was proposed by Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, seconded by Captain Graham:

That in the opinion of this meeting, the new stock, which may not have been subscribed for within the prescribed period, should be sold to the public at large to the highest bidder, at a sale to be held at the Bank of Bengal, for the benefit of those proprietors only who may have failed to take up their respective shares of such new stock, and that the net proceeds of such sale be rateably divided amongst such proprietors in proportion to their respective interests.

An amendment to the above was moved by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore—

That the provisions of the Act shall remain as they are.

The original motion was, however, carried by nine against three.

A vote of thanks was then voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.—*Ibid.*

**APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF TO THE INSOLVENT COURT.**—Capt. G. R. Wilton, 4th N. I.; Mr. J. Jacobs, music-seller; Mr. C. Ewan, trader; Baboo Gorachnud Day, Banian; Mr. G. H. Swaine, portrait-painter; Mr. Alfred Betts, merchant; Mr. S. M. Gasper, section-writer; Mr. Thos. Linton, apothecary; Mr. Michael Schlatter, merchant; Mr. Thos. Wilson, paper-manufacturer.



**ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.**—Lieut. G. Shairp, 15th N. I. to Registrar Sup. Court; Mrs. Mary Earle, (late Cooke) to her son Fran. Cooke; W. Daniell, Esq. (of England) Royal Academician, to the Reg.; Mr. J. Tomlin, (of Agra) to ditto; H. Glazbrook, Esq. (of England) to ditto; Serg. J. Towers, 25th N. I. of Barrackpore, to his widow; Capt. R. C. Oakley, late 20th Foot, to Reg.; Capt. F. W. Barr, late of Nizam's Service, to J. Jackson, Esq. of Calcutta; Capt. G. Abbott, late 15th N. I. to Reg.; W. Hunter, Esq. late joint Mag. of Ghazee-pore, ditto; A. E. Dobbs, Esq. late Master in Equity and of Supreme Court, ditto; F. Campbell, Esq. late Sup. of Salt Chokies, Midnapore, to Pres. Surg. A. Garden, of Chowringhee, Calcutta, and to W. Mackenzie, of Calcutta, Esq., of the firm of Jamieson and Co.; Lt. E. P. Grimes, 68th N. I. to Reg.; D. Harris, to Thos. Pitken; Mary Kidd, widow, to Helen Kidd; Capt. L. B. Morris, to Joseph Willis; D. H. Crawford, to Mrs. G. Crawford; N. J. Halhed, Civil Serv. to Mrs. C. Halhed; R. A. Humphreys, to Reg.; — Loane, to Reg.; A. Myers, to Reg.; A. Stewart, to J. Colquhoun; J. Nisbet, to Reg.; E. Parsons, to Mary Parsons, widow; G. M. Popham, to Reg.; M. Daly, to E. Daly; G. Van Voorst, to Reg.; J. Cock, to W. F. Gibbon; Major H. Mackenzie, to Mrs. M. L. Mackenzie; J. M. Wickins, to Reg.; Major B. Blake, 47th N. I. to Reg.; C. Francis, to Mrs. G. R. Francis, widow; H. F. King, merchant, to Mrs. H. King, widow; G. William, indigo planter, to Reg.; P. A. Chater, to Reg.; H. Babonau, sen. to Mrs. Maria Babonau; M. Dunning, to Reg.; W. Fowles, to Reg.; H. A. Godrich, to Reg.; G. Iliffe, 67th N. I. to Reg.; J. Johnson, to Geo. U. Adam; J. Moss, to Reg.; Capt. C. C. Clark, to the widow; Ensign F. P. Rivers, to Reg.; J. W. Newton, Esq. to ditto; Edw. Chalcraft, to the widow; W. J. Hooker, to the widow; Maj. Gen. Patton, C. B. to Reg.; Ass. Surg. Arch. Ewart, to ditto; Lieut. C. Arrow, to ditto; Surg. C. Charleton, to ditto; Lieut. E. Long, ditto; Mr. J. Crichton, to ditto; Ens. H. N. Raikes, 68th N. I., to ditto; J. B. Hutchinson, Esq. C. S. to John Hutchinson and D. M'Farlane, Esqrs.; Sir R. D. Colquhoun, Bart. to Alex. Colvin, Esq.

**PROSPECTUS OF A NEW BANK.**—We hear that the prospectus of a New Bank is in private circulation; Mr. John Bagshaw, the ex-member for Sudbury is to be the managing director, in London; and it is said that 5,000 shares have already been subscribed for there. Mr. Bagshaw, of the firm of Bagshaw and Co., in this city, is the managing man here, and we are told that two thousand five hundred shares have already been subscribed for—the shares are a thousand rupees each, to be paid by instalments. According to this statement, it appears that names are subscribed to the amount of 75,000,000. This bank is to be a bank of discount and deposit, and is quite distinct from the Bank of India, about which we have lately read and seen written so much. There is, we understand, reason to suppose that the scheme of this bank will be successfully supported—there being at this moment, as we learn, an unemployed capital of upwards of forty lacs in specie in the bank of Bengal, and upwards of twenty lacs either in specie or the bank of Bengal notes in the Union bank.—*Calcutta Courier*, Aug. 31.

**OPIUM CLIPPER.**—A new vessel, of 260 tons, was launched from the Kidderpore dock, on Sept. 24.

**ISLAND STEAMERS.**—Tonnage in these vessels to the upper provinces, had latterly been scarce, in consequence of the demand the government had for room for their stores, &c.

**DARJEELING.**—A steamer was to start from Calcutta, for the Sanatarium, on the 1st of October, with members of the committee, to lay the foundations of the hotel and their own private residences; Messrs. Hepper and Martin had arrived there, and Mr. David Wilson was daily expected.

**THE COOLIES AT THE MAURITIUS.**—The Bengal papers publish an official return of corporal punishments, among the *negres noirs* at the Mauritius, during one twelvemonth. From which statement it would appear that out of 54,000 apprentices, 14,371 received in the aggregate, 135,124 lashes!

**DUEL AT CAWNPORE.**—An affair of honor lately came off at this station between a gallant son of Mars, and an equally gallant son of Æsculapius, Lieut. E——e and Dr. Mc——y. The Æsculapian received a wound in his thigh, which terminated the matter to the satisfaction of the parties.

**TIPPOO SULTAN'S FAMILY.**—It is said that government have granted the sum of Rs. 600 per mensem, for the education of the grand-children of Tippoo Sultan. Arrangements for the purpose would be completed by the 1st October, under the superintendence of Major Ouseley.

**THE RACES.**—The programme for 1838-9, presented most promising sport.—

*Oriental Herald*—Vol. 3.—No. XIII.

...day of the full moon, the Strand road, off th  
was under water

FAMINE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—(F. O. Wells, Esq., dated Agra, Aug. 26:.)—"I hasten to have had most abundant rains at last. They commenced and up to the present time we have had constant and genial loss in agricultural capital and people, the collector reckons on quantity of land only being tilled; but on this I should save average produce will be yielded. At present, grain keeps in six weeks some of the grain now growing will be come lieve the people from the distress experienced from the We spend nearly 30,000 rupees a month just now, in feeding to work, and in relieving the sick, of which there are vast the unwholesome kind of food they have had recourse to. diminution of this large expenditure, and hope by the end things resume their former state of prosperity."

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## Madras.

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CAMPAIGNING PREPARATIONS.—The present aspect of the India, plainly indicates an immediate crisis of extraordinary which, every nerve, every energy must be strained, for it will uttermost exertion of Britain's strength and all her powers have for months past, closed their eyes to the coming storm have foreseen, as foreseen by others; but the progress of expectedly awakened them to the real state of affairs, and the principal eastern powers. But has it found them prepared for the emergency, possessed of an army complete in numbers, in discipline? No, although the moment for action has at steps are only now taking to raise raw levies, who for mere gain be entirely useless, for months to come. Much as we, in the subject of Her Majesty, must and do lament the miscreant y which has led to this dilemma, we are happy to be striving to make the best of it.

orders recently received at this Presidency, to hold seven regiments in readiness for Ava, should circumstances call for their employment in that quarter, forbid the supposition that precautionary measures will be neglected in regard to Kemaon and Goruckpore.—*U. S. Gazette* Sept. 11.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—The 16th Native Infantry will commence their march for Cuddapah, on Thursday morning. A detachment of artillery from the Mount, has been ordered to relieve the one at Bangalore, which replaces the company at Bellary, and the latter goes on to Belgaum.

The 41st Native Inf. now at Secunderabad, are also under orders for Belgaum. We regret that we cannot give any further particulars respecting the relief of the Bombay troops at that station, but conclude that the arrangements will be completed to-day, and the necessary orders made public in the *Gazette* of this evening. We have just heard a rumour that the Bengal troops in Cuttack have petitioned Government against being relieved, as they will thereby lose certain allowances which the relieving troops will enjoy. We know not on what other grounds the petition has been founded, but it is bruited that the reliefs have been instructed to stand fast till further orders. We merely give the report just as it reaches us, without vouching for its correctness.—*U. S. Gazette*, Sept 25.

We find that we were on Tuesday misinformed, touching the non-arrival of the order for the relief of the troops in the Southern Mahratta country, as the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the same evening promulgated an order for their movement with the least practicable delay. We observe, that the force at Belgaum, is still to be furnished from the Bombay Presidency, and that the Madras A troop will relieve the Bombay, A troop of horse artillery at Sholapore; that the 3d. Madras will replace the 2d Bombay cavalry, and the 52d Madras relieve the 7th Bombay Native Infantry at the same station. That the 47th Madras relieve the 1st Bombay Grenadiers at Dharwar, and the 7th Madras replace the 19th Bombay Native Infantry at Kulladghee, where we believe a squadron of cavalry is detached from the regiment at Sholapore. *Postscript.*—We have just heard that the Belgaum force, now composed of a company of artillery, Her M.'s. 2d Foot, and the 16th and 22d regiments Bombay infantry, will be immediately relieved from this Presidency. We have not yet learned who is likely to cut in for the good things going under the above arrangement, but we can state positively that the measure is decided on, and that the Government order and consequent appointments will appear before the 1st. proximo.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 21.

**THE MADRAS NATIVE VETERANS.**—The reduction of the 2d Native Vet. Battalion, which was to have taken place on the 31st July, had been suspended until further orders.

**THE CASE OF MAJOR WATKINS.**—Orders from the court of Directors, had arrived, sanctioned by the board of control, that Major Watkins should be restored to his rank in the Madras Army, on the 27th Oct. 1834, but to be placed on the retired list on the same day.

**THE ASSISTANT MASTER ATTENDANT.**—Mr. Hew D. Dalrymple has been appointed from home, assistant to Master Attendant, at a salary of 500 Rs. per month. He was, however, not to look forward to the superior appointment.

**ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.**—Captain John Carsham, Madras European Regiment, to the Registrar Supreme Court; Miss Nancy Hynes, ditto; Capt. G. H. Sotheby, 34 L. I., to A. D. Campbell, Esq., attorney for the widow; Lt. Col. John Moncrief, 51 N. I., to the Registrar; Geo Meikle, Esq., Med. Estab., to Mrs. Madeline Mackle, and James Kerr, Esq.; H. T. Bushby, Esq., C. S. to Registrar; Mrs. Louisa Mary Anne Horne, ditto; Brigadier John Green, ditto; Lieut. T. H. B. Ludlow, 6th N. I., ditto; Capt. S. Peshall, 40th N. I., ditto; Major John Tocker, 52nd N. I., to J. B. Key, Esq., attorney for the widow; Dr. John O'Neil, to the Registrar; Capt. W. Cuppage, 21st N. I. to ditto; Mr. Thos. Scott to ditto; Capt. O. F. Sturt, 16th N. I., ditto.

**OCCUPATION OF THE DOOAB.**—The *Courier* of this morning states, that the 2d Cavalry, with the 18th, 32d, and 52d Native Infantry, are destined to occupy Belgaum, Kulladgee, Dharwar, and Sholapore; an arrangement which is strongly bruited in the military circles, but we believe without better foundation than mere rumour: for we have just been assured that no orders for the occupation of the Dooab, have to the present hour been received at this Presidency.—*U. S. Gazette*, Sept. 18.

**CHANGES IN THE NIZAM'S ARMY.**—They write from Ellichpore, that Major Smith, commanding the Ellichpore Division, is about to resign the service, in which case Major Twemlow will succeed him, and Captain Raynsford, Brigade Major and

Paymaster at Hingolee, will obtain the vacant command. Captain Lee, commanding 5th Regiment Nizam's Infantry, has left his corps on leave, preparatory to retiring. Captain Robinson, Brigade Major and Paymaster at Ellichpore, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough, and Captain Ramsay will officiate in those situations during his absence. Captain Peyton, of the 7th Regiment, has been appointed a Commandant, vice Major St. John Grant, ordered to join, on attaining his majority. Captain Lawrance of the artillery, some time since memorialled the Governor General for promotion in the infantry, there being no vacancy in his own branch of the service, and in reply, was informed, that his request could not be complied with, as he was an artillery officer, but that he should have the first vacancy in his own line. A vacancy has since taken place, but our correspondent says, that instead of Captain Lawrance being thereunto appointed, he was removed to the pioneers, and a young lieutenant from the company's army, admitted to fill the vacant situation in the Nizam's artillery.—*U. S. Gazette*, Sept. 18.

**THE RAMNAD SUCCESSION.**—The old Ranee, who is joint-manager of the Zemindary, is not the mother of the young heiress, as stated, but the sister of the acting Zemindar, or manager of the property. The girl's mother is still alive, and in consequence of opposition being offered to the old Ranee's design of getting her own sister's son married to the young lady, her partisans maltreated the mother in the palace a short time ago. Mootoochellar Thaver, the present Rajah, or rather manager, is a very intelligent and amiable person, his country wears a most thriving appearance, and the regularity with which his kists have been always paid, is a sufficient proof of his integrity and good conduct. Mootoochellar Thaver is a man of very steady and diligent habits, and of great self-command; indeed the latter quality has been pretty severely tried on the late occasion, when the dispute between the two parties rose to such a height, that the people were obliged to shut themselves up in their houses after dusk; but the Rajah exercised the police authority with which he was invested, with most praiseworthy discretion, and the native police of the Company being fully on the alert, the excitement speedily subsided, and all now seems to promise continued tranquillity. The origin of the late disturbance is as follows.—The heiress to the Zemindaree, a minor, was betrothed to the son of the present Rajah in 1831, and when she had attained an age for the completion of the marriage, the Rajah consulted with the old Ranee, but she opposed it, and at the suggestions of the Peishkar, and her own sisters and their husbands, endeavoured to set aside the former engagement, and have the young Ranee married to one of her sisters' sons, a boy six years of age; whereupon they preferred their complaints to the collector, who laid them before the Board of Revenue. The Board decided in favor of the Rajah, and instructed the collector to have the marriage completed between the young Ranee and the Rajah's son, and also to continue the father in the administration of the management of the Zemindaree; they further ordered the dismissal of the Peishkar, who was one of the old Ranee's partisans. In consequence of the above instructions, the collector visited Ramnad on the 24th July last, and effected a reconciliation between the Rajah and the old Ranee. Orders were then issued for the completion of the marriage, and the ceremony was to take place with much pomp and rejoicing on the 2d of September.

**HYDERABAD.**—Colonel Fraser has reached Hyderabad, and assumed charge of the Residency. Great preparations are in progress for a fancy dress ball, which is to take place in a few days at the Secunderabad rooms. The amateurs also have another theatrical treat in rehearsal. The want of rain is much felt throughout the Hyderabad country, about fifteen inches having only fallen this year, which is less than half the usual average. This unseasonable drought has already caused the price of grain to become most exorbitant, and it is said to be increasing daily. We regret to hear that the cholera has again made its appearance in the lines of the cavalry. H. M.'s 55th Foot, are also in a very sickly state, having at present, we are told, about one hundred men in hospital, amongst whom death casualties are frequent. The prevalent disease seems to be bowel complaint, with which the regiment was, we believe, affected to a considerable extent on first arriving at the station. Our correspondent in mentioning this, states, that the diet of the Europeans generally, at Secunderabad, would admit of much improvement.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 11.

**THE HONORABLE MR. SULLIVAN.**—The Honorable Mr. Sullivan is expected at the Presidency on the 25th instant.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 18.

**INTERESTING TROTting MATCH AT BELLARY, 15TH SEPT.**—The match was between Captains Horne and Cotton, owners up—to trot for one hour round the course, Captain Cotton being allowed one mile in advance by his sporting antago-

nist. On the signal for starting, both horses went off at a smart pace, and for the first three miles Captain Horne gained but little on his antagonist, after this however he kept steadily closing, and passed him in fifty-two minutes; Captain C. even then, made a game though fruitless attempt to get a-head once more, but finding his exertions of no avail, pulled up, and Captain Horne's horse, completed his thirteen miles and a-half in about fifty-six minutes, which, over a heavy course is an astonishing feat for a little Arab, carrying 11st. 8lb.; very little money was won or lost on the occasion, the betting having been chiefly against Captain H., who appeared to be at work the whole way, and his success gave general satisfaction to all those who had no interest in the race, from the sporting manner in which he allowed his adversary so great an advantage at starting.

**THE ICE COMMITTEE.**—An ice house was in progress of completion, and the committee had taken measures to procure a supply of the refrigerant from Mr. Tudor, through whose exertions the Qui Hys have long enjoyed this much to be desired luxury.

**THE MUNRO STATUE.**—Great praise is due to the officiating master-attendant, and the officers of the *Asia*, for the careful and seaman-like manner in which the Munro Statue was hoisted up and safely landed: the horse was brought on shore last Thursday, the figure on Friday, and the granite pedestal would have been landed on Saturday, but for the uncertain state of the surf, which rendered it necessary to defer the undertaking. Bishop Heber's statue is, we understand, on board the *Asia* also, on its way to Calcutta.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 3.

**THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—We call the attention of our readers to a very liberal and praiseworthy act of Government in throwing open the medical school to all students who may wish to avail themselves of the course of instruction afforded at that institution, and which has been heretofore entirely confined to persons in the public service. All instruction is gratuitous; the private students being merely called upon to provide their own stationery and books for private study, but to be allowed access to works of reference equally with the public servants educating at the establishment.—*Ibid.*

**THE SERINGAPATAM.**—This vessel had made an astonishingly quick passage to Madras, eighty days only from the Lands' End. The passengers spoke in the highest terms of Captain Denny.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—We learn that there has been some commotion of late in the general post-office, in consequence of four servants of the establishment having been charged on insufficient grounds with manufacturing a false and malicious petition against the head servants of the establishment. The matter has, we hear, been laid before government, who have recorded their strong censure; more especially on the extraordinary act of the officiating deputy postmaster-general, who it appears took upon himself to stop the service of a subpoena issued by one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 25.

**DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.**—We heard yesterday from Madura, that a terrible fire occurred at Andyputte, a village about fourteen miles from that station, on the night of the 15th instant. The inhabitants of the place had all retired to rest, when the flames broke out, by what cause has not been yet discovered, but the fire must have been very general, for every house except two was destroyed, and the conflagration was visible for fifteen miles around. Happily no human lives were lost but many cattle belonging to the Ryots, perished in the flames, and an hundred and fifty unfortunate families were at once reduced to utter destitution by the destruction of all their property. Grievous as is this picture, it is pleasing to us to learn that Mr. Blackburne, the principal collector, has, it is said, with his well-known kindness, resolved on bringing the melancholy situation of these poor cultivators to the notice of Government, who will doubtless grant some assistance in relief of their distress.—*Ibid.*

**BAZAAR COMPLAINTS.**—We are informed that much discontent prevails just now amongst the native population of Madras, in consequence of the advance in the price of grain: for the want of rain, which, according to the native astrologers, should have fallen on Saturday, has caused the merchants to add 20 per cent on the price of rice, and if no rain fall to-day, an additional 20 per cent will, it is said, be added.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept 18.

**GENERAL FRASER.**—We have pleasure in extracting from a late French Paper published at Pondicherry, the following well deserved tribute of respect to General Fraser, who has been recently appointed resident at Hyderabad. "The remembrance of General Fraser's residence in this town, will be long cherished by our countrymen with feelings of the highest honor and respect. His noble and excellent



qualities have been duly appreciated by the inhabitants of Pondicherry ; in this town where so many families are reduced in circumstances, those in particular will preserve a lasting remembrance of him who was invariably found a protector and a friend ; no unfortunate being ever pleaded in vain to General Fraser. During the two years that he acted as the representative of Government at the Court of the Rajah of Travancore, he exercised such influence as to induce the native authorities to found several establishments useful to science and to humanity. A splendid observatory has been erected by order of the Rajah under General Fraser's directions, and a native school on an extensive scale has also, through his influence, been established. In announcing his appointment to the Residency of Hyderabad, one of the most important administrations in India, we know that it will be a source of pleasure and gratification to our countrymen and to his friends ; Government places itself high in public opinion when it honours and appreciates the talents of such a man as General Fraser."

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### Bombay.

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RUSSIA, PERSIA AND ENGLAND—(From the *Bombay Gazette*, October 5.)—The occupation of the miserable island of Karack, for the purpose of intimidating the counsels, and overawing the measures of the court of Persia, has always appeared to us to be as highly calculated for that object, as would the occupation of Teneriffe be for overawing his sable highness of Timbuctoo. The person who advised, and planned this measure, thought no doubt that he had done it on the most scientific principles ; and has no doubt calculated upon the most scientific results. " For," says he, (we are listening to an animated effusion of military logic) " if you land a force at Karack, no matter how small in number, the Persians will immediately take alarm ; the siege of Herat will be abandoned ; rumour will greatly magnify matters ere they reach the ear of the Shah ; he will become distracted by a conflict of anxiety and terror ; and while he is thus rendered incapable of acting decisively, you can secure all your objects, either by open warfare, or if you prefer it, by negotiation." Were the Persians qualified to act with true scientific experience, and with a rigid adherence to the demands of political and tactical principles, some such results ought certainly to follow. But we are now about to contend with men, who care little what you occupy, provided it be not their tents ; and are affected by no lines of observation, but such as are drawn round their camps. Whether the battle be with the Affghans or Persians, it will be absurd to pursue all the long laborious and cumbrous processes of scientific warfare, with enemies, who will cautiously avoid the shock of any pitched and regular encounter. The war in such circumstances will be wholly of a fugitive nature,—a war of flight, and pursuit, of sudden surprise, and cunning circumvention ; and the most enduring climbers, and the fleetest runners, will be the conquerors.

But, if Russia brings forward her masses, are we to meet them on the Persian or Indian side of the mountains ? We think that the Karack men would be puzzled with this question ; unless, perchance, they may have already determined to await them at Karack. If we are to war with Persia, why not strike her on the most vulnerable side ? We may waste year after year in desultory attacks, and skirmishes among the defiles of the Hindoo Koosh and the heavy sands of Shistan and Khorasan ; but if we once penetrated the country with a respectable force by the head of the Gulf, it would be easy to jam their troops back against our own forces stationed on the western gorges of the mountains, and the borders of the deserts ; where they would be forced to submit as they were overtaken ; or they would be scattered, and cut up in detail.

Our account with Russia, if, at all, to be settled, must also be settled, by proceeding in the same direction. Our line of operations should extend from the mouth of the river Tab, at the head of the Gulf, to Teheran ; which, over the mountains of Bructive, in a straight direction toward that city, might comprise a distance of three hundred and sixty miles. From Teheran to Astrabad, over the Elbourz mountains, the distance is about one hundred and ninety miles ; and if the former was made the point of concentration, and the pivot of operations, the line might, according to circumstances, be prolonged to the latter and from thence, as further circumstances



## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—MR. MACNAGHTEN.—We understand that the councils at Simlah have been unusually angry and disturbed in consequence of Lord Auckland's intention to depute Mr. Macnaghten to accompany Sir Henry Fane, as political agent or representative of the Governor General, in the ensuing invasion of Cabul. The difference of opinion on this question, is not confined, however, to the high parties we have named, but has enlisted on one side or the other the whole male population of the Court and the Camp, if not the female, and a great deal of excellent argument has been urged by both sides, without the prospect, we believe, of instilling conviction into either. For our own part, much reflecting on the matter, we lean to the Governor-General's views. In the artful and complicated devices of Asiatic diplomacy, and in the peculiar relations in which we may be placed on the one hand with Shah Shooja and his nephew, Kamran of Herat, and the other with the Ameers of Sind and Runjeet Singh, we deem it of the highest importance, that a gentleman of Mr. Macnaghten's acknowledged qualifications, both as regards his general abilities and his particular proficiency in the oriental languages, and his knowledge of the customs and characters of the natives, should be *kasar in toto*. Now, it may be fairly said, without reflection on Sir Henry Fane, that his disposition and habits are better suited to the field than the durbar, are in a more fitting element when leading on the heroes of Bhurtpore and Donabew, to new conquests and fresh glory, than in baffling diplomatic intrigues and unravelling the intricate and confused mazes of political interests; and in short, that he is a better soldier than civilian. It is true that, *prima facie*, there is something unpleasant and rather inconsistent in the idea of having a controlling authority placed over a commander-in-chief; but when it is clearly and distinctly laid down, that the control is in no degree limited to the expediency or otherwise of continuing that war, under contingencies of a civil character, the position of the parties is obviously independent in their respective paths of duty. It has been alleged, that experience has proved the presence of Commissioners with an army to be invariably detrimental to military operations; but even admitting this to have been the case, the result has arisen from the control having been unlimited and undefined. It is said, that Sir Henry Fane has protested against Mr. Macnaghten's appointment.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, September 11. Upon this subject the *Englishman* of the following day remarks:—"We have no hesitation in denouncing the measure as one unlikely to be productive of any public good, which will not be more than counterbalanced, by public evil. That a fitter man than the secretary could not be chosen for such a duty, we readily admit. Judgment, knowledge, temper, and sagacity, are all mixed up in him, to a most rare degree; but we object to the principle. Our reading, in that line, furnishes us with no examples of benefit accruing to the public service from the mingling of civil and military authorities (not authority, recollect) in the conduct of war; but history abounds with examples of the mischief which arises from every such experiment." The *Hurkaru* of 17th September further says:—"In addition to the few remarks we have already made in respect to Mr. Macnaghten's accompanying the Cabul Army, as Agent to the Governor-General, we might have mentioned, that the history of our wars in India abound with similar instances of parties in a civil and diplomatic capacity without a shadow of military control, attending the Commander-in-Chief, for the express purpose of conducting all negotiations with the powers at war with us, and all political correspondence with our own government. Lord Lake was thus attended in his first and second campaign by Dr. Grime Mercer, and in his third by Major John Malcolm, who attended Sir Arthur Wellesley in his first as Captain Malcolm, as, four years before he and Col. Close had attended Lord Harris at Seringapatam. Sir John Malcolm, too, as Brigadier-General [and in command of a division besides,] dry-nursed diplomatically, if we

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 5.)—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has notified officially that he proposes to leave Poonah shortly for Bombay and may be daily expected. The troops that were in orders for Kutch are to be halted either in Bombay, or their present stations, until required, when they are to be sent direct to Kurachi Bunder, instead of being first deposited like the luckless 23rd on the Beach of Mandavie. Great discussion we understand is going on respecting the Brigade arrangements; for, since Bombay began and until Bombay ends, nothing has been done, or can be done, without at least, a dash of a job about it. It is said to be his Excellency's wish that Generals Willshire and Salter shall command the two Brigades of Infantry and Col. Scott the Brigade of Cavalry. Of these General Willshire is at present a Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Queen's and one of Sir Henry Fane's Simlah made Major Generals; he at present commands a Brigade at Poonah as a Brigadier of the second class—Colonel Scott is the junior Lieut.-Col. of the 4th Dragoons. These gentlemen will be in their proper places as commanding Brigades. But General Salter of the Bombay Army is a divisional Officer, a General on the Staff and at present in command of the Southern division of the Army—and we must venture to presume that, he cannot descend from his divisional command, to the command of a Brigade, without being first removed from the Staff, and the next senior Brigadier Kinnersley from Kandeish, being appointed in his place to the Southern division. Let us consider the effects of General Salter's appointment to a Brigade. The first, and perhaps that is the key to the mystery, will be that, General Willshire being senior must in courtesy be placed upon General's allowances of Rs. 4,000 per month, instead of Brigadier's on 1,800; and if one Brigadier must, the other must also; Colonel Scott's official rank and claim for salary will be equal, and we must have General Scott also; this will not be a trifle at the pay office. Secondly, the Madras Government will of course nominate a General officer to command their troops in the Southern division, and once there, it will not be an easy task to displace him. But why is not Brigadier Brooks sent? an abler Brigade officer than either General Willshire or Colonel Scott—Brigadier Morse at Dessa is said to be in infirm health and neither he nor Brigadier Kinnersley are named as particularly smart field officers—but no one ever speaks of Brigadier Brooks except as the best Brigade officer on this side of India. Let us hope that "the Farish Government," will induce His Excellency to listen to reason.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—An important meeting of the Subscribers for a chartered Bank was held on the 2nd Oct. (Sir C. Malcolm in the Chair.) We regret we have not room for the report of the Committee. The *Bombay Gazette* says on the subject "we feel assured that the public generally will concur with the views adopted by the meeting. It is satisfactory to know that a beginning is to be made as soon as the materiel arrives, and this resolution once come to, we may consider the Bank as already in existence. We congratulate the shareholders on the prospect of success which is open to them and hope the result will be commensurate with what ought to be expected from the public spirit and enterprise which has been evinced in the undertaking."

**THE WEATHER AND CROPS.**—We regret to hear by letters from various parts of the country that there is every probability of an almost total failure of the crops of every description, in consequence of the long continued drought. Every thing till within a short time ago wore a most promising appearance, and a very slight additional fall of rain would have matured the productions of the season into a most abundant supply. The cultivators are anxiously looking forward to a few days of heavy rain as the only chance they have of a portion of the crop being saved, but, even this cannot prevent a great deal of distress among the poorer classes of the community, and a serious defalcation in our commerce.—*Gazette*, Oct. 3.

There had since been a considerable fall of rain in the Deccan, but it was regretted it would have but little good effect upon the prospects of the season.

**NATIVE LIBRARY.**—A native Library and Reading Room had been established at Surat, which bade fair fully to succeed.

**HORRIBLE SUTTEE.**—A letter from Guzerat mentions the shocking circumstance that at the funeral of the Rana of Oudipore, lately deceased, no less than eight unhappy females, his widows, were burnt with the corpse; this wholesale slaughter is horrible, and loudly calls for some decided measures by our Government; the power which can prevent, and which yet permits, transactions of this sort, bears a large share of the odium and the responsibility attaching to them, and for which mere political expediency is the poorest apology that was ever offered by a civilized people, in the exercise of an undoubted supreme authority, like the British sovereignty in

But it may be said, the cases are not analogous. That in the campaign now opening, there are two distinct armies with two distinct objects. One intending to conquer Candahar and relieve Herat, and the other to over-run Cabul; and that neither will look to the other for aid or contemplate any combined operations. If this be so, the troops of Dost Mahomed may concentrate themselves in the defences of the passes between Peshawar and Cabul, if indisposed to meet the Sciks nearer to the Indus; and should the imbecility and ill-luck of Shah Sooja not be more than balanced by the ascendant star of the Lion of the Punjaub, we may hear of a defeat of one army, before the other has crossed the Indus towards Candahar. We may be taunted for taking a gloomy view of affairs; but we confess we should have been more satisfied had the British army been directed simultaneously with Runjeet Singh's and Shah Sooja's, on Cabul.

The Affghauns will have every motive, personal, political, and religious, for resisting to the death the ex-king and his strange ally, the ruler of the Punjaub; and we are not, therefore, led away by our hopes and wishes of a successful termination of what has been held to be the best policy for British interests, to shut our eyes to the obvious difficulties and embarrassments of our relations with both at this critical moment.—*India Gazette*, Sept. 3.

**ADDITIONS ORDERED TO THE ARMY**—From the *Agra Ukhbar* August 25.—The two recent additions ordered to the army, will give an effective increase of 13,024 bayonets, or materiel equal to the formation of twenty regiments, at the present strength. But as the strength of each regiment will probably be raised permanently, there will be materiel sufficient for ten regiments, or the sum total of the increase last made; which report says are about to be raised. A company of one hundred rank and file is allowed, on all hands, to be too cumbrous to be moved by a single officer, and a decrease of one or an increase of the other must be made. That the latter would be the most effectual way of strengthening the army, there can be as little doubt as that the former will be adopted. The arrangement made, has been so of course with a view to create a force disposable for home service with the least possible delay. As the new drafts are entered, old sepoy's will be withdrawn, with which to form corps for active service, and considering the emergency of affairs, it is perhaps in every point of view, the best arrangement that could have been adopted. The ten new corps will be an effective body, if composed of drafts replaced by the new recruits, though the necessary admixture of the latter with other corps, will, for the present, at least, add but little to their strength. This increase of the army is exactly equal to the reduction effected by Lord William, and makes his act look as inconsiderate and impolitic as it was. But his Lordship considered our tenure of India as secure as that by which we hold the Isle of Wight, and equally safe from foreign invasion or internal disaffection. Experience has, however, shewn, that we must retrace our steps, and as India was won by the sword, she must be retained by it; and that if we do wish to govern by justice and the love of the people, &c. &c., we should at least not throw aside our sword, until we deprive our enemies of theirs.

**LOAN TO THE E. I. COMPANY**—LUCKNOW.—The following report is in circulation here, and is generally credited, viz.: that the company have solicited a loan of two crore of rupees at five per cent., from the King, and that it had been granted, much against His Majesty's will, as he has taken up with that 'good old gentlemanly vice,' avarice.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

**JOODPORE LEGION**.—Intelligence of recent date from Neemuch, has reached us to the effect that the good results attending the formation and position of the Joodpore Legion have begun to manifest themselves in the capture lately, in the vicinity of Mount Aboo, of a portion of the Joorah murderers, and the expected apprehension of the remainder. Another proof, considering the failure of the Joorah Force Proper, to effect this act, that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong! A detachment of the Legion has also succeeded in surprising and making prisoners of a whole gang of notorious robbers, including about a dozen of the ring-leaders, the terror of the neighbouring roads and villages.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 22.

**THE COMMISSARIAT**—LOODIANA.—Orders for 10,500 maunds of flour; 9,000 of chunna; 3,200 of rice; 1,500 of dholl; 810 of ghee; 970 of oil; 1,800 of ghoor; 450 of fine sugar, and 650 of coarse; 690 of salt; 120 of spices, and of fire-wood 3,000; have been issued to be ready at this station by the 15th October. These supplies are, it is said, for the consumption of the Governor-General's camp, which looks as if an interview with Runjeet was still in contemplation.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 23.

**RUMOUR FROM SIMLAH**.—Russian letters have been intercepted by Leach of the Engineers, Burnes's assistant, and one of them is from Dost Mahomed to the Em-

Wilson's Nameless pushed her hard. It was a beautiful race, and acknowledged by all the oldest members of the Ceylon turf as one of the best contested races ever ran on this course, both horses being neck and neck—and it was only won by half a head.

(8.) Our new paper called the *Ceylon Herald and General Advertiser* made its appearance as successor to the *Chronicle* on the 7th of September. The Editor in his opening address states as follows:—"We have this day to announce to our readers the final dissolution of the *Ceylon Chronicle*, which it is well known had been on the verge of existence for some time past. It is useless to attempt expatiating on the merits and excellencies of our departed friend. We cannot influence the voice of the public, who being better acquainted, are necessarily better judges of worth and utility, and as the world, though sometimes rather unsparing, is seldom an unjust judge, let it pronounce a verdict. We have another duty to perform: there is one thing we have had much pain in observing, and that is, the system of gross personality which has of late disgraced the public journals in this island. We cannot too strongly deprecate such a course of procedure, as not only defeating the end of all controversy, but engendering every sort of bad feeling, independent of its immoral example and the tendency it must have to degenerate the press and bring it into disrepute."

(9.) It appears from a letter that has been received from an eminent mercantile house in London, that a most fraudulent system has been carried on by certain persons importing Brazil coffee to the Cape and reshipping it for the London market as Cape produce; thereby attempting to avoid the additional duty charged on foreign imports. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that government will speedily interfere and put down such a system so nefarious and so prejudicial to the true trader.

(10.) COLOMBO EXPORT MARKET; sale of government cinnamon on the 3d of Sept.—1st sort 5 bales 1830, no offer; ditto 70 ditto 1836 ditto; 25 ditto 1837, sold at 3s. 6d. per lb., total 100. 2d sort, 10 bales 1829-32 no offer; ditto 50 ditto 1832, ditto 105 ditto 1836, 2s. 0½d. @ 2s. 2d. per lb.; ditto 45 ditto 1837, 2s. 1½d @ 2s. 1½d., total, 210. 3d sort 55 bales 1832 1s. 0½d. @ 1s. 4d½; ditto 15 ditto 1836, 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 3½d.; (broken) 30 ditto 1832-36, 9½d., total 100. COFFEE—partly dried and picked and bought on the spot, 50s per cwt. PEPPER—9s per parrah (old measure of 28 lbs.) COCOA-NUT OIL—£9 7s. 6d. per leager of 130 Imperial gallons. FREIGHTS TO LONDON—Oils, £5 per ton; coffee, £5 per 18 cwt. O. P. Q.

PENANG.

The Steamer *Diana* arrived on the 12th July, having on board the Governor and Mr. Commissioner Young, to whom the usual honours were paid on landing. The Captain and Officers of the French Frigate *L'Artemise* had been entertained by the inhabitants at the residence of the American Consul; Capt. Stanley, of H. M. S. *Wolf*, was specially invited. The *Star* sailed again after her accident on the 9th for Madras, with a detachment of the 48th M. N. I. Dr. Wright, Lieuts. Lang and Compton, and Ensign Babington were passengers. The Port of Barua, on the West Coast of Sumatra, had submitted to the authority of the Dutch. It is said that Mr. Gottlieb will relieve Mr. Balhetchet in the duties of Superintendent of Police and sitting magistrate until the arrival of Mr. Lewis from Malacca. The following is

A COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT BETWEEN THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1836-37 AND 1837-38.

	Amount in 1836-37 Co.'s Rs.	Amount in 1837-38 Co.'s Rs.	Increase.  Co.'s Rs.
Amount of Imports from 1st May, 1836 to 30th April, 1837.....	6,136,205	7,484,189	1,347,984
Ditto of Exports ditto ditto, for the same pe- riod .....	5,293,629	7,079,453	1,785,824

Total Company's Rupees..3,133,808

Ministers, in such an event, be able to continue in office. The best executive instruments for action belong to the opposite party, and the attention of the country being diverted from the reforming measures of Ministers, would they lose much of the support these measures obtain from them, and the smallest loss of such support must be followed by their retirement from office. It is therefore probable that the Indian Government will be alone entrusted with the defence of our Indian possessions and the destruction of Russian influence in Cabul and Russia. By regarding Shah Sooja and Dost Mahomed as the belligerents, we may by some political light, avoid coming to open and avowed hostilities with the Russians, though engaged in actual. But whether the "law of nations" admits of so convenient an arrangement we know not, but there can be no doubt that we will come into actual collision with the Russians, and that the prior arrival of one or the other in Cabul will be to the swift.

Other reports abroad say, that Herat is to be again invested by the Persians, at the instigation of the Russians, who are determined to become possessed of this important post, through the Persians. Other rumours again state, that Shah Kam Ran, flushed with his victory over his besiegers, had determined to take possession of Cabul, and was marching in force upon Candahar, a determination, which, it is said, has produced its effect on the deliberations at Simlah. The exact nature or extent of such we have not heard, but a reduction of the force intended at one time to have been employed, is said to be the principal. This is, however, improbable, as Shah Soojah's contingent is being organized, and if we carry out our views with regard to him,—Shah Kam Ran's proceedings, should make us increase instead of reducing our force.

The Governor-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief have, it is said, come to an open rupture, in regard to the appointment of a gallant officer in the royal army, known to possess great influence with his Excellency, and to be but very lightly valued by the Gov.-General, either in or out of Council. We concur in his Lordship's view of the matter, and think the appointment of the officer in question to the command of a division (the post first suggested for him by his Excellency is said to have been the command of the whole force), for which, save personal gallantry, he possesses few qualifications. The public advantages of this misunderstanding are not likely to be great, for, as a very old line has it, "when chiefs dispute the public suffer;" but the want of a master-mind is painfully apparent at head-quarters—of one that would overrule all petty objection and opposition, and plan with that boldness and self-reliance, that the state of affairs so much needs.

A rupture with the Sikhs, it is also whispered at Simlah, is not improbable, as the old Raja has been detected in playing a double game, as we long ago said he would. There can be no honest alliance with him, no more than with any Hindoo power—he hates and fears us; and when he discovers, or thinks he has discovered, a vulnerable point, he will turn against us. The Punjaub should be a portion of our Indian empire; for as long as it is possessed by an independent native power, so long will it be open to our enemies, and a high road to these provinces. But the present government of India would shrink from the very contemplation of such a step as the conquest of the Punjaub, and the ragamuffin army of its fear-inspiring Rajah.—*Agra Ukkbar*, Aug. 30.

**MILITARY MOVEMENT.**—The 33d have been ordered from Jubbulpoor to Delhee, to march on the 15th October.

**CABUL MISSION.**—Captain Anson, of the 18th N. I., son of Sir George, and brother to the lady lately appointed a Maid of Honor to the Queen, accompanies, it is said, Mr. Macnaghten's Cabul Mission.

**BRIGADIER CARTWRIGHT.**—From the *Agra* papers it would appear that the Brigadier has given anything but satisfaction at that station.

**AGRA.**—The Governor General was confidently expected to visit this station in the cold season. Much sickness prevailed among the military: on the 22d September the 37th Native Infantry had one hundred and nine men in hospital.

**THE GOVERNOR'S A. D. C.**—Lieut. A. Cunningham had vacated this office, to relieve his brother at Ferozepore, who had been for the last year, an assistant to Capt. Wade, as also constructing a fortification at that place, Lieut. J. Cunningham having now orders to accompany Shah Soojah's son to Peshawur. Wharfs, boats, and bridges, were being prepared for the Sutledge, at Ferozepore.

**THE MILITARY AUDITOR GENERAL.**—Maj. Gen. MacGregor would, it was said, be obliged to relinquish his official duties in consequence of ill health.

**MAJOR-GENERAL FAITHFULL.**—Upon the departure of Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, from the Presidency for Kurnaul, (which took place on the 10th



Macao on the 7th July, with a reinforcement of ninety troops for the Macao garrison, six officers and a new commandant, Major de Lira. The corvette was obliged to throw some of her guns overboard in latitude 20, where she encountered a violent gale.

## MAURITIUS.

OUR ACCOUNTS ARE TO THE END OF AUGUST.—The Governor, under date of the 3d of that month, particularly called the attention of the public to the important subject of vaccination as the sole means of preventing the spread of small-pox in the colony. Mons. Jules Virieux had been appointed a justice of the peace until the pleasure of Her Majesty should be known. Mr. Griffith had resigned the Directorship of the Commercial Bank. The *Union* arrived on the 26 July, with sixty-nine coolies from Pondicherry. The legislative council had finished its revision of the penal code: the new law would soon be put in force, the necessity for it becoming daily more manifest, the code of criminal instruction without it being a perfect contradiction: the compilation of the magistrates of the Court within Mauritian limits had caused the council no little trouble; upon the penal code being got through, the council would be called to vote a law amending the acts relative to the liberation of apprentices.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### SYDNEY.

THE ORDNANCE PROPERTY BILL.—The fate of this obnoxious measure was decided on the 17th of July, by the Governor withdrawing it from the further consideration of the Council, until the proposed changes in the constitution of the colony should be effected.

THE TRANSPORTATION AND THE ASSIGNMENT QUESTION.—At the close of the debate on the Ordnance Bill, on the 17th July, Colonel Snodgrass, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the Transportation and Assignment Inquiry Petition, laid before the Council the resolutions drawn up by the Committee; after a protracted debate, in the course of which some verbal alterations were proposed and carried, they were passed.

The following are the resolutions as amended and adopted:

(1.) Resolved, That this Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the numerous and respectable body of colonists who have signed the memorial to His Excellency the Governor, that the character of this colony, in as far as the social and moral condition of its inhabitants is concerned, has unjustly suffered by the misrepresentations put forth in certain recent publications in the mother country; and especially in portions of the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons.

(2.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, this would not only be made clearly to appear, from such an investigation as the memorialists solicit, but is in itself already sufficiently evident to every impartial observer acquainted with the true circumstances of the colony.

(3.) Resolved, That being satisfied of this fact, and deeply impressed with the belief, that it will also be brought home to the conviction of the British nation and Parliament, in the further progress of the enquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons now sitting, the Council is reluctant to enter upon an investigation, which, to attain the objects sought by the memorialists, must naturally be inquisitorial in its character; more especially when it is probable, that the great questions which materially affect the interests of this colony, will be settled in England before the results of such an investigation could be received there.

(4.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the numerous free emigrants of character and capital, including many officers of the army and navy, and East India Company's Service, who have settled in the colony with their families, together with a rising generation of native-born subjects, constitute a body of colonists, who, in the exercise of the social and moral relations of life, are not inferior to the inhabitants of any other dependency of the British crown, and are sufficient to impress a character of respectability upon the colony at large.

(5.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the rapid and increasing advance of this colony, in the short space of fifty years from its first establishment, in rural, commercial, and financial prosperity, proves indisputably the activity, the



enterprise, and industry of the colonists, and is wholly incompatible with the state of society represented to exist here.

(6.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the strong desire manifested by the colonists generally, to obtain moral and religious instruction, and the liberal contributions, which have been made from private funds, towards this most essential object, abundantly testify, that the advancement of virtue and religion, amongst them is regarded with becoming solicitude.

(7.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, if Transportation and Assignment have hitherto failed to produce all the good effects anticipated by their projectors, such failure may be traced to circumstances, many of which are no longer in existence, whilst others are in rapid progress of amendment. Amongst the most prominent causes of failure may be adduced the absence at the first establishment of the colony, of adequate religious and moral instruction, and the want of proper means of classification in the several gaols throughout the colony, as well as of a sufficient number of free emigrants properly qualified to become the assignees of convicts, and to be entrusted with their management and control.

(8.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the great extension which has lately been afforded of moral and religious instruction, the classification which may in future be made in the numerous gaols now in progress of erection upon the most approved principles of inspection and separation, the most effectual punishment and classification of offenders in ironed gangs, according to their improved system of management; the numerous free emigrants now eligible as the assignees of convicts, and the accumulated experience of half a century, form a combination of circumstances which renders the colony better adapted at the present, than at any former period, to carry into effect the praiseworthy intentions of the first founders of the system of Transportation and Assignment, which had no less for its object, reformation of character, than a just infliction of punishment.

(9.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, no system of penal discipline or secondary punishment, will be found at once so cheap, so effective, and so reformatory, as that of well-regulated assignment, the good conduct of the convict, and his continuance at labour, being so obviously the interest of the assignee, whilst the partial solitude and privations incidental to a pastoral or agricultural life in the remote districts of the colony (which may be made the universal employment of convicts), by effectually breaking a connexion with companions and habits of vice, is better calculated than any other system to produce moral reformation, when accompanied by adequate religious instruction.

(10) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, many men, who, previously to their conviction, had been brought up in habits of idleness and vice, have acquired, by means of assignment, not only habits of industry and labour, but the knowledge of a remunerative employment, which, on becoming free, forms a strong inducement to continue in an honest course of life.

(11.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the sudden discontinuance of transportation and assignment, by depriving the colonists of convict labour, must necessarily curtail their means of purchasing crown lands, and, consequently, the supply of funds for the purposes of immigration.

(12.) Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the produce of the labour of convicts, in assignment, is thus one of the principal, though indirect means, of bringing into the colony free persons; it is obvious therefore, that the continuance of immigration in any extended form, must necessarily depend upon the continuance of the assignment of convicts.

Colonel Snodgrass then moved that His Excellency, the Governor, should be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the recommendation of the Council that his lordship would be pleased to take the usual means for laying them before both houses of parliament. Sir John Jamison seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

**THE DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.**—The annual general meeting of the Committee was held 19th July, the Bishop in the chair; previous to which, a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. M. Cowper, of Port Stephens. In the evening there was a dinner at the Pulteney Hotel, presided over by Alexander M'Leay, Esq., assisted by Mr. Justice Burton and Colonel Shadforth.

**WEATHER.**—There were great complaints of the want of rain, from all parts of the colony. The wheat crops were in a very bad state.

**PORT ESSINGTON.**—In addition to the *Alligator* and *Britomart*, another vessel of 500 tons was required by the Government for the conveyance of convicts and stores to found this new settlement. They were to sail in August, or early in September.

**THE SYNOD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Synod on the 24th July, a petition to the Legislative Council, praying, that salaries might be granted to ministers who had come out to the colony under the expectation that if they succeed in obtaining congregations, they would still be entitled to support the Church Bill of 1836. Petition to be considered on the 31st July. The Lang was to come to England on a special mission respecting the right of the colony to the benefit of the Colonial Church Act; towards the expense of this mission £4000 had been subscribed.

**REVENUE ABSTRACT FOR THE YEAR 1837.**—Amount of disbursements £360,941 17s.; receipts £249,919 17s., leaving a balance of £48,195 17s. expended in excess above the revenue and receipts for the year.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE ABORIGINES.**—In the neighbourhood of the Plains, it is reported that no fewer than twenty-two of the aboriginal natives have been shot by some stockmen, and, to finish the savage massacre, their bodies afterwards burned.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—Eight additional Irish Roman Catholic priests from England in the *Cecilia*, landed at Sydney on the 15th July. A pamphlet published by Dr. Ullathorne, a reverend member of this fraternity, had caused a little sensation. The *Sydney Herald* says:—"To work upon the feelings of the Irish public, to excite sympathy and to raise contributions for the Catholics in Australasia, Dr. Ullathorne has not hesitated to give to the world, with the sanction of his name, a tissue of the most atrocious falsehoods and calumnies issued from the press. Restrained by no sense of moral feeling, and reckless of injury to his misrepresentations must do the colony, he has given publicity to statements so infamous, that even the members of his own communion would not allow them to meet the light of day where they could best be appreciated. The country he has traduced and maligned."

**CONVICT LAWYERS.**—The Supreme Court has issued the following order:—It is ordered, That from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, no attorney, solicitor, or proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, shall employ as an assistant, clerk, or writer, in or about his office, as an attorney, solicitor, or proctor, any person who hath been or shall be convicted of perjury, or convicted of forgery, or any other felony, or wilful and corrupt perjury, or common barratry.

**NEW CHURCH.**—Large subscriptions had been entered into for erecting a Presbyterian Church at Windsor, and new school-houses in Richmond. At the Messrs. Harris, of Shanes Park, and the Rev. J. Fullerton, headed the list at £500 each.

**COOK'S RIVER.**—The first stone of a new church to be called St. Paul was laid at this place on the 9th July by the Governor; the Bishop and a large number attending, who were afterwards entertained by Mr. A. B. Spark.

**GRAPE VINES.**—It appears that the introduction into the colony, of a large number of hundred varieties of grape vines from France and Spain, had been attended with a good result. The whole were in a rapid state of decay, in consequence of neglect at the Botanic Garden.

**THE EMIGRANTS.**—The emigrants by the ships *Westminster* and *Duncan* were nearly all engaged. The number of souls by the former vessel were two hundred and forty-one; of these there were fifty-six married couples, ten single persons, and a hundred and twenty-three children. The men were mostly farm-labourers and their families have been engaged chiefly by settlers in the interior. The *Duncan* brought out two hundred and thirty souls, consisting of fifty-two families, men, ten unmarried females, and a hundred and eleven children. These have been mostly engaged by the Government. There are in quarters at Sydney forty-three souls by the *Duncan*, and nine by the *Westminster*; they have been engaged, and will depart in a few days.—*Gazette*.

Equally favorable accounts regarding emigrants by subsequent ships have been received.

**EMIGRATION.**—Captain Duke has sent to New Zealand for ten men and ten single New Zealanders, for the purpose of trying whether they can be act as shepherds. If they succeed, several gentlemen have resolved to import a number of natives from some of the other South Sea Islands.

**EMIGRANTS.**—The *Magistrate* had arrived from Cork, with all the emigrants in a healthy state.

**EXCESSIVE COLD.**—The *Elizabeth*, which arrived at Sydney on the 10th from Batavia, had been driven into so high a degree of latitude, that five of her crew perished with cold.

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**—This officer it is said, would shortly leave Sydney on a visit to England.

**SUPREME COURT.**—On the 21st July, Mr. T. D. Rowe, an attorney, was struck off the Rolls, for neglecting his duty to his client, and dishonorable conduct.

**NEW ATTORNEY.**—Edward Robinson, Esq., was admitted on the 14th July, as a practitioner of the Supreme Court. His application was presented and seconded by Mr. a'Beckett, who testified to the gentleman's qualifications and respectability; and these being already known to their Honors, Judges Dowling and Burton, Mr. R. was accordingly declared an authorised practitioner in the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

**ARGYLE.**—This district had been visited by a tremendous hurricane, which had committed great devastation, but without the destruction of human life.

**THE AMELIA THOMPSON.**—This emigrant vessel was released from quarantine on the 23d July.

**THE EMERALD ISLE.**—This vessel had not arrived from Calcutta on the 25th July.

**DISEASES OF SHEEP.**—It is said that, what in New South Wales is termed the *starb* in sheep, is in many cases, the sheep-pock of Germany, and that the disease can be cured in that colony by inoculating all the young sheep, which is the practice in Germany. By inoculating all lambs, but few of the animals die; and it has been proved satisfactorily, that inoculation prevents the fatal losses which this violent disease formerly inflicted on the continental flockmasters.

**AUSTRALIAN CLUB.**—The Pulteney hotel had been given up to the club: and its other arrangements were progressing rapidly.

**AUSTRALIAN BALLS.**—A series of entertainments under this name had been commenced, and afforded much satisfaction.

**CORONER OF PARAMATTA.**—Mr. John Armistead has been appointed to this office in the place of Mr. Augustus Hayward.

**BANK OF AUSTRALIA.**—A dividend of 8l. per cent for the *half-year*, was declared 17th July.

**THE COLONIST.**—This newspaper, was, it is said, about to be discontinued, the proprietor having already lost 2000l. by it.

**DRUNKENNESS.**—There were no less than eighty drunkards charged at the police office, on the 16th July, forty-one free men, thirty-nine convicts; and on the following day, fifty-one women (mostly convicts,) for the same offence.

**MURDERS.**—Several barbarous murders are related in the papers before us, but the details do not present such interest as to induce us to occupy our pages with them.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following are the latest and most interesting extracts:—

The report of the Colonization Commissioners, for 1837, is stated to be meagre and unsatisfactory.

Colonel Light has withdrawn from the Survey, and Mr. Kingston is now Surveyor-General.

Mr. Fisher, in his zeal for the credit of the Commissioners, has not provided funds to pay the salaries due on the 1st inst. On enquiry at the Treasury the answer was—"No funds and no orders!" Really the management of the financial and survey departments by the Commissioners' authorities is admirable!

William Giles, Esq., has been appointed resident magistrate of the district of Kingscote, Kangaroo Island.

Hutton Barnard, Esq., has been appointed Collector of Customs and Port Officer at the Port of Nepean Bay, and Postmaster of Kangaroo Island.

The *Alligator* has taken away the marines left by the *Buffalo*, so that the colony is now without any military force whatever. The *Alligator* made one of the quickest passages ever made from England. This vessel is on her way to the north coast of Australia for the purpose of forming a settlement in one of the harbours which are found on the northern part of the Coboury Peninsula, in about 11 deg. S. latitude. Attention has long been directed to this part of our fifth continent, not only on account of its adaptation for the cultivation of cotton and other articles of tropical produce by means of labourers who may be obtained in such numbers and at so cheap a rate from China and the Indian Archipelago, but from its highly favourable position for carrying on a commercial intercourse with the eastern portion of the Indian Archipelago, of which the new settlement is likely to become the emporium; as Singapore has become that of the eastern

portion. The rapid rise of this last named settlement proves how much may be done in a short period in the part of the world of which we are treating. So late as the year 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles founded the settlement, Singapore was inhabited by about 300 half-clad Malays. In 1835, it possessed a population of 20,000, while the amount of exports and imports exceeded fourteen millions of dollars. This extraordinary progress has been caused chiefly by the natives of the neighbouring islands and coasts bringing their produce to the settlement in their own vessels, and there exchanging it for the manufactures of Europe and Hindostan, thus finding a market for the proceeds of their labour which they had previously been unable to obtain, owing to the system of monopoly adopted by the Dutch, the only Europeans who had previously any settlements of importance in the Archipelago. The eastern islands of the Archipelago, comprising New Guinea, Ceram, Gilolo, the Arra Islands, &c., owing to their great distance from Singapore, (at least it is so in the eyes of the natives), have not been benefited so much by that settlement as the islands to the westward; but they will now have the market for their produce close to their own doors. The north coast of Australia itself already yields many articles of value, among which may be counted tortoise-shell and the trepang or sea slug, so much esteemed as a table luxury by the Chinese, to obtain which between one and two thousand of the natives of Celebes annually visit the coast, the produce of the fishery being taken to Singapore, where it is disposed of to the people of the Chinese junks, at an average price of about £7 sterling per cwt.

Henry Inman, Esq., has been appointed Inspector of Police for the province of South Australia.

Mr. Strangways has resigned the office of Colonial Secretary. This step was consequent upon the departure for England of Governor Hindmarsh. Mr. Strangways says, "As I merely accepted the office upon the earnest request of your Excellency, in order to relieve you from the embarrassment which Mr. Gouger's secession occasioned, I feel no inducement to continue longer in an office which withdraws my attention from those pursuits for which I emigrated to the Colony."

The *Alligator* will remain on the station about eighteen months, to protect the new settlement on the north coast. Port Essington, which is the site of the new Colony, is represented to be peculiarly adapted for a military and naval station to protect our commercial intercourse with the adjacent islands and China, and it has long attracted the attention of the British government. The *Alligator* is said to have been hastily despatched, in consequence of it having been reported that a French frigate had been seen some time off that coast, with a view of establishing a Colony.

At the last sale of the stock of the sheep company, the prices realized were, wethers, 32s., ewes in lamb, 42s., ewes with lamb, 49s. 5d.

The intelligence from the bay fisheries continues to be of a favourable character. The company have upwards of one hundred tons of oil, and the Messrs. Hack, upwards of seventy tons.

The following are the latest market prices:—Ale, London, per hogshead, £9 to £10; ditto, Ashby per barrel, £8 10s. to £9; ditto bottled, Dunbar's, per dozen, 14s. to 16s.; ditto Colonial, in hogsheads, £7 to £7 10s.; porter, London, per hogshead, £8. 10s. to £9; ditto in bottles per dozen, 14s. to 16s.; ditto Colonial, in hogsheads, £5 10s. to £6; beef, fresh, per lb., 1s.; mutton, ditto, 1s.; butter, ditto, 4s.; ditto salt, ditto, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; cheese, English, ditto, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; ditto Colonial, ditto, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; Cigars (in bond) per thousand, £1 10s. to £2 10s.; flour, Van Diemen's Land, per ton, £28 to £30; hams, Yorkshire, per lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; maize, per bushel, 8s. to 10s.; oats, ditto, 8s. to 9s.; pork, per barrel, £5 15s. to £6 10s.; ditto, per tierce, £8 10s. to £9; beef, ditto, £7 10s.; salt, per ton, £15; soap, ditto, £48 to £50; ditto per lb., 8d.; sugar, Mauritius, per ton, £38 to £42; ditto lump, per lb., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; tobacco, Brazil (in bond), per lb., 9d. to 1s. 2d.; ditto negrohead, ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; tea, hyson-skin, per chest, £7 10s. to £8; ditto, black, ditto, £12 to 15.

The Advocate-General, the honourable George Milne Stephen, late of Sydney, had been appointed acting Governor of South Australia, and was gazetted accordingly. Previous to Governor Hindmarsh's departure (for Sydney, on his way to England) a deputation of the most influential colonists, assembled at Government-house, to present an address to him, which was numerous and respectably signed. The address was read by C. C. Dutton, Esq., the sheriff, to which his Excellency made a suitable reply. On his departure, his Excellency was escorted to Glenelg by a numerous body of the colonists, to witness his embarkation.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF STOCK OVER LAND.—From the *South Australian Gazette*, July 14.—Yesterday we had the pleasure to welcome to Adelaide, Mr. E.

Eyre, an extensive stock proprietor of New South Wales, who has just arrived overland with a herd of 300 bullocks, cows, heifers, &c., in excellent condition. We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Eyre's report of his expedition addressed to his Excellency the Governor; and we understand that Mr. Eyre declares that by far the richest land he has seen in New Holland, lies between Adelaide and the eastern boundaries of this province.

Adelaide, July 13, 1838.

SIR—I have the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the arrival of myself and a party of six men overland from Sydney with stock.

We left Sydney on the 7th December, 1837, and Port Phillip (to which place we sent for supplies) on the 9th of February, 1838, and, since the latter period have been near no settled districts until our arrival here. During this long interval I made two unsuccessful attempts to cross the interior of the country to the westward of the Goulburn river, and to the southward of the Murray, and in both instances was compelled to return for want of water.

In the latter of these attempts I traced the Wimmera river of Major Mitchell to a large fresh water lake, of about 14 miles in length, and 7 in width. The junction of the Wimmera and the lake takes place in  $38^{\circ} 8'$  south latitude, and in about  $141^{\circ} 56'$  east longitude. Being now so near the limits of that province, which it was the object of the expedition to attain, I took the liberty of distinguishing the lake with the name of his Excellency the Governor of that colony. From Lake Hindmarsh, I could discover water in no direction, either to the northward or westward, during a search of upwards of three weeks; and in one attempt to reach the Murray on horseback, through a country very thickly covered with scrub, I lost six valuable horses, from want of food and water, and myself and two men who were with me narrowly escaped with our lives, being compelled to return on foot.

Being unable to continue my journey any further from the point I had arrived at, I was obliged to retrace nearly the whole of my course, and make for the Goulburn river, following that stream down to the Murray and then continuing along the banks of the latter river in the same course as Mr. Hawdon; and which I am now convinced is the only practicable line of road between the two colonies. The country is very level, and in dry weather affords an excellent road to travel over; but in wet seasons it would be impossible to bring stock across from the numerous marshes, creeks, lagoons and reedy flats, extending over the country adjacent to the river, and which is backed in by an almost impenetrable scrub, covering all the higher ground beyond. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, E. J. EYRE.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Adelaide.

The ships *Canton*, of 600 tons, the *Lord Goderich* and *Trusty*, likewise of heavy tonnage, had arrived from London with upwards of 500 free emigrants.

The market at Adelaide was overstocked with merchandize of all descriptions—provisions were in plenty, notwithstanding, the retail prices were little lessened—upwards of 5000 wethers were in the market for sale, and about 200 head of the cattle driven overland to the settlement by Mr. Hawdon, were in the bush, doing well on the native pasture. We learn that Mr. Hawdon, who had visited this town, a passenger in the *Black Joke*, is on his way to his station, to arrange for a second expedition in the spring, with cattle, overland.

The *Emma Eugenia* got off the bar without damage—a deep channel has been discovered through it, which admits of vessels passing over safely drawing eighteen feet—indeed, twenty-two feet upon the top of a tide has been carried through the channel.

The town is said to be improving very fast; it contains at this time about 300 brick and stone houses, and the population, including the last arrival, amounts to 3350.

By a report of the proceedings of the late sittings of the Supreme Court at Adelaide, we observe that no less than seven men were found guilty for assaulting constables, two for felony, three for larceny, one for robbery, and two for the attempted assassination of the Sheriff. One prisoner was acquitted on a charge of setting fire to a dwelling—three for receiving stolen goods, one for larceny and one for assault. This wholesale exhibition of vice, speaks but little in favour of the moral state of society of this Eldorado, which we call to mind, the *South Australian Gazette* once stated, could never be vicious, while it was free from England's convicted outcasts. By

*Oriental Herald*.—Vol. 3.—No. XIII.

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this time the Editor of the *Gazette* probably, has discovered that of the outcasts any country, there is but little difference in the moral excellence of the convicts and the unconvicted; and that convicts kept under a judicious control, are far more valuable to a young colony, than the free people at Adelaide, who appear not to have been subjected to any restraint.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following are extracts from the latest *Swan River* papers:—

INTERESTING VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—H. M.'s. S. *Beagle* has sailed on her interesting voyage of discovery to the northward. Few enterprises, in these days of general exploration and adventure, can be regarded with greater interest than this one in which this vessel is engaged. There are about four hundred miles of coast to the northward unknown; but strong and reasonable conjectures are formed, that within this distance some important discoveries may be made, and that it is not improbable a river of considerable extent, or inland sea, may be found. The return of the *Beagle* in about three or four months, will set this long-mooted question at rest—a question of no trifling moment to the inhabitants of this territory. The scientific world may regard this exploration with a critical eye; we have heard with regret therefore, that the expedition is not furnished with an experienced botanist. This is an oversight, which ought to have been remedied here, when the voluntary services of a well-qualified person, (Mr. Morrison) were proffered. His Excellency, Sir James Stirling, undertook to defray all expenses. We have no reason to suppose that the refusal arose from any jealous feeling, as the gentlemen embarked in this survey frankly admitted they were not well-instructed in this science. The true cause of their declining Mr. Morrison's assistance, we suspect, was the supposition that inland surveys would be made. The omission of a full botanical notice of this new country in the report of their proceedings, will be a serious disappointment to the lovers of science, and will be a reflection upon the originators of the expedition.

THE CAPITAL.—The town of Perth is rapidly improving, and assumes a very picturesque effect. The several approaches to the town have lately been laid open and the scene from Mount Eliza, looking down upon the town and surrounding country, as you enter from the Fremantle road, is remarkably striking and beautiful. It may be a matter of some regret that in the hurry of placing the first settlers on the town grants, it was found impossible to lay them out with a due consideration for the inequalities of the surface of the ground. From this cause, our *straight* streets are much disfigured, and there are many ins-and-outs strikingly, and indeed, offensively perceptible. Another serious objection to the plan of the town site of Perth, is, that we have nothing but intended straight lines for streets—not a single square, crescent or public reserve of ground for national purposes, adorns the plan, if we except the school-room ground on Church Hill.—*Perth Gazette*.

A Bill has been laid before the Council, the object of which is to provide for the general management, control, superintendence and charge of roads, and of all affairs relating to their formation, extension, alteration, improvement, or repairs, to be vested in certain Trustees—that is to say, all Justices of the Peace, and proprietors of land in fee-simple to the extent of a certain number of acres, to be fixed by the Council. Funds available for road purposes will accrue from the following sources:—The amount of tolls and leases and compositions; of voluntary subscriptions for local or general objects; of loans raised on credit of tolls, leases or other property; of assessments leviable upon the inhabitants; of any sums conceded, or engaged to be conceded, by government for local or general purposes connected with roads. The same trustees are also to have vested in them the general management, control, superintendence and charge of all streets and lines of communication, and also quays, jetties, bridges, and ferries, &c., and of all matters relating to the formation, extension, alteration, improvement or repairs of streets and communications in each township declared open for occupation, to be vested in trustees herein-named,—that is to say, all Justices of the Peace having their fixed residences in such township, and all proprietors of allotments in fee-simple, or their proper representatives. The inhabitants by the new arrangement, will have the full power of proposing such alterations and improvements as may be found requisite in their immediate district but they will, at the same time, be called upon to supply the funds, if the annual expenditure allotted for such purposes is found unequal to the demands which may be made upon it. It will, in such a case, become a matter of question whether the inhabitants calling for certain works to be done, will submit to an assessment to effect the object, or will leave the proposed improvement in abeyance.



At a sale of stock in April last, the following prices were obtained, notwithstanding the season of the year was unfavourable for condition:—A Durham bull, £41; cows, £19, £20, and £21; heifer calf, £7 7s.; heifer, £15; another £20; a mare and colt, £40; pony, £12 12s.; a horse (Spitfire) £14.

A sale by public auction of fifteen pure Merino ewes, full-mouthed, warranted in lamb, took place at Perth, on the 31st of March. They were sold by Mr. Samson, at £4 10s. Several persons were present commissioned to purchase at £4 5s. Stock maintains a most exorbitant price. The Indian speculation for the introduction of coarse-wooled sheep, under the guidance of Mr. Brockman, will most probably effect a great alteration in the price of the carcase for the market.

Intelligence was received of the arrival at Copang, of Messrs. Grey and Lushington, with the party contemplating the exploration of the northern portion of New Holland. They sailed from Copang on the 11th January, intending to take in ponies at Balli, and then to proceed to the main land.

The paper called the *Guardian*, published at Freemantle, has been discontinued.

The natives were exceedingly troublesome in the neighbourhood of the Canning River. They are constantly spearing cattle in the night time.

The latest intelligence from King George's Sound, states that Torbay, about twenty-five miles to the southward of the Sound, is likely to rise into importance before long, as, within a quarter of a mile from the shore, it abounds in timber of the finest description for ship building. The trees run from eighty to one-hundred feet, without a branch; several were cut down by the *Pelorus*' crew, and were pronounced by those well acquainted with the nature of timber adapted to ship building, to comprise every requisite quality. Two masts were cut for the colonial schooner, and a spar was cut for the *Pelorus*, for a jib-boom, on trial. There was a vessel building there of about 150 tons burthen, for Mr. Sherratt. The timber of this portion of the colony has frequently been spoken of as highly valuable.

A number of whales were off the coast in April.

The price of wheat was rising, not, it is said, from any positive scarcity, but owing to the crops having merged into a few hands. Supplies were daily looked for from England, the Cape, and India.

Mr. Belcher has landed one hundred and fifty sheep at King George's Sound, from Sydney. Only two sheep were lost on the passage.

The Canal at Point Walter has been much improved, and a house of accommodation has been lately opened, which is called the "Vauxhall Tavern."

The Freemantle Whaling Company was proceeding with alacrity and enterprise. The best headsmen in the colony have signed articles to the Company, which is now better prepared to prosecute its objects with effect than it was during the past season. Another Company for bay-whaling has also been formed at Freemantle.

Salt has been found within the bed of a brook, a short distance from York. The extent of this valuable discovery, between eighty and ninety miles in the interior, and in the centre of the sheep walks has not yet been determined.

A premium has been offered for plans, elevations, &c., of the intended new Church at Perth. The building is not to exceed an expenditure of £2,500.

A respectable settler has sold about 4000 acres of land in the Toodyey district to a party in Van Diemen's Land, at 5s. per acre. The purchaser, who is a large flockholder in that Colony, intends importing a quantity of sheep in the course of a few months.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society, held at Guildford on the 4th of May, the important subject of the introduction of labour to the colony was revived. It was resolved, that a Memorial should be addressed to the Secretary of State, representing the wants in this respect, and soliciting to be placed on the same footing with other colonies. No other business of public interest was brought before the Meeting.

A fair was held at Freemantle on Easter Monday.

One of the Aboriginal Blacks was shot on the night of the 2nd of May, at Mr. Brockman's farm, on the Upper Swan. It appears that repeated depredations had been committed by the blacks, and the day previously to this occurrence two bags of flour had been stolen from the mill. A watch was kept, and a native, the subject of this notice, was shot when in the act of carrying away a large sack of flour. An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of this man took place before T. N. Yule, Esq., and other Magistrates in the neighbourhood, but nothing transpired to impugn the conduct of the party who shot him. The summary and desired punishment has produced the most wholesome effect, and the blacks themselves acknowledged to the Hon. G. F. Moore, Esq., who was present at the funeral, that the

deceased had justly suffered, and that his friends would not resent the punishment upon the white people, but they would follow up those blacks who were known to have instigated the unfortunate sufferer to commit the robbery.

**MESSRS. BACKHOUSE AND WALKER.**—Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, members of the Society of Friends, who have been for the last four or five years in the neighbouring colonies, arrived here in the *Eudora*, from Sydney. They delivered a lecture in the Court House on Sunday evening, which was attended by most of the inhabitants of the town of Perth.—*Swan River Paper*.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**MESSRS. GELLIBRAND AND HESSE.**—Alexander M'Geary, commonly known as the native-catcher, is engaged to proceed in the *Isabella*, to Port Phillip, in search of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse. He is accompanied by six free men, with bullocks, &c., and if he succeeds in his mission, he is to receive £2,000; if not, nothing.—*Bent's News*, June 22.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**—On the 19th June, a Public Meeting was held at the Theatre Royal, pursuant to requisition, to petition the Queen and Parliament for Legislation by Representation. The principal speakers were Messrs. Alfred Stephen, Gellibrand, Thomson and Young. Mr. Stephen spoke for nearly two hours, adducing the most practical proofs of the injurious tendency to the best interests of the Colony, of our mock Legislative Council, caused by the present Act of Parliament, for the better administration of justice in this Colony. He pointed out in very clear terms, that the several members of council had no voice in legislating on the things they could wish and desire for the real interests of the colony; and we think that what he stated in most parts was duly appreciated by the meeting generally. It must be admitted, that no gentleman in the whole colony (Mr. Stephen having been a member of council himself, as well as Colonel Arthur's prime minister,) can possess more practical knowledge of the working of our legislative council, than Mr. Stephen himself, as he very fully and clearly showed by this detailed account thereof. He read an address (which he had himself prepared at the request of several gentlemen) to the Queen, which was highly approved by the meeting. A committee of gentlemen was appointed to collect every necessary information from the colony to accompany the petition to Parliament, in the shape of a printed pamphlet.—*Id.*

**COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.**—Subjoined are the latest market prices:—Wheat, per bushel, 5s. to 6s.; barley, English, per ditto, 4s. to 5s.; ditto, Cape, per ditto, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, Chevalier, per ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; rye, per ditto, 7s.; apples, per ditto, 10s.; flour, fine, per cwt., 15s. to 16s.; ditto, seconds, per ditto, 12s.; beef, per cwt., 7d. to 8d.; mutton, per ditto, 5d.; butter per ditto, 2s. 3d.; hay, per ton, £5 10s.; potatoes, per ditto, £4 to £5.; straw, per ditto, £2.—*Freights.*—To London—Wool, 1½d. per lb.; oil £6, to £6. 6s. per imperial ton. To Liverpool.—Same. To Sydney, £1. 5s., and £1. 10s. per ton. To Launceston.—Same. To Swan River.—£1. and £3. per ton. The *Launceston Advertiser*, June 21, says: A committee of council has been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, the operation of the Debtor and Creditor Act. The public are invited to communicate information upon the subject to the clerk of the councils. We suppose the report will be published.

**THE PICKWICK PAPERS.**—This popular work was being re-printed at Hobart Town, in weekly parts, of 24 pages, at one shilling per part. The *Colonial Times* states, that both paper and printing are far superior to the London edition (?)

**MIGRATION FROM HOBART TOWN.**—We have this week received an additional proof of the evil effects of our land regulations, which were ostensibly introduced with the view of encouraging emigration, but which have wrought inversely by producing **MIGRATION**. The *Isabella* for Port Phillip, has taken above fifty, and the *Merope* for Port Adelaide, is about to take away fifty more of our tradesmen, laborers, and farmers, and if the accounts from these colonies continue favorable, that can pay the passage will leave us, until the plough, which was formerly allowed to lay by from inclination, will now, continue idle from necessity. We leave to the Lieut.-Governor, and every political economist in the colony, to calculate the consequences of the continuation of such a state of things.—*Colonial Times*, July 3.

**CAPTURE OF BUSHRANGERS.**—Captain Alexander Mackenzie, of the 21st Foot, had received the thanks of the inhabitants of the district of Brighton, at a public meeting, for his zeal and activity in capturing bushrangers in the Richmond district. A subscription had also been opened for presenting him with some permanent token of their respect and gratitude.

**DECREASE IN THE LAND SALES.**—The land sales have fallen off during the year, from £10,390 to £3255.

# ASIATIC REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**EXTENSION OF LEAVE TO OFFICERS IN ENGLAND**—Paragraphs of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated 4th July.—Para. 2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Col. J. A. Hodgson and Capt. F. Tweedale, six months.

Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, three months.

Lieutenants H. P. Voules and Alexander Jack, and Assist.-Surg. W. P. Andrew, six months.

Lieut. E. S. Capel, four months.

3. Surg. E. Macdonald has been permitted to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 1st May, 1838.

From another letter from the Court, dated 16th May.—Para. 2. We have granted additional leave to the under-mentioned officers, viz.

Lieut.-Col. H. Hall, six months.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. L. Frith, three months.

Capt. G. E. Westmacott, six months.

Lieut. H. W. L.acock, three months.

Second Lieut. John Trail, six months.

Assist.-Surg. H. D. Donaldson, three months.

3. The following officers and surgeons have been permitted to retire from the service, viz.

Lieut. J. C. Dougan, from the 14th April, 1837.

Lieut. E. R. E. Wilmot, from the 5th February, 1838.

Surg. Daniel Harding, from the 2d April, 1838.

Assist.-Surg. J. J. Boswell, from the 6th December, 1836.

**SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS OF COURTS MARTIAL**.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 29th August, 1838.—1. A case has recently occurred, in which a Havildar was tried by a general court martial, and having been convicted of the offence charged, he was sentenced by the court to two years imprisonment. 2. The Commander-in-Chief is aware, that this sentence implies dismissal from the service; but His Excellency desires that, in future, the members of courts martial will consider whether it will not be more proper always to make reduction to the rank of a private soldier, a first part of their sentence; so that it may never happen, that a man of the respectable rank of Havildar shall be sentenced to imprisonment.

**FURTHER AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY**.—*Simla*, 16th August, 1838.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General directs that a further augmentation of one Havildar, one Naick and ten privates per company, be made to the infantry regiments of the line, on the Bengal establishment.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such orders as may be necessary for giving early effect to this measure.

**PROVISIONS FOR THE EXPEDITION**.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 7th September, 1838.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct officers commanding corps, under orders for field service, to be careful that their officers and men are provided with baggage cattle before quitting their respective cantonments; for they must, on no account, trust to being furnished with the means of transporting their tents, &c., after joining the army at its rendezvous. His Excellency takes this opportunity of impressing upon officers the propriety of moving on the present occasion as lightly equipped as possible.

**RULES FOR OFFICERS DESIROUS OF INVALIDING**.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 7th September, 1838.—All applications from European commissioned officers for transfer to the invalid establishment, are invariably to be accompanied by a statement, prepared by the medical officer in charge of the corps to which they belong, of the particulars of the case.

This statement, is to be referred to the judgment of the nearest station standing medical committee presided by the superintending surgeon, or senior medical officer present, before which the applicant is required to appear.

The statement to bear the signatures, and opinions on the case, of the members of the committee.

**YOUNG OFFICERS ORDERED TO JOIN THE ARMY.**—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 7th September, 1838.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, to direct, that the mentioned Ensigns, recently posted to corps, shall proceed and join the regiments to which they respectively belong, by dawk, at the public expense; and it is necessary they should expedite their departure from the Presidency so as to ensure arrival at Kurnaul by the 31st proximo:

Ensigns E. W. Salusbury, European Regiment; G. O. Jacob, ditto; J. Bert, ditto; E. J. Boileau, ditto; T. W. Gordon, ditto; F. H. Warren, 5th regiment of native infantry; C. Newton, 16th ditto, ditto; C. M. Sneyd, 27th ditto, ditto; C. T. Chamberlain, 28th ditto, ditto; E. D. Vaurenen, 37th ditto, ditto; Wollen, 42d ditto, ditto; F. T. Paterson, 48th ditto, ditto.

**MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.**—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 7th September, 1838.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements to have effect, from the mentioned dates.

6th battalion of artillery.—1st company, from Lucknow to Cawnpore, 4th company, from Allahabad to Lucknow, 8th company, from Cawnpore to Allahabad. These companies to relieve each other after the conclusion of the annual practice.

5th regiment light cavalry, from Cawnpore to Kurnaul, to march on the 1st November 1838.

14th regiment native infantry, from Agra to Futtehghurh, to march on the 1st November 1838.

17th regiment native infantry, from Loodianah to Meerut, when relieved by the escort of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

34th regiment native infantry, right wing, from Futtehghurh to Agra when relieved by the 14th regiment.

54th regiment native infantry, from Delhi to Loodianah, on the arrival of the 17th regiment native infantry at Delhi.

Routes to be furnished by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

**AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.**—*Fort William, Legislative Department*, 10th September, 1838.—Read a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court suggesting to the consideration of Government the expediency of extending the provisions of the statute 1. Victoria, Ch. LXXXV. to the territories of the East India Company. Resolved, that it is expedient, in conformity with the principle of the statute of 1. Victoria, Ch. LXXXV. to take away capital punishment in cases in which by that statute or by other statute the rigour of the law as contained in statute IX. George IV. Ch. LXXIV. has been mitigated. And that the same opportunity be taken of amending the criminal law in some other respects in which it has been complained of, as defective or otherwise objectionable.

**THE LATE ENSIGN CROFT.**—*Fort William*, 17th September, 1838.—It has been reported to Government that the brig *Motichund Amichund*, on which Edward Nugent Croft, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, embarked for Cawnpore on leave of absence, on medical certificate, is supposed to have been wrecked at sea, the name of that officer is accordingly to be struck off the list of the 65th Regiment from the 26th September, 1837, the date at which that vessel was left at sea without a pilot.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

May 24.—Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Burdwan East, until further orders.

June 4.—Lieut. R. Cannon, joined his appointment of assist. to the comr. for Govt. of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore.

July 4.—Mr. H. J. Chippindall, mem. Tanjore com. reported his arrival at Calcutta; to be attached to the Bengal Presidency.

13. Lieut. J. Maitland, joined his appointment of

assist. to the comr. for Govt. of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore.

16. Lieut. C. Brown, to be junior assistant comr. of Saugor div., in addition to his present appointment under superint. for suppression of Thuggee.

18. Capt. D. A. Malcolm, assist. comr. at Hyderabad, assumed charge of office of the same place.

21. Mr. W. De H. Routh, leave of absence on medical cert. till 1st Nov.

— Mr. G. F. Harvey, mag. and dep. coll. to receive charge of current duties of office at Allyghur from Mr. Routh (see list of appointments until arrival of Mr. M. F. Muir.

25. Mr. A. A. Roberts, posted as an assist. to mag. and coll. of Benares.

28. Mr. E. H. Stirling to act as civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge during absence of Mr. Smelt.

31. Mr. R. Finney, dep. coll. in Midnapore, leave two months.

August 7.—Mr. J. Maberly to act as dep. coll. for investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of revenue in Meerut and Moozuffurnugger districts.

— Mr. E. T. Colvin to be assist. under mag. and coll. of Moozuffurnugger.

— Mr. R. B. Morgan to act as coll. of Mirzapore.

— Mr. J. J. Ward to act as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpore.

— Mr. G. D. Raikes to be assist. under mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.

8. Mr. C. T. Le Bas, assist. to the mag. and coll. of Muttra, is inves. with the special powers prescribed in clause 3, sec. 2, reg. iii. of 1821.

9. Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, officiating mag. and coll. of Ghazee pore, leave to pres. prep. app. furl.

11. Mr. J. S. Boldero, judge of Agra, leave till 27th Sept., on priv. affairs. Mr. Boldero authorised to make over current duties of his office, to Mr. R. Alexander, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

13. Mr. S. J. Popham, superint. Chittledroog div., Mysore territory, placed at disposal of Governor of Fort St George, at own request.

14. Mr. J. B. Ogilvie to resume charge of duties of mag. and coll. in zillah Burdwan.

16. Mr. J. Muir, dep. coll. for the investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of rev. in the dist. of Saharunpore, has obtained leave of absence on his private affairs, from 30th Sept. next, for three months; to enable him to proceed to Bombay, in the event of his obtaining permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

21. Mr. J. G. Campbell, superint. of Khas and resumed Mehauls in Tirhoot, leave for one month, on private affairs, commencing on or about the middle of next month.

22. Mr. W. J. Morgan leave to Sand Heads for one month, for health.

— Sir Chas. Metcalfe Ochterlony, Bart., was attached on 20th June last, to the North-Western Provinces.

— Mr. Chas. Grant's services placed at disposal of the Right Hon. Gov.-Gen. for the North-Western Provinces.

— Mr. W. Bracken, three months leave of absence prep. furl.

25. Mr. G. F. McClintock assumed charge of the Govt. agency office.

28. Mr. J. Thornton leave to Bombay on private affairs from 25th Oct. next, provided he obtains permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

29. Mr. H. R. Payne, uncov. dep. coll. at Pooree, to be ex-officio postm. at that station.

— Mr. W. Bell to act as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, v. Mr. C. Grant.

— Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in zillah Behar.

— Mr. G. C. Barnes posted as an assist. to mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore.

30. Mr. T. Stainforth, mag. and offic. coll. of Beerbhoom, leave for three months, from the 1st proximo, for the purpose of proceeding to Singapore, on med. cert.

— Mr. Atherton will continue to officiate as mag. and coll. during Mr. Stainforth's absence, or until further orders.

31. Mr. D. Pringle to remain at the Pres. one month on private affairs.

Sept. 4.—Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, officiating civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, leave of absence during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

— Mr. J. Lewis, reviser and reporter of settlements, leave of absence for one month, on priv. affs., to commence from the 22d inst.

— Mr. R. Torrens, additional judge of Chittagong, leave of absence during the ensuing Dusserah vacation, retaining charge of his office.

— The Hon. E. Drummond, in charge of Pergunnah Furkeeah in Monghyr an extension of one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 7th instant.

— Mr. R. P. Harrison, assist. exercising the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Chittagong, leave of absence for one month, from the 20th instant, on private affairs.

— Mr. A. R. Young, assist. to the mag. of Tirhoot, an extension of leave of absence for fifteen days, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 9th July last, to rejoin his station.

— Mr. J. Dunsmure, Sudder Ameen of Bancoora, to remain at Hooghly until after the Dusserah vacation.

10. Mr. C. Gubbins joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuk, leave to visit the hills, on his private affairs.

— Mr. F. B. Gubbins, assist. to the mag. and coll. of Ilissar, has been app. to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuk during the period of Mr. C. Gubbins' absence.

— Mr. M. R. Gubbins, officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. of Goorgaon, leave to visit the hills on his private affairs.

11. Mr. F. W. Russell, civ. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, leave for a portion of the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

— Mr. B. J. Colvin, mag., coll. and salt agent in the southern div. of Cuttack, leave for two months from the 1st instant, prep. to his applying for leave to proceed to Eur. on furl.

12. Mr. R. B. Thornhill has his services placed at disposal of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. for the N. W. Provinces.

— Mr. G. H. Clarke, ditto.

— Mr. J. A. Dorin, leave for six weeks to Sand Heads for health.

— Mr. B. J. Colvin to conduct the duties of dep. acct. gen. during Mr. Dorin's absence.

13. Mr. G. F. Cockburn, assist. to the coll. of Purneah, leave for one month to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

15. Mr. E. Smart, leave for one month, private affairs.

17. Mr. J. E. Fruser, dep. coll. in Rajeshahy, leave for one month on private affairs.

22. Mr. A. Smelt, rem. portion of leave canc.

24. Mr. F. Millett, leave of absence from Pres. for one month private affairs.

25. Mr. A. F. Donnelly, coll. of Midnapore, a month's leave on private affairs.



— Mr. A. Grote to conduct Mr. D.'s duties during his absence.

Oct. 5.—Mr. H. M. Parker, leave for one month.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson reported qualified for pub. serv. by proficiency in two native languages.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, ditto, ditto.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, ditto, ditto.

### Military.

April 15.—Local Lieut. J. Turnbull to act as adjt. to 1st local horse, during aba. of Lieut. Skinner on leave.

17. Capt. R. D. White, 69th N. I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. in Saugor division, v. Macgeorge, app. to officiate in Meerut division.

May 15.—Lieut. interp. and quart.-mast., W. F. Campbell, 64th N. I., to act as station staff at Allygurh.

— Lieut. F. C. Brooke, 7th N. I., to be adjt. v. Revell prom.

21. Ens. F. M. Baker, 65th N. I., to do duty with Arracan Loc. Bat.

June 12.—Col. G. F. Pollock, C. B. (on general staff), removed from 6th to 5th bat.

— Col. J. A. Biggs, ditto from 5th to 6th bat.

— Lieut.-Col. W. H. L. Frith, (on furl.) do. from 6th to 2nd bat.

— Lieut.-Col. W. Battine, (ditto) ditto from 2nd to 6th bat.

July 17.—Lieut.-Col. J. Charter, 5th N. I., leave to visit Pres., prep. app. furl.

— Ens. J. Murray, 9th N. I., leave to Pres., till 20th Oct. on private affairs.

20. Lieut. J. Hennessy's, 70th N. I., app. as dep. judge adv. at a native gen. court martial at Sylhet, is confirmed.

— Lieut. interp. and quarter-master M. Miles, 5th N. I., leave to proceed on river, till 30th Sept., for health.

24. Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N. I., leave for a year to visit hills, for health.

— Lieut. W. C. Birch's, 5th N. I., app. of assist. to supdt. of the operations for suppression of Thuggee, confirmed.

25. Capt. G. Templer, 22nd N. I., leave to visit Serohee, prep. app. furl.

27. Ens. W. S. Sherwill, 66th N. I., to be assist. to Lieut. Abbott, employed on a revenue survey of Cawnpore.

— Lieut. G. P. Austen, 18th N. I., leave to Pres. till Feb. 1839, prep. app. furl.

28. Second Lieut. C. Douglass, art., leave visit hills, private affairs.

30. Lieut. J. Ramsay, 35th N. I., dep. assist. commis. gen. has leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st of March next, to visit the Pres., on medical certificate.

31. Lieut. and adjt. J. S. G. Ryley, leave to Delhi till 30th Sept., on private affairs.

— Major A. Pope, 10th L. C. leave visit hills, prep. app. leave to sea (also visit Pres.)

Aug. 3.—Col. J. Skinner, C. B., 1st L. H., leave to Delhi and Balaspore, till 25th Sept., on private affairs.

3. Capt. J. George, 19th N. Calcutta, till 31st Oct., for health.

— Lieut. and adjt. W. Broadfoot leave to Mussoorie, till 31st J health.

6. Lieut. J. R. Pond, to act a regt., v. Broadfoot, proceeding absence.

7. Capt. E. R. Mainwaring ( act as interp. and quart.-mast. to

8. Lieut. W. R. Lumley, 57th till 1st Nov., to enable him to re

11. Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L visit pres. prep. app. leave to se

— Col. W. Nott, removed fro N. I., and Col. J. S. Harriott (c latter to former corps.

— Ensign J. Murray, 9th N qualified in the native languages

15. Lieut. W. St. L. Forrest, to 29th N. I., v. Park, proceed. o

— Major G. Blake, leave from 1st Sept., to remain at Meerut, o

— Lieut. J. Grant, 22d N. 15th August to 15th Feb., 183

presidency, on med. cert. and a

16. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G rence to act as adj. to the 2d the absence, on leave, of lieut. a

Ryley.

18. Ensign E. J. Rickards, 1 duty with 12th regt. N. I., at B

— Ensign D. Macleod, ditt ditto, at ditto.

— Ensign F. P. Layard, dit ditto, at ditto.

— Ensign W. F. N. Walla ditto, at Meerut.

— Ensign E. J. Boileau, 57th Barrackpore.

— Ensign J. Lambert, 57th

— Ensign E. W. Salusbury, (

— Ensign W. Baillie, 57th d

— Ens. J. A. H. Gorges, 57th

— Ensign C. Newton, 58th (

— Ensign H. G. Burmester, 5 at ditto.

— Ensign C. S. J. Terrot, 58 at ditto.

— Ensign R. Reynolds, 65th

— Capt. G. Emly, leave from April, 1839, to visit the pre

paratory to submitting an appli from the service.

— Lieut. H. T. Combe, leav to 5th Nov. in extension, to r

soorie, on med. cert.

— Lieut. J. Baldock, leave 1 to 30th Oct., to visit Futtehghu

affairs.

— Brev. Col. J. Dun, leave f 28th Feb., 1839, to proceed to t

on med. cert., and apply for fur

20. The artillery division or Col. C. Graham, dated the 11t

quiring all reports and returns f

companies warned for service,

his information, to be addressed

J. B. Backhouse, adj. and quart

horse artillery, is confirmed.



20. Major G. H. Johnstone, leave from 15th Oct. to 15th March, 1839, to visit the pres., on med. cert., and apply for leave to proceed to Europe.

22. Lieut. J. C. Salkeld to be adjt., v. Birch, app. to Thuggee depart.

— Capt. G. A. Barbor, 8th L. C., to remain at Saugor till 30th Oct., on private affairs, and to rejoin his regt.

25. Lieut. W. D. Goodyar, 45th N. I., leave to Pres. on med. cert., prep. applying for furlough.

27. Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62d N. I., furl. to Eurp. on private affairs.

Sept. 1.—Capt. A. Lewis, from 20th May to 25th June, to remain at Mymensing, on med. cert.

3. Capt. T. McSherry's remainder of leave cancelled from 7th ult.

— Major P. L. Pew, of the 4th battalion of artillery, at present employed at Delhi, is appointed to serve with the artillery under the command of Lieut. Col. C. Graham, but will continue on the duty on which he is now engaged until further orders.

5. Ena. W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N. I., to act as adjt. to the 2d local horse, as a temporary arrangement.

— Second Lieut. W. Paley, of the 5th company 6th battalion, to act as adjt. and quart.-mast. to the division, during the employment of Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. J. T. Lane in the department of public works.

— Lieut. R. M. Gurnell to act as interp. and quart.-mast., during the absence on duty of Lieut. Alston.

— Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmers, leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov., in extension, to enable him to join.

— Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, leave from 1st Oct. to 5th Nov., in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on med. cert.

— Lieut. and Adj. F. Rainsford, leave from 5th Sept. to await the arrival at the Pres. of his regt.

6. Ena. W. S. Ferria, to do duty with 12th N. I. at Barrackpore.

— Ena. F. H. Warren, 12th ditto ditto.

— Ena. E. N. Dickenson, 19th ditto at Cattaek.

— Ena. F. T. Wroughton, 37th ditto at Agra, at his own request.

— Ena. C. M. Sneyd, 51st ditto at Dinapore.

— Ensigns G. O. Jacob, W. Campbell, and G. D. Bonar, 58th ditto at Barrackpore.

— Ena. J. J. Macdonald, 65th ditto ditto.

7. Capt. R. L. Burnett to continue to act as adjt. to the 54th regt. N. I., as a temporary arrangement.

— First Lieut. W. K. Warner, removed from the 1st company 6th battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade.

— First Lieut. H. Apperley, from the 1st company 3d battalion to the 2d troop 1st brig.

— Lieut. J. T. Gordon, of the 15th, is appointed to act as interp. and quart.-mast. to the 24th regt. N. I., until further orders.

7. Capt. James Alexander is removed from the 2d company 3d battalion to the 3d troop

3d brigade of horse artil., v. Dennis transferred from the troop to the company. Capt. Alexander will proceed forthwith and join his troop at Meerut.

— Capt. R. B. Brittridge, leave from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1839, to visit the Pres., preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

— Lieut. J. S. Harris, leave from 8th Sept. to 8th March 1839, in extension, to visit the Pres. on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough.

— Major George Brooke, of the 1st brigade of horse artil., is ordered to join the artillery under Lieut.-Col. C. Graham, which has been warned for field service, and he will proceed forthwith to Meerut, and do duty with the two troops of the 2d brigade, under orders for the frontier.

9. Lieut. H. Burnett, to be interpret. and quart. master.

10. Lieut. A. C. Boswell, 19th N. I., to rank from 14th April, 1837, v. J. C. Dougan, ret.

— Lieut. W. L. Mackeson, ditto, from 28th May, 1837, v. Boswell, prom.

— Lieut. G. L. Cooper, to be a sub. in art. attached to Shah Soojah's levies.

— Lieut. F. Turner, ditto, ditto.

17. Cadet E. C. Scott, admitted to serv. and prom. to ensign.

— Cadet, T. F. Wilson, ditto.

— Cadet E. C. Gardner, ditto.

— Lieut. G. W. Stokes, 59th N. I., ret. to duty from Europe.

— Capt. E. P. Gowan, act. dep. } principal com. of ord., directed to resume duties of office.

## Medical.

May 10.—Assist. Surg. W. Laurie, M. D. Madras estab., app. to med. duties, of resid. of Hyderabad, v. Mr. Surg. Vertue.

14. Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M. D. 2d brig. horse art. app. to med. charge of station, and div. staff, at Meerut, v. Assist. Surgeon Christopher.

July 19.—Surg. B. Bell, 60th N. I., six m. leave to upper prov. for health, prep. applying for furl.

Aug. 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, to rec. med. charge of 3d L. C. from Surg. B. W. Macleod, M. D., app. to officiate as supdt. surg.

7. Assist. Surg. R. N. Faithful, at pres. in Gen. Hospital, to place himself forthwith under orders of supdt. surg. at Cawnpore.

— Assist. Surg. H. C. Eddy, ditto, ditto.

— Assist. Surg. H. H. Bowling, ditto, ditto.

— Assist. Surg. A. Paton, ditto, ditto.

8. Assist. Surg. N. Veal, to proc. to Dinapore, and do duty with H. M.'s 3d regt.

11. Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon, civ. surg. at Tirhoot, leave to proceed on river for two months, for health.

— Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, doing duty with H. M.'s 31st regt., to proceed towards Cachar, and rep. himself to officer commanding eastern frontier

20. Assist. Surg. A. C. Morison, to proceed to Arracan, and do duty with the troops in that province.

— Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, removed from med. duties of Gyah, and placed at disposal of com.-in-chief, at his own request.

23. Surg. T. Drever, M. D. removed from 26th, and posted to 53d N. I., v. Grime, transferred from latter to former corps.

24. The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. directs, that the services of the undermentioned medical officers, be placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for eventual employment with the army :—

Assist. Surgeons J. O'Dwyer, civil, Midnapore; R. McIntosh, ditto, Delhi; T. W. Burt, ditto, Chittagong; W. Gordon, M. D., ditto, Mirzapore; J. Steel, M. D., ditto, Goruckpore; G. Anderson, Haupper Stud; A. A. McAnally, Hissar Stud; J. F. Bacon, civil, Moradabad; G. E. Christopher, ditto; Meerut; and A. Kean, M. D., ditto, Moorshedabad.

Assist. Surgeons J. S. Login, M. D., on being relieved at Lucknow, by Dr. Stevenson; R. Christie, so soon as the Terrace is open for his return from Katmandoo; T. Leckie, Civil, Bhaugulpore; R. C. McConnochie, ditto, Sylhet; J. W. Knight, on being relieved at Saharunpore, by Dr. Falconer; G. Paton, M. D., civil, Ally Ghur; M. Nightingale, ditto, Hummeerpore.

It is not intended that all the above medical officers should at once be removed from their present situations, but that the Commander-in-Chief should make use of their professional aid, according as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of His Excellency, render the measure necessary.

25. Surg. G. G. McPherson, to remain at the Pres. one month, on private affairs.

— Surg. W. Grime, 26th N. I., leave to pres. on med. cert. prep. furlough.

27. Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M. D., 8th L. C. app. to the med. charge of the post of Juanpore, v. Pearson, nominated to Darjeeling, as a temp. arrang.

Sept. 1.—Assist. Surg. W. J. Loch, at present attached to the 68th, is appointed to do duty with the 31st N. I. until further orders.

3. Surg. A. McK. Clark, 52d N. I., to proceed, on special duty to Kotah, and Surg. T. C. Brown, M. D., of the 74th N. I., to afford medical aid to the former corps, during the absence of Mr. Clark.

5. Assist. Surg. R. C. Guise, 73d N. I., to proceed to Luckipore, and afford med. aid to the troops at that post, until the arrival of Asst. Surg. G. S. Cardew; and Surg. J. Atkinson, of the 70th, to the med. charge of the 73d reg. N. I., during the absence of Assist. Surg. Guise.

6. Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M. D., 12th N. I., recently returned from furlough, is directed to proceed forthwith to Cawnpore, and to report himself to the sup. surg. of that div.

7. Assist. Surg. J. Macanish, attached to Her Majesty's 49th regiment, to proceed to Tirhoot, and relieve assist. surg. K. Mackinnon, M. D., from the med. duties of that sta-

tion, as a temporary arrangement.

— Surg. W. Mitchelson, of the 23d, to receive med. charge of the 37th reg., and Surg. H. Guthrie, M. D., of the 14th, that of the 47th reg. N. I., consequent on the depart. of Surg. R. Brown, for Chunar.

10. Surg. W. Stevenson, jun., to rank, from 2d April, v. Harding, retired.

— Surg. W. Thomson, ditto, from 5th April, v. Stoddart, retired.

— Assist. Surg. T. Russel, 1st L. C., to perform med. duties of political agency at Kotah, v. assist. surg. Foley, dec.

17. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave, to rank from 1st May, v. E. Macdonald, retired.

Oct. 1.—Asst. Surg. H. Bousfield, leave for five months, on med. cert. from this date; his civil duties at Mynpoorie to be performed by the surgeon of the corps at that station.

### Her Majesty's Forces.

July 23.—Ens. Wordsworth Smith, 39th Ft., to be Lieut. by pur. v. Werge, prom. until H. M.'s pleasure is known.

Aug. 9.—The Com.-in-Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

39th Foot.—Ens. H. Gray, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Viney, dec., 1st July, 1838.

3d Light Dragoons.—Capt. G. A. Malcolm, leave from 16th June to 1st Nov. next, on med. cert., and to enable him to join.

16. The Com.-in-Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

— Lieut. Desborough to officiate as adjutant to the regiment, during the absence of Lieut. and adjutant White on leave.

63d Foot.—Lieut. E. S. T. Swyny to be captain, by purchase, v. Mahon, who retires, 8th Aug. 1838.

Ensign C. E. Fairtlough to be lieut. by purchase, v. Swyny, 8th Aug. 1838.

Lieut. Wm. Darling to be adjutant, v. Swyny, prom. 8th Aug. 1838.

That part of the general order of the 31st ult., appointing Capt. Barr, H. M.'s 3d Foot, to the charge of invalids, from Kurnaul to Calcutta, is cancelled.

13th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. E. R. Read, furl. to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

30. The Regimental Order of the 25th July last, by the officer commanding the 9th Foot, directing Lieut. and acting Adj. Robinson, and Quart.-master Scott, of that corps, to proceed to Calcutta by water, on duty, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the Dinapore division, to Ensign English, 31st Foot, from 25th Aug. to 24th Oct. next, to proceed to Calcutta, on med. cert. for the purpose of appearing before a medical Board is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

16th Foot—Capt. R. Luxmore, in extension, from 15th Sept. to 14th Nov. next, to enable him to rejoin.

Sept. 6.—Capt. Meredith, H. M.'s 13th Light

Infantry, is appointed to the command of the invalids of the season, proceeding from Kurnaul to Ghurmuctesur Ghaut and thence to Calcutta, by water, and of those also joining from the several stations on the way down the river.

All officers who have obtained leave to proceed to England, or who may hereafter obtain leave to the end of the present year, are placed at the disposal of the officer commanding the Presidency division, for the purpose of being placed in charge of invalids. They will join and do duty with the detachments under the Brigade Major, Queen's troops, in Fort William, until their services may be called.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3d Light Dragoons.—Major Slade, to England, on med. cert.

The leave of absence granted to this officer in the Gen. Order of the 21st June last, is extended to the date of his embarkation, on med. cert.

13th Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. W. Forbes, from 30th Aug. to 31st Oct. next, to visit Simla, on med. cert.

16th Foot.—Capt. G. Murray, to England, for two years from date of embarkation.

31st Ditto.—Quart.-master S. Palmer, for two months from 10th inst., to proceed to Calcutta, on med. cert., to appear before a med. board.

49th Ditto.—Capt. G. Pasley, to England, for two years from date of embarkation.

Sept. 7.—The Com.-in-Chief in India, is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

4th Light Drag.—Lieut. Edw. Scott, to be capt. by pur. v. Grant, who ret., 31st Aug. 1838.

Cornet W. Drysdale, to be lieut. by pur., v. Scott, prom., 31st Aug. 1838.

3d Foot.—Lieut. P. Dore, to be capt. without pur. v. Owen, dec., 29th Aug. 1838.

Ensign O. H. S. Anson, to be lieut., v. Dore, prom., 29th Aug. 1838.

13th Foot.—Lieut. H. Havelock, to be capt., without pur., v. Keily, dec., 2d Sept. 1838.

Ensign F. G. Christie, to be lieut., v. Wade, appointed adj., 2d Sept. 1838.

Lieut. H. C. Wade, to be adj. v. Havelock, prom., 2d Sept. 1838.

The Com.-in-Chief has been pleased to promote the underm. off. to the rank of capt. by brevet, in the E. I. only.

57th Foot.—Lieut. H. Hill, from 30th July, 1838.

#### BIRTHS.

April 16.—At sea, the lady of Capt. Renner, of the ship *Royal Saxon*, of a son.

May 23.—At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. F. R. Moore, 52d N. I., of a daughter.

28. At Kurnaul, the lady of R. B. Pennington, Esq., horse art., of a son.

June 3.—At Neemuch, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, Esq., 1st L. C. of a daughter.

6. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. La Touche, maj. of Brigade, of a son.

12. At Mussoree, the lady of R. C. Olyun, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

15. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. N. Jones, 37th N. I., of a daughter.

30. Mrs. J. R. Robinson, of a son.

July 3.—At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. T. Rainsford, art., of a daughter.

— At Agra, Mrs. H. S. Richards, of a son.

9. Mrs. J. B. Nicolas, of a son.

11. At Serampore, the lady of H. H. Atkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Goawatty Factory, Malda, Mrs. W. A. Macarthur, of a son.

17. Mrs. T. Hogan, of a daughter.

— Mrs. H. M. Smith, of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. R. Cauty, of a daughter.

19. Mrs. J. A. Henry, of a daughter.

— At Serampore, Mrs. F. E. Eiberling, of a son.

20. At Bareilly, the lady of Major J. B. Hearsey, of a son.

— Mrs. G. P. Woollaston, of a son.

21. Mrs. Henry Thornton, of a daughter.

23. At Serampore, Mrs. Joseph Baker, of a daughter.

— Mrs. T. Graham, jun., of a daughter.

24. Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. F. Lopes, of a son.

27. Mrs. William Price, of a daughter.

31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. J. Fox, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Macmullen, European regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 1.—Mrs. C. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

2. At Simla, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Dacca, Mrs. R. Erskine, of a son.

4. At Nungunpaukuna, the wife of Mr. D. P. D'Cheriman, of a son.

5. In camp, on the Cugger river, the lady of Lieut. Wakefield, 17th N. I., surveyor of that river, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Edward Williams, of a son.

7. Mrs. H. Burkinyoung, of a son.

8. At Belgaum, Mrs. Deborah Browne, of a daughter.

10. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Campbell, 1st L. C. of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Capt. Charles Griffiths, 37th N. I., of a son.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. S. White, of a son.

12. At Mooteeharee, Chumparun, the lady of William Moran, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Anthony of Allahabad, of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gray, of a son.

— Mrs. T. P. Whittenbery, of a son.

— The lady of Mons. Dupuis, of a daughter.

— At Mynpoorie, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th N. I., of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Ellison, of a son.

15. At Neechindipore, Kishnaghur, Mrs. Hills, of a daughter.

— At Saugor, the lady of Capt. Geo. Miller, 25th N. I., of a son.

17. At Secrole, Benares, the lady of Brev.-Capt. John Cumberlege, 41st N. I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a daughter.

18. At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. A. Defegady, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, Mrs. E. Winston, senior, of a daughter.

19. At Bogwangolah, Mrs. F. Rose, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a son.

— At Borromowny Factory, Dist. Pubna, the lady of William Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. I. L. Turnbull, of a daughter.

20. At Mirzapore, Mrs. Gordon, of a daughter.

21. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Corri, 54th N. I., of a son.

— At Rungpoor, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., C. S., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Maidman, horse art., of a daughter.

— At Gya, the lady of H. C. Hamilton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

24. The lady of T. J. Phillips, Esq., of a son.

— At Dacca, Mrs. G. M. Gaspar, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. M. Payne, of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Maxton, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. F. Pereira, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. E. Lowe, of a daughter.

27. At Agra, the lady of Capt. C. Boulton, 47th N. I., of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Philip Delmar, of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Watt, D. A. C. G., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chatter, of a son.

— At Kidderpore, the lady of the Rev. J. McQueen, of a son.

30. At Futtehpore, the lady of H. Armstrong, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.

31. At Bheerboom, the lady of C. Whitmore, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Penny, Baptist missionary, of a daughter.

Sept. 3.—Mrs. H. Woollaston, of a daughter.

— At Bhaugulpore, Madame P. Onract, of a son.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Vos, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Kidderpore, Mrs. C. Bremner, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Hollingberry, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of C. F. Dumaine, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. H. M. Lawrence, art., of a son.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robt. S. Maling, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.

11. At Dum-Dum, Mrs. T. Bean, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. G. Aviet, of a son.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Dupont, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Nelson, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. West, of a son.

16. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Bertson, Esq., of a son.

17. At St. James' school, Mrs. R. Platta, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

May 17.—At Allahabad, Capt. A. Stewart, Europ. regt., to Harriette, 2d daughter of Capt. Hamilton, barrack-mast, Gibraltar.

28. At Agra, Mr. C. H. Lindsay to Miss E. Forth.

June 25.—At Delhi, Mr. W. Kirke to Mrs. Davis.

July 2.—At Calcutta, Mr. H. W. Mayhew, to Miss M. A. E. Martyn.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. C. Smith, to Miss L. Martyn.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Jones, to Mrs. Mary Reed.

16. At Simlah, Mr. J. Nash, to Miss E. Jephson.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Glasbrook, to Miss M. M. Plummer.

23. At Calcutta, W. Gibson, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Cuppage.

26. At Calcutta, M. S. Owen, Esq., to Rip-simah, only daughter of M. Z. Shircore, Esq.

28. Mr. William Baker, to Miss C. Rozario.

30. At Agra, Mr. T. H. Falkland, to Miss Mary Parsick.

31. Mr. R. Pallas, to Miss C. Thompson.

Aug. 6.—At Calcutta, D. M. Cameron, Esq., H. M.'s 3d bufs, to Letitia Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Grant.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Yates, of Agra, to Miss J. Pereira.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. C. R. Elliott, to Miss C. Bowers.

14. At Calcutta, Capt. J. Stafford, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. McAndrew, H. M.'s 40th.

— At Cawnpore, Lieut. R. R. Kineside, horse art., to Isabella, second daughter of Major Carter, H. M.'s 16th foot.

16. At Dinapore, C. Chapman, Esq., C. S., to Charlotte Emma, daughter of J. H. Matthews, Esq., paymr. of H. M.'s 31st foot.

21. At Agra, Mr. I. E. Martin, to Louisa, daughter of Lieut. J. Shepherd.

22. At Dacca, W. A. Capon, Esq., to Miss Mary Harwood.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Isaac, to Miss Gubbay.

Sept. 5.—At Calcutta, Mr. G. Stone, civil engr., to Miss Higgs.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Williams, civil engr., to Miss C. M. Burnett.

10. H. D. Forbes, Esq., of Ghazepore, to Miss E. G. Philpot.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. H. E. Larsen, to Miss M. A. Wells.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Knott, to Mrs. M. A. Wood.

DEATHS.

- May 26.—At Calcutta, Mr. G. Clermont, aged 24.
29. At Muttra, Arabella Georgina, wife of Capt. Woore, 10th regt. L. C.
- June 19.—At Humeerpore, Robt. Joseph Myers.
- July 7.—At Calcutta, Thomas, son of J. B. Higginson, Esq.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Francis.  
— At Meerut, J. W. Williams.
12. At Hissar, Millicent Mary, the beloved child of A. A. McNally, Esq., assist. surg., aged six months and two days.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. John Mullin.  
— At Sehore, in Bhopal, Malwa, Mrs. F. W. Pierce.
25. At Allahabad, Mrs. Ann Moffat, aged 26.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Campbell.  
— At Calcutta, Henry Wm. King.  
— At Monghyr, the infant daughter of Lt. G. Ellis, artillery, aged 14 days.
31. At Cawnpore, the infant son of Mr. Beaumont.
- Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Master J. E. Smith.  
— At Mhow, Josephine, the infant daughter of Lieut. Toulmin, 63d N. I.
4. At Tirhoot, Mr. T. M. Clarke, aged 32.
6. At Calcutta, Miss Carol. Gomes, aged 17.  
— Mr. Manuel D'Souza, aged 70.  
— Mrs. C. D'Souza, aged 26.
8. At Ghazeepore, infant son of Mr. Whitaker.
9. At Neemuch, the daughter of Lieut. Campbell, 1st L. Cav.  
— At Cawnpore, Alfd. Harold Shorts.  
— Drowned at Calcutta, Mr. Nisbett, 2d officer of the Cowasjee Family.
11. At Cawnpore, Mr. G. R. Duhan.
14. At Cawnpore, Ellen M. Campbell.
15. Edwin A. Cooke, aged 4 years.  
— At Calcutta, Wm. B. D. Fox.
16. At Agra, Eliza Lydia, child of Capt. Prole, 37th, N. I. aged 14 months.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Daly, aged 45.
19. At Rampore, Bauleah, J. W. Newton, Esq. aged 28.
20. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Ninian Lewis, 63d N. I.
21. At Calcutta, Miss H. E. Brown, aged 27 years.
25. At Calcutta, Mary, daughter of John Tweedie, Esq. of Jessore.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Baptist, aged 60.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Dowdeswell.  
— At Indore, Mr. J. Thompson, chief un-cov. assist. of that Residency.  
— At Meerut, Juliet Maria, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Shaw.
- At Calcutta, Mr. W. I. Hooker.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Wm. Sharp.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Pratt, aged 38.
27. At Futtehpore, Emily Harriet, daughter of Mrs. Galloway.  
— At Saugor, Aurelia H. Forth.
28. At Muttra, Master R. C. Woods,  
— At Calcutta, the infant daughter of A. Colvin, Esq.  
— At Agra, Eleanor, the wife of Mr. I. G. Aire.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Saxon, relict of the late E. A. Saxon, Esq. of Rampore Bauleah, aged 38.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Ramey.  
— At Agra, Robert, son of Dr. R. Brown, gar. surg. of Chunar.  
— At Kota, Roger Foley, Esq. assist. surg. to the Political Agency, in Harrowtee
31. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Williams, on board the Java.
- Sept. 1.—At Calcutta, Master R. M. Bowler.
3. At Puttyghur, Mr. Thomas Lambert, aged 38.  
— At Calcutta, Anne Jane Harris.
4. At Soogony, Tirhoot, Miss Mary Martindell.
10. At Calcutta, Eleonora, the wife of Mr. J. H. Saviel.  
— At Chinsurah, Charles Betts, Esq.
11. At Calcutta, Miss Adelaide Turner.  
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. A. Defegady.
14. At Dinapore, John A. Wilcox.
16. At Cuttack, Mr. James Ball.
18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Clarendon.  
— At Calcutta, Master J. Thomas.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. Pyle, of the Lady Raffles.
19. At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. G. D. Brown.  
— At Calcutta, Miss Hannah Sansum.
21. At Hooghly (Bandel) Mrs. M. L. Tomkyns, relict of Mr. W. Tomkyns.  
At Sea, Lieut. Thos. Master, 33d N. I.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE COURT MARTIAL UPON LIEUT. STOKES AND HIS DISMISSAL FROM THE SERVICE BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS—REPRIMAND TO ENSIGN ORR—*Fort St. George*, 4th Sept.—The following extracts from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 4th July 1838, are published for the information of the Army.

Para. 1. *We have repeatedly expressed and enforced our intention of dis-*

missing from the Company's service every officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any Native either by violently and illegally beating or otherwise maltreating him, and we have desired the local Governments to be very particular in bringing to our notice any instance of that kind that may happen.

2. It is with deep regret that our attention has now been called to the cases of two officers of your establishment, who were arraigned in June and July last before the same Court Martial on separate charges of the murder of Natives.

3. The first of these officers is Lieut. O. D. Stokes of the 4th N. I. who was charged with "wilful murder," in having struck with a sword on the left side of the neck, Paupiah, private in the same Regiment, and thereby inflicted a mortal wound, whereby he the said Paupiah died at the same place on the same day, Lieut. Stokes was found guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to manslaughter, and sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of two years and six months.

4. This decision was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, who directed that Lieut. Stokes should be forwarded from Cannanore to the jail of Madras, and that the period of his imprisonment should be calculated from the date of his reception there.

5. We have carefully perused and considered the whole of the proceedings on the trial of this officer, and we are satisfied that the good of the service, no less than justice to the Native soldiers, imperatively requires that he should be immediately dismissed from the Company's army.

6. We accordingly direct that you forthwith strike his name out of the list of the army.

7. After disposing of the case of Lieut. Stokes, the Court Martial proceeded to the trial of Ensign S. G. G. Orr of the 23d N. I., on a charge of wilful murder in having struck and kicked with hands and feet on the left side of his body, Powel, his servant, and thereby occasioned a rupture of the spleen, whereof he, the said Powel, died at the same place on the same day.

8. Of this charge the Court Martial found Ensign Orr to be not guilty, a finding which was approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

9. It being evident from the finding of the Court Martial on the charge against Lieut. Stokes that they considered themselves not to be limited to the strict terms of the charge, but to be empowered to find any minor degree of guilt as established by the evidence, we are disposed to view their acquittal of Ensign Orr of the charge of murder as an entire acquittal of all and every degree of guilt as connected with the death of his late servant.

10. We have however observed with much regret from the evidence adduced on the trial that Ensign Orr inflicted a blow or blows upon the man whose death gave rise to the charge against him, and we are of opinion that his conduct was highly reprehensible. We cannot doubt but that this melancholy instance of the death of a fellow-creature so immediately after receiving the blows, will act as a powerful and effectual warning to Ensign Orr and to the service at large, to abstain hereafter from the unworthy, degrading and highly reprehensible practices of striking or beating their Native servants. Whilst expressing this hope, we desire that Ensign Orr be informed that if contrary to our expectation he shall be proved upon any future occasion to have been guilty of such misconduct whatever may be its degree, he will certainly be dismissed from the Company's service.

11. We desire that you will publish this despatch in the general orders.

**FURTHER INCREASE TO THE ARMY—Fort St. George, 6th Sept.**—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize an increase of ten men per company to each Native Infantry Regiment of the line. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to adopt immediate measures to recruit the number of men required to complete the establishment.

**MEDICAL SCHOOL—(14 July).**—The Commander-in-Chief desires that Officers at the heads of corps and departments at the Presidency, to which apprentices and pupils are attached for the purpose of attending the Medical School, previously to granting leave of absence to such subordinates, shall require them to produce, in writing, from the Superintendent of that establishment, his assent to an indulgence, which from the interruption it must cause to their studies can only be permitted under circumstances of peculiar exigency.

**EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS—(14 July).**—The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood with reference to G. O. C. C., 25th November 1829, that Officers examined at their own request, are invariably to be examined as Interpreters—the course prescribed for Adjutants is intended exclusively for Officers ordered to be examined for the appointment.



**CERS ON SICK CERTIFICATE**—(26th July, 1838).—The Com.-in-Chief at whenever Officers arrive at any station of the Army on sick certificate, immediately report themselves to the Medical Officer, whose duty it is to m professional aid during their residence thereat.

**AGE MONEY REGULATIONS**—(7 August).—No. 133 of 1838. The Right e the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that passage money to which f Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Armies on this establish- y become entitled under regulation, on obtaining permission to return to a sick certificate, shall in future be payable to their order, supported by a e of final embarkation, from the Commander of the Vessel on which they are d.

**PLIMENT TO THE TROOPS AT BANGALORE**—(21 Aug.)—The Commander- on the occasion of his return to the presidency, has great pleasure in an- in G. Os. his satisfaction with the discipline and soldier-like appearance of s at Bangalore; and his Exc. requests that Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. mmanding the Mysore division, Brigadier Burton, commanding Bangalore, rs commanding regiments and detachments will accept his thanks for those on their part, to which is greatly to be attributed the efficiency and order of under their respective command.

Commander-in-Chief requests that this expression of his approbation may unicated to the native officers, and all ranks European and native of the ving at Bangalore.

**OF ABSENCE REGULATIONS**—(28th August, 1838).—The Right Honorable the in Counsel is pleased to declare that, in assimilation with the system in , general officer on the Staff of the Madras Army shall be considered entitled salary for the regulated period of absence for officers generally, viz :—six n private affairs, and two years on medical certificate, within the limits of dency. The command during his absence being held without any extra re- on, by the next senior officer, of whatever grade or command; the latter will ore transfer his own ostensible command, but when called away on duty, the eniority will be entitled to the allowance of a third class Brigade, as in the e accidental charge of two or more corps. A General Officer on the Staff ase to exercise command over the troops in his division when absent be- limits.

**EMENTS OF TROOPS**—(18 Sept.)—The Right Honorable the Governor in s pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Cammander-in- direct that the following movements of corps shall take place with the least le delay, to relieve the Troops of the Bombay establishment at Sholapoor, and Kulladghee.

Troop Horse Artillery from Bangalore to Sholapoor; Head Quarters of the igade and C. Troop from St. Thomas' Mount to Bangalore; 3d. Regiment valry from Bellary to Sholapoor; 2d ditto, from Trichinopoly to Bellary; ment N. I. from Hurryhur to Sholapoor; 32d ditto from Bangalore to ; 47th ditto from Cuddapah to Dharwar; 16th ditto from Palaveram to ; 7th ditto from Bellary to Kulladghee. Sept. 22. A. company 1st Bat. from Bellary to Belgaum; A. company 2d Bat. Artillery from Bangalore to one complete company European Foot Artillery from St. Thomas' Mount ore; H. M's. 41st Regt. from Bellary to Belgaum; 18th N. I. from Ban- Belgaum; 26th ditto from Paulghautcherry to Belgaum; one complete Sappers and Miners, from Bangalore to Belgaum.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

—H. Wood, Esq., to act as second account.-gen. during absence of Mr. on sick cert.

M. Blair, Esq., to act as princp. col. of Canara, during employment of , on other duty.

F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as judge judge of Canara, during absence of on other duty.

J. Mathison, Esq., assist. col. and mtoor, reported his arrival at pres. South Wales.

July 9.—T. H. Davidson, Esq., leave to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.

17. T. B. A. Conway, Esq., assist. col. and mag. of Ganjam, leave one month, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

24. C. R. Cotton, Esq., has been relieved from all duty in the provinces connected with the Canara commission.

27. D. R. Limond, Esq., to assume charge of auxiliary court at Tinnevely, as appointed, 13th March.

— T. J. P. Harris, assist. princ. col. and mag. of Coimbatore, leave for health, till 31st December.

30. J. G. Turnbull, Esq., accountant-gen., resumed charge of office.

31. C. R. Baynes, assist. jud. and joint crim. judge of Chingleput, on leave one month to pres. private affairs.

*August 1.*—E. Smith, attained rank as sen. merchant, from 13th June.

— R. Davidson, ditto, ditto, 16th June.

— F. J. Bishop, ditto, ditto, from 20th July.

— C. J. Bird, ditto, as junior merchant, from 7th July.

— H. Frere, ditto, ditto, from 7th July.

— F. B. Elton, ditto, ditto, from 7th July.

— A. S. Mathison, do., do., from 7th July.

— John Bird, ditto, ditto, from 7th July.

— John Rohde, ditto, ditto, from 7th July.

2. C. Whittingham, Esq., took charge of the auxiliary court at Cuddalore, from C. R. Baynes, Esq.

3. W. M. Molle, Esq., head assist. to col. and mag. of Tinnevely, leave to pres., one month, private affairs.

7. T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry, leave till 1st Oct., for health.

13. E. B. Glass, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Chingleput, took charge of auxiliary court at Cuddalore, from C. Whittingham, Esq.

*Sept. 4.*—G. P. Dumergue, Esq., furl. to sea and Cape for two years, for health.

— Lieut. J. R. Braddock, non. effect. estab., to be actuary and accountant of Government Bank and actuary of Savings' Bank.

7. G. D. Drury, Esq., furl. to Cape for two years, for health.

8. G. S. Hooper, Esq., to act as 3d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for southern division, during absence of Mr. Harington, on sick cert.

11. J. Bird, Esq., to act as sub. col. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. Anstruther, on furlough.

14. E. Story, Esq., act. register in charge of the court of Chicacole, leave to Vizagapatam for one month from date of Mr. Glass taking charge of the court, on priv. affairs.

— G. S. Hooper, Esq., act. 3d judge of provin. court of appeal and circuit for the southern division, assumed duties.

— W. Oswell, Esq., leave till 15th Dec.

18. F. Mole, Esq., register of zillah court of Salem, leave to Bangalore, for one month, on private affairs.

— F. Copleston, Esq., assist. col. and mag. of Cuddapah, leave to pres. for one month, private affairs.

24. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., furl. to England, priv. affairs.

25. C. P. Brown, Esq., to be a member of college board.

— Willam Elliott, Esq., to act as judge and crim. judge of Madura, during absence of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

— G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as head assist. to account.-gen., during employment of Mr. Kaye, elsewhere.

— W. Fisher, Esq., to be assist. to princp. col. and mag. of northern division of Arcot.

— R. J. Sullivan, Esq., admitted as writer on this establishment.

— E. C. Heywood, Esq., ditto, ditto.

25. W. E. Cochrane, Esq., ditto, d

— F. Kelly, Esq., dep. super. o returned to duty.

— J. Paternoster, Esq., judge a judge of Bellary, ditto, ditto.

— J. Haig, Esq., second judge of P. court of appeal and circuit for north ditto, ditto.

— Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. C. Macle N. I., assist. to the commissioners Tenasserim provinces, has been app. the resident at Ava.

### Military.

*May 28.*—Ensign H. R. Owen, 1 from 1st regt., and app. to do duty wi ditto, at Bangalore, till further orders.

— Ensign Thos. Kiernan, ditto from 32d ditto, ditto.

— Ensign T. D. Thiselton, ditto fro 32d ditto, ditto.

— Ensign N. Newberry, ditto from 32d ditto, ditto.

— Ensign A. L. Steele, ditto from 32d ditto, ditto.

— Ensign M. T. French, ditto from 32d ditto, ditto.

— Ensign Geo. Emmerson, ditto fro to 18th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign J. D. Dale, ditto from 18th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign Robert Jones, ditto from 18th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign W. S. Simpson, ditto fro to 18th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign Wm. Dent, ditto from 24th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign H. O. Fleming, ditto 24th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign H. J. Manley, ditto 24th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign A. F. Place, ditto 24th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign W. E. P. Welliton, dit to 34th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign G. H. Saxton, ditto 24th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign G. C. Mowbray, ditto 38th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign H. J. Mundell, ditto 38th ditto, ditto.

— Ensign H. Bolt, do. 24th to 38th

— Ensign G. M. Martin, ditto, 24th ditt, ditto.

— Ensign Walter Selby, ditto 24th ditto, ditto.

30. Ensign G. N. Smith, removed request from 1st to 15th N. I., to rank Ensign J. Robertson.

*June 2.* Pensd. Lieut. C. M. West, to and draw pay at Presidency.

4. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Spry, leave to w coast for health, till 31st December.

— Ens. E. A. H. Webb, to act as qu and interp. to 9th N. I., until furt. order

5. Ensign A. Ross, to do duty with N. I.

— Ensign E. H. L. Moore, 33d N. I. to Cape, 18 months health.

— Major P. Whannell, from 49th N. be lieut.-col., v. Green, dec.

5. Capt. (Brevet Major) H. Maberly, to be Major in suc. to Whannell.

— Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Nicholson, to be Capt., ditto.

— Ensign R. Crowe, to be Lieut. ditto.

— Cadet of Infantry, Alex. Ross, admitted on estab., and prom. to Ensign.

8. Lt.-Col. P. Whannell, posted to 3d L. I.

12. Capt. S. Stuart, 1st N. V. B., leave to Europe, and permission to retire from service, on pension of his rank, cancelled.

— Capt. C. A. Butter, leave to Neilgherries, till 31st December, health.

15. Cornet C. W. Gordon, leave to western coast, till 28th Feb., health.

18. Cornet J. A. Campbell, removed from 6th to 7th L. C., to rank after Cornet A. J. Curtis.

19. Ensign E. J. Colebrooke to do duty with 34th L. I.

— Ensign A. W. Simkins, ditto.

— Ensign C. G. Southey, ditto.

— Ensign A. M. Campbell, ditto.

— Ensign V. Scobell, with 35th N. I.

— Ensign J. F. Fotheringham, ditto.

— Ensign Alfred Tripe, with 51st N. I.

— Capt. R. R. Shirreff, 2d N. I., returned to duty.

July 3.—Capt. J. McDonald, 45th N. I., six months leave, Bengal.

6. Major J. Montgomerie, leave to sea, till 15th October, health.

— Capt. G. A. Underwood, secretary to Board of Revenue, to conduct detail duties of depart. of super. engr. pres. div., during absence of Capt. J. J. Underwood, on leave for one month.

7. Lieut. J. W. Goad, leave to Western Coast, till 30th June, health.

9. Dep. Assist. Com. John O'Brien, to rank as lieut. on veteran establishment.

10. Ens. A. A. Shaw, leave to Bengal, till 31st October.

13. Ens. R. Western to do duty with 32d N. I.

14. Lieut. C. Newsam invalid, posted to Cam. E. V. bat.

— Lieut. J. O'Brien, ditto, ditto.

— Ensign J. D. Money, to join 30th regt., under charge of Lieut. C. Cooke, of 33d regt.

18. Lieut.-Col. R. Fenwick, 37th N. I. leave to Bangalore and Neilgherries, till 31st Dec., for health.

— Capt. R. W. Sparrow, 18th N. I., leave Cuddalore till 25th Oct. Cancelled on the 27th at his request.

21. Ensign C. J. Rudd, 14th N. I., leave to Pres., till 31st Dec., for health.

23. Capt. Ross, 15th N. I., is relieved from charge of young officers arrived from Vellore, and to rejoin his corps.

— Lieut. T. W. Steele, 5th N. I., leave to Bangalore, till 10th Nov.

— Lieut. J. W. Fothergill, 29th N. I., leave to Berhampore, till 30th Nov.

24. Lieut. Wallace, 38th, app. to take charge of young officers of 3d Regt.

27. Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N. I., leave to Pres. prep. app. furl. for health.

— Lieut. R. B. Smith, eng. app. as adjt. cancelled.

— Lieut. W. A. Orr, art., app. as acting

A. D. C., to Gov. Gen., to have effect from the 11th instead of 15th June.

— Lieut. R. B. Smith, eng. furl. to Pres. till 15th Sept.

28. Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L. C. furl. to Pres. till 10th Nov.

— Lieut. J. Sibbald, 34th L. I., ditto and Eastern Coast, till 24th March, for health.

August 1.—Lt. J. Kempthorne, 26th N. I., leave to Coimbatore, till 16th Oct., for health.

— Capt. H. Roberts, leave to Neilgherries, till 5th September, health.

3. Major J. Kerr, commanding M. E. regt., leave to Secunderabad, till 30th Sept.

— Capt. R. W. F. Otter, in charge of convicts, leave to Palmanair, till 31st instant, for health.

— Ensign A. Ross, 18th N. I., leave to Europe for health.

— Lieut. S. D. Young, 43d N. I., leave to Vizagapatam, till 30th Sept. for health.

— Major J. E. Williams, 1st N. I., returned to duty.

4. Riding-master James Long, removed from 2d to 1st L. C., v. Hamilton, dec.

8. Lieut. A. Lysaght, leave to Neilgherries, till 31st Dec., for health.

— Lieut. E. Green, ditto, till 28th Feb. do.

9. Lieut. and Quart.-mast. L. Moore, 5th L. C. leave to Bangalore, till 19th Sept.

— Cornet A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C., leave to Pres., till 30th Sept.

14. Lieut. Gunthorpe's art. services placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in Nizam's service.

— Major J. Purton, leave to Pres. prep. retiring from service.

— Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N. I., leave to Europe for health.

16. Lieut. W. Bird, to act as adjt. to 23d L. I., v. Tapps, to Europe.

19. Lieut. J. Charteris leave to Bangalore, and Neilgherries, till 28th Feb., health.

20. Lieut. A. T. Cadell, posted to horse brig., art., v. Gunthorpe.

21. Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, leave to Neilgherries, till 31st Dec., health.

22. Capt. Nepean's transfer from 6th district cancelled.

— Capt. Chalon's, ditto from 9th ditto.

25. Ensign H. M. Fergusson, removed from 19th to do duty with 15th N. I.

27. Cornet T. Newberry to act as adjt. of 8th L. C., v. Cumine, resigned.

— Lieut. J. Patrickson, leave to Eastern Coast, till 28th Feb. health.

— Lt. J. D. Scott, art. leave to Pres. prep. furl. Europe.

28. Lieut. R. Jacson, 21st L. I., returned to duty.

— Cadet of Infantry F. Cunningham, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

29. Ens. R. W. Godfrey, removed from 20th to 34th regt., to rank after Ens. M. Price.

— Lt. R. Bullock, 44th N. I., Lt. H. F. Siddons, 3d L. C., Lt. H. W. Tulloch, 52nd N. I., Lt. W. Bisset, 15th N. I., Ens. R. S. Wilson, 52nd N. I., Lt. C. J. Otter, H. M.'s 4th regt., and Lt. C. Cooke, 33d N. I., are reported qualified in the Hindoostanee language, and entitled to the authorized moonshee allowance.

29. Ensign F. Cunningham to do duty with 1st N. I.

30. Capt. H. J. Lodington, 2d N. V. bat., leave till 27th Sept. to Pres.

— Lieut. and Adj. J. Halpin, 30th N. I., leave to Calicut, till 30th Nov.

— Lieut. W. Herford, 5th N. I., leave to Negapatam, till 20th Dec.

— Ensign R. S. Wilson, 52d reg., reported qualified as interp., and entitled to moonshee allowance.

— Major E. Craster, 30th N. I., leave till 31st Dec., to Pres., for health.

31. Lieut. John Whitlock, 8th L. C., returned to duty.

— Lieut. W. O. Pellowe 10th N. I., ditto.

— Cadet of Cavalry G. K. Newberry, admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.

— Cadet of Infantry, A. K. Clarke, ditto, ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Sept. 4.—Capt. R. G. Polwhele, art., permit. retire from service on pension of major.

— Ensign E. H. L. Moore, 33d N. I., to be Lieut., v. Master, deceased.

— Lieut. H. D. Sheppard, 19th N. I., permitted to resign app. of quartm. and interp. of that corps.

7. Capt. Geo. Lee, 8th N. I., permit. retire from service on pension of lieut.-col.

— Cornet C. W. Gordon, 7th L. C., to be lieut. v. Snell, deceased.

— 1st Lieut. T. H. Humffreys, art., to be Capt.

— 2d Lieut. Geo. Dancer, to be 1st Lieut., v. Aldritt, retired.

— Supernum. 2d Lieut. J. A. Prendergast, brought on effective strength to complete estab.

— Ensign Heber Drury, 45th N. I., to be lieut., v. Marriott, resigned.

— Lieut. R. Cooper, 45th N. I., to take rank from 20th March, v. Jackson, retired.

11. Lieut. J. Ferrier, 48th N. I., furl. to Malacca till 28th Feb., for health.

— Capt. R. S. Seton, art., furl. Europe.

— Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. John Macartney, 1st N. V. B., permitted ret. from service on pension of major.

— Major John Purton, engr., ditto.

— Capt. T. B. Forster, 8th N. I., furl. to Cape, two years, for health.

— Lt. H. Pritchard, 8th N. I., to be capt.

— Ensign G. H. S. Yates, 8th N. I., to be lieut. v. Lee, retired.

— Capt. J. Wynch, art., to be assist. adj. gen. of art., v. Polwhele, resigned.

— Capt. Robt. Thorpe, 27th N. I., to act as paymaster at pres. in absence and on responsibility of Capt. Foster.

— Capt. H. Vanderzee, 27th N. I., furl. to Europe for health.

— Lieut. J. D. P. O'Neil, 27th N. I., do., do.

14. Capt. J. C. Coffin, paymast. in Mysore, leave cancelled at his request.

— Capt. L. McLean, 6th N. I., leave to Europe, for health.

— Lieut. W. Middleton, leave to eastern coast, till 31st October.

— Mr. E. Sellon, pensioned ensign, leave to pres. till 14th Oct.

14. 1st Lt. J. W. Croggan, art., to be Capt.

— 2d Lieut. J. L. Barrow, to be v. Polwhele, retired.

— Supernum. 2d Lieut. C. H. Hut brought on effective strength to c estab.

— Lieut. C. A. Butler, 21st N. I., sub. assist. commissary general.

— 2d Lieut. P. M. Francis, eng., to engineer in 8th division.

15. Ensign R. W. Godfrey, rem request from 3d L. I., to 18th regt., next below Ensign S. J. Batten.

17. Lieut. Geo. De Saumarez, 21st act as adj.

— 1st Lieut. J. P. Beresford, art., from H. brig. to 1st bat. art.

— 2d Lieut. F. C. Vardon, art., ditto 1st bat. to H. brig.

18. Major F. Derville, art., furl. to two years, for health.

— Lieut. J. P. Beresford, art., furl. for health.

— Capt. James Oliphant, eng., to be

— 1st Lieut. T. T. Pears, eng., to be

— 2d Lieut. J. W. Rundall, to be lieut. v. Purton, retired.

— Supernum. 2d Lieut. J. G. J. brought on effective strength to c estab.

— Ensign W. L. Seppings, 4th N. I., lieut., v. Stokes, struck off.

— Capt. G. A. Baillie, 52d N. I., from duties of Gen. invaliding.

— Capt. H. L. Harris, dep. assist. gen., ceded districts, leave to Neilghe 31st July, 1839, for health.

— 1st Lieut. H. Congreve, 4th N. I., leave till 30th Sept., to enable him to

— Lieut. A. L. Greenlaw, 40th N. I., till 31st Oct., to Sedasheeghur, for health.

25. Major Jos. Leggett, from 3d L. I. lieut.-col., v. Herbert, invalided.

— Lieut. Robt. Bryce, 19th N. I., resign the service.

— Lieut.-Col. B. R. Hitchins, adj. army, furl. to Cape, two years, for health.

— 2d Lieut. J. D. Scott, art., furl. to

— Capt. W. L. G. Williams, 3d L. I., to be Major.

— Lieut. E. L. Durant, ditto, to be

— Ensign V. C. Taylor, 3d L. I., to be lieut. v. Leggett, prom.

— Capt. B. D. Odell, 25th N. I., to be

— Lieut. C. H. Warren, 25th N. I., capt.

— Ensign G. W. Peyton, 25th N. I., lieut., v. Ross, deceased.

— Lieut. John Campbell, 38th N. I., act. sub.-assist. com. general.

— Major J. R. Haig, dep. adj. gen. of army, with a seat at military clothing boards, from date of lieut.-col. chins embark. for Cape of Good Hope.

— Capt. C. A. Browne, assist. adj. act as dep. adj. gen. of army, from ditto

— Lieut. R. Gordon, dep. assist. adj. act as assist. adj. gen. of army, ditto.

— Capt. S. A. Grant, 16th N. I., to dep. assist. adj. gen. of army, from ditto

— Capt. R. Shirreff, 2d N. I., to be assist. adj. gen. to troops on Tenasserim

v. Williams, appointed to command of Talien corps.

### Medical.

May 23.—Assist.-Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, M.D., posted to 18th N. I.

30. Surg. W. Geddes, removed from 3d bat. art. to 44th N. I.

— Surg. Q. Jamieson, M. D., posted to 3d bat. art.

— Surg. J. W. Sherman, removed from 35th to 19th N. I.

— Surg. G. Adams, removed from 19th to 35th N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Drever, removed from 19th N. I., to horse art. troop, A.

June 11.—Vet. Surg. G. Chester, removed from 8th to 5th L. C.

— Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, removed from 5th to 8th L. C.

19. Mr. A. C. B. Neill, M. D., admitted on estab. as assist.-surg., and to do duty under surg. 2d bat. art., at St. Thomas' Mount.

— Mr. J. Coleridge, ditto, ditto, under surg. of gen. hospital at presidency.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Cadenhead, posted to 22d regt.

July 20.—Assist.-Surg. J. Kellie, leave to Western Coast, for two months, for health.

21. Assist.-Surg. D. Macpherson, M. D., 8th L. C., leave to Hyderabad, till 2d Oct.

24. Assist.-Surg. Maillardet is relieved of charge of young officers of 2d regt.

August 3.—Surg. R. Scott, 21st N. I., leave to northern division, till 30th Sept.

24. Mr. W. C. Maclean, M. D., admitted on estab. as assist. surg., and to do duty under surg. of general hospital at presidency.

— Mr. J. B. Stevens, ditto, ditto, and to do duty under surg. of 2d bat. art., at St. Thomas' Mount.

— Assist.-surg. C. G. E. Ford, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

30. Vet. Surg. H. Hooper, 4th L. C., leave to pres. prep. app. furl. Cancelled 14th Sept.

Sept. 4.—Assist.-Surg. John Lovell to be civil surg. of Chicacole.

7. Assist.-Surg. F. H. Stapp, furl. to Europe for health.

— Assist.-Surg. T. W. Stewart, M. D., ditto, ditto.

14. Apoth. F. Dias, invalid estab., leave to pres. till 31st Jan., for health.

17. Apoth. G. Lloyd, removed from Manantoddy, to suptdt. surg. dept., Mysore.

— Apoth. J. Divine, suptdt. surg. dept., Mysore, removed to Manantoddy.

— Assist. Apoth. T. D'Rozario, removed from Ryacottah to horse art.

— Assist. Apoth. A. De Silva, 9th N. I., removed to Ryacottah.

— Assist. Apoth. T. W. Watts, removed from horse art., to 19th N. I.

— Assist. Surg. S. Chippindall, 3d L. C., removed to 10th N. I.

— Assist. Surg. W. Butler, 10th N. I., removed to 3d L. C.

— Assist. Surg. J. D. V. Packman, 40th N. I., app. to do duty with H. M.'s 62d regt.

18. Assist. Surg. W. P. Molle, 37th N. I. leave to pres. prep. app. furlough.

21. Surg. Robert Sutherland, furl. to Eur. for health.

25. Assist. Surg. R. Colthurst, furl. to Eur. for health, via Bombay.

### BIRTHS.

May 21.—At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Colin Campbell, H. M.'s 55th regt., of a son.

22. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Reece, 10th regt. of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of J. F. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. J. Brown, H. M.'s 57th regt., of a son.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of H. Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.

June 1.—At Bellary, Mrs. B. H. Paine, of a son.

3. At Madras, the lady of James Ochterlony, Esq., of a son.

8. At the Adyar, Mrs. Clarence Dalrymple, of a daughter.

— At Arcot, Mrs. J. Huffard, of a son.

14. Mrs. Chas. Bacon, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. J. H. Court, of a son.

July 2.—At Ryacottah, Mrs. R. Howard, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. C. Foster, of a daughter.

14. The lady of Mr. John Shutie, of a son.

20. At Bolarum, the lady of Mr. John Page, Nizam's Army, of a daughter.

21. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. H. C. Sherwood, of a daughter.

— At Madras, Mrs. W. Todd, of a son.

22. At Moulmein, the lady of Maj. Dods, 13th N. I., of a daughter.

24. Mrs. R. Twigg, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Mr. J. H. D'Abro, of a son.

Aug. 2.—The wife of Mr. J. O'Hara, of a daughter.

5. At Black Town, Mrs. John Gotting, of a daughter.

11. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. W. Bisset, 15th regt., of a daughter.

12. At Tripassore, Mrs. J. Ashworth, of a son.

13. At Vellore, Mrs. J. Scott, of a son.

14. Mrs. Vincent, of a daughter.

20. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N. I., of a daughter.

23. At Bangalore, the lady of R. S. Dobbs, Esq., Superint. of Chittledroog, of a son.

— Mrs. John France, of a daughter.

25. At Bowenpilly, the lady of E. C. Collins, Esq., 6th L. C., of a daughter.

Sept. 4.—At Pulicat, Mrs. C. Vollert Zscherpel, of a son.

6. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Halsted, assist. to Mysore com., of a daughter.

8. At Mangalore, the lady of T. C. Hawkes, Esq., 28th L. I., of a daughter.

9. At the French Rocks, Mrs. Margaret Ward, of a daughter.

13. The lady of Mr. John Nounse, of a son.

— At Ossoor, the lady of Capt. John Hill, of a son.

13. At Chittoor, the lady of H. A. Brett, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

17. The wife of Mr. J. W. Jordan, of a son.

24. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. W. Bremner, 47th N. I., dep. assist. com. gen. of a dau.

#### MARRIAGES.

June 13.—At Madras, Mr. S. Smaller, to Miss Georgiana Bartels.

16. At Moulmein, Mr. F. C. Cotton, to Miss Hannah Fox.

27. Mr. John Croam, to Miss E. Claridge.

— At Madras, Mr. P. Cotter, to Miss Mary Keyes.

July 21.—At Vizagapatam, adjt. Nath. Hobart, Car. Eur. Vet. Bat., to Harriette, daugh. of the late Thos. Evans, Esq., M. D.

Aug. 3.—Mr. J. B. Taylor, to Miss D. Periman.

23. At Madras, Mr. H. Drewitt, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Issacke, 8th N. I.

30. At Madras, Capt. David Babington, 17th N. I., to Anne, daughter of Col. Jas. Sutherland, Bombay army.

Sept. 5.—Mr. B. Buttery, to Miss Helen Gordon.

— Mr. John Cottrall, to Miss Julia Brandamare.

11. At Cannanore, Lieut. P. A. S. Powys, 4th N. I., to Mary Anne Charlotte, daugh. of Capt. Morphett, H. M.'s 57th regt.

— At Chicacole, Mr. Pash of Madeira, to Miss Andrew of Newcastle.

12. Mr. D. Hopkins, to Miss S. Archbold.

12. Mr. L. Martin, to Miss J. fleur.

#### DEATHS.

May 5.—At Calicut, Lieut. I. E. H. M. 57th regt.

24. At Bangalore, Jane, wife of Palmer, 32d, N. I.

— At Madras, Mrs. L. P. Mercer late Lieut. Mercer, H. M. 86th regt.

June 2.—At Palaveram, Lieut. Green 3d L. I. Brigadier comdg. 1

29. At Condapilly, Mrs. Anne July 15.—At Neilgherries, Mr. Pension establishment.

21. Mr. Rich. Morley, ord. dep.

22. At Secunderabad, Ann Ma

28. At St. Thomas Mount, Mas

29. At Trichinopoly, Hannah, Rich. Sherwood.

— At Madras, Arthur Lorenzo

— At Moulmein, assist.-surg. Aug. 10.—At Rajahmundry, J Smaller.

22. At Mangalore, Mrs. E. Ne

25. At Madras, Mrs. Wm. Ray

27. At Hingolee, Maj. Owen H. M. the 62d Foot, com. 7th reg serv. of H. H. the Nizam.

30. At Madras, Grace Selina G Sept. 3.—At Ootacamund, H daughter of John Sullivan, Esq.

8. At Secunderabad, Mary Ali Hume Edwardes, Esq. H. M. 55t

9. At Arcot, Miss C. Borlase S

17. At Trevandrum, Mrs. J. R

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN NAVY**—(Sept. 13.)—The Hon. the Council, is pleased to publish for information, the following extract paras, of the Hon. Court's letter No. 44 of the 4th July, 1838. 1st. We have Lieutenant George Quanborough, on the Invalid list of the Indian Navy, his duty via Persia. 2d. We have to acquaint you, that we have appointed undermentioned persons, volunteers of the Indian Navy, under regulation established, and of which we forward 25 copies in the Packet, for your and guidance; their rank will be settled at a future opportunity, viz.—Eden; Henry Newnham Garrett; Alexander Foulerton.

**LIGHT INFANTRY MUSKETS**—(Sept. 13.)—The Hon. the Governor in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Command is pleased to direct that the rank and file of the Light Companies of the 19th N. I. in the Army of this Presidency, be forthwith supplied with Light muskets of the pattern recently received from England. The Command is requested to make the requisite arrangements for supplying Outstation and Depôts with the quantities requisite to meet the demand. The 19th N. I. will be armed throughout with the Light Infantry musket, and the commanding the Southern division of the Army is requested to make arrangements for the arms now in use with that regiment, being returned into store as soon as they can be replaced. With the Light Infantry musket alluded to, the ordinary cartridges are to be used, with fuzil flints. The arms now in use with the Companies, to be made over to the recruits of the several regiments.



**AUGMENTATION OF HORSES FOR THE ARTILLERY.**—*Bombay Castle, 22nd Sept. 1838.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of horses for each troop of Horse Artillery be forthwith augmented to 169, the same as at Bengal, and that immediate measures be adopted for completing the troops with saddles and harness to the number above-mentioned, viz. 169 horses and 111 men. The Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the Bengal Field Battery Tables be forthwith brought into operation.

**TENTAGE REGULATIONS.**—*Bombay Castle, 26th Sept. 1838.*—The following extract Para: 19th of the Hon. Court's letter, No. 34, dated 4th July last, together with the document therein alluded to, are published for information. PARA 19.—We forward for your information the copy of a reply recently given by us to a reference from the government of Madras which had in view an extension of the allowance of full tentage to the European regiments in the Presidency division. Extract Military letter to Fort St. George, No. 80, dated 19th Dec. 1837. PARA: 29.—All officers of European corps serving on the three Establishments are now upon full tentage, except those of European infantry serving in the centre or Presidency divisions of the several Presidencies agreeably to our orders as correctly interpreted by the government of India.

**PASSAGE MONEY REGULATIONS.**—(Oct. 2.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved, that the Captains of all sailing vessels belonging to the Hon. Company's service, shall be entitled to recover the sum of Rupees four hundred, as remuneration, from each person whom they may accommodate with a passage from the Red Sea to Bombay, during the S. W. Monsoon.

**APPREHENDED SCARCITY.**—(Oct. 3.)—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that in consequence of an apprehended scarcity in Kattywar, owing to the failure of the monsoon, grain will be permitted free export from any port under this Presidency to Gogo for consumption in that province, until further orders, on the exporters furnishing security to produce certificates of import at that bunder, within the usual periods.—2d. One month's notice will be given before the discontinuance of this exemption.

**THE NOVEMBER MAIL.**—(Oct. 3.)—Notice is hereby given, that as there is the greatest reason to fear, that circumstances will prevent the dispatch of a steamer to the Red Sea in November, the Hon. the Governor in Council hereby announce that a sailing vessel will be in readiness to start on the 1st November, with the Mails.

**THE SINDE ARMY.**—The *Bombay Gazette*, of 31st October, states that the following appointments would immediately appear in orders.—

**General Staff.**—His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, K.C.B.G.C.H. Commander-in-Chief; Lieut.-Colonel R. Macdonald, K.H. Military Secretary and Aide-de-camp; Capt. Keane & Capt. Powell, Aides-de-camp; Assistant-Surgeon Rooke, personal Surgeon; Major James Keith, Deputy Adjutant-General; Capt. Hagart, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major N. Campbell, Quartermaster-General; Lieut. Ramsey, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. D. Davidson, Deputy Commissary-General; Lieut. Bate, Assistant do.; Lieut. Threshie & Lieut. Stockley, Sub-Assistants, ditto; Lieut. R. P. Hogg, charge of Bazaars; Capt. Swainson, Paymaster; Capt. R. Bulkeley, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Lieut. Crawford, 3rd Regiment N. I. Baggage-master; Dr. R. H. Kennedy, Superintending-Surgeon; Asst.-Surgeon Don., Deputy Medical-Storekeeper; The Rev. Mr. Pigot, Chaplain.

**First Brigade of Infantry.**—Major-General Willshire, C. B. Commanding; Capt. M. Wyllie, Brigade-Major; 2nd or Queen's Royals, Colonel Baumgardt; 1st Grenadier Regt., Major T. R. Billamore; 5th Regiment N. I. Major G. B. Aitchison.

**Second Brigade of Infantry.**—Brigadier W. Gordon, Commanding; Capt. Clibborn, Brigade-Major; H. M. 17th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Croker; Light Infantry, 19th Regiment N. I. Major Stalker; 23rd Regiment N. I. Major Wilson.

**Brigade of Artillery.**—Brigadier Stevenson, Commanding Horse Artillery; Capt. W. Coghlan, Brigade-Major; 3rd Troop, Horse Artillery, Capt. Martin; 4th ditto, Capt. Leeson; 1st Company, 2nd Batt. Foot ditto, Capt. Pontardent; 2nd ditto, Capt. T. Lloyd.

**Brigade of Cavalry.**—Brigadier Scott, Commanding H. M. 4th Light Dragoons; Capt. Gillespie, 4th Light Dragoons, Brigade-Major; 2nd Squadron 4th Light Dragoons, Major Daly; 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Sandwith.

**Engineers.**—Engineer Corps, Capt. Peat, Chief Engineer; two Field Engineers.

This expedition would, it is said, leave Bombay for Carachee Bunder, at the mouth of the Indus, on the 18th November, though it was not imagined the whole of the troops could be at once conveyed, from a scarcity of vessels. Commodore Pepper

was to have the command of the Naval Armament.—Upon this subject *Gazette*, of the 29th October, says; “We understand that the greater part of the troops destined for service in Afghanistan from this Presidency are moving on the 15th prox. The Commander-in-Chief, it is expected, will depart early next month; we suppose he will proceed in a steamship, which will be available at the time, probably in the *Atalanta*, which vessel may arrive about the 12th.” Bombay, it is said, presented a very animated scene. The number of tents on the esplanade were increasing to an enormous degree.

**RUMOURS FROM HEAD QUARTERS.**—*The Agra Ukhbar*, of the 4th inst., contains as the latest intelligence connected with the expedition to Cabul, that the force for foreign service will proceed up the Indus, under Sir John Duple, to join the Bengal troops at Shikarpoor. The utmost harmony is said to exist between the Governor-General and Sir Henry Fane, but its continuance will long be depended upon, from the diversity of their tempers, the one being more as rather obstinate, the other a little hasty in his decisions, as well as his temper. The army, when assembled, will proceed in two columns through Kandahar and Candahar, but its final destination is unknown, and, as is supposed, will be upon the next despatches from home. The whole force however, regulars, are to be at Forozepore, on the Sutledj, by the 27th proximo, whence they will proceed to Lahore, to meet Runjeet Singh. After this meeting the Commander-in-Chief will review all the troops intended for the expedition into Afghanistan. The 13th Light Infantry are ordered both for escort and field duty.—*Bombay Gazette*, October 15th.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c

### Civil.

Sept. 6.—Mr. J. Pyne, acting 3d puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foudaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one month from 1st proximo, to visit the Mahabaleshwur hills.

— Mr. G. H. Pitt, act. senior assist. judge and session judge of Poona, for the det. stat. of Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months, to proceed to the Neilgherry hills, for the benefit of his health.

11. Mr. W. J. Turquand, assist. to the collector of Tanna, is permitted to visit the presidency, for 18 days, from 20th inst., for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Persian language.

— Mr. E. M. Stuart, assist. to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

12. Mr. R. C. Chambers, act. sub-col. of Broach, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

14. Mr. W. C. Bruce, res. charge of the offices of the col. of custom, land rev. and rep. general, on the 10th inst.

— Mr. G. Malcolm, first assist. to the col. in Candeish, is allowed an extension, till 30th inst., of leave of absence granted to him on the 24th July last.

15. Mr. H. Liddell, to be first assist. to Col. Kaira, v. Mr. J. Gordon, removed; and to continue to act as first assist. to prin. col. of Surat.

19. Mr. W. W. Bell, first assist. to the col. of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from 21st inst., under section, XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency.

— Mr. F. Sims assist. to the prin. col. of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month from 23rd inst., under sect. XIV. of the

absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

— Lieut. J. Estridge, of the 1st regt. of Bombay, to act as assist. to the Mint engineer, until further orders; this appointment will have effect from the 1st proximo.

20. Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th regt. of Bombay, in charge of Guzerat cooly police.

22. Mr. C. Sims, to act as res. charge of Dewanee, and Sudder foudaree adawlut.

— Mr. G. L. Farrant, to act as res. charge of and sess. judge at Tannah.

— Mr. A. Bettington, to act as res. charge of and sess. judge at Dharwar.

24. Mr. C. Sims, assumed the office as act. reg. of the sudder foudaree adawlut.

— Mr. W. E. Frere, ditto, a

26. Mr. N. Kirkland, act. col. of Bombay, is permitted to proceed, during his absence, to the districts, on deputation.

— Mr. J. Buchanan, assist. to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under sec. XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

— Mr. B. Doveton, civ. auditor, leave to the hills, on sick certificate.

27. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to Deccan another month, for better health.

Oct. 3.—Mr. W. J. Turquand, to be first assist. to Col. Kaira, v. Mr. J. Gordon, removed; and to continue to act as first assist. to prin. col. of Surat.

### Ecclesiastical

Sept. 14.—The hon. the Governor has been pleased to grant the Rev. John Bain of Kirkee, leave of absence for one month, to visit Singhur, on private affairs, from 25th Oct. next, the Rev. A. St. John to act for him during his absence.

Rev. R. Ward, A. M. junior pres. is allowed leave of absence on priv. the Mahabuleshwur hills, for one m. ng from 5th proximo.

### Military.

—Brev. Capt. Lucas, art., having special duty, on which he was en-Asseerghur, placed at disposal of in-chief.

nd Lieut. G. P. Sealy, art., to pro-attarah, and assume charge of de-of Golundauze, at that station.

—Lieut. G. K. Mann, posted to 1st rt.

nd Lieut. W. Massie, ditto, posted undauze bat. art.

Lieut. G. P. Sealy, do. to 2nd do. do. at S. Turnbull, do., to 2nd do. do.

nd Lieut. A. B. Kembball, ditto, to ditto.

R. Creed, do., to 2d Golundauze bat. at Turnbull to assume com. of det. lauze, at Malligaum.

j. W. Ogilvie, jud. adv. gen. of army, mp of Com.-in-Chief, at Poona.

a. E. H. S. Bowdich, to do duty with

pt. C. I. Westley, of inva. estab. to ret. bat. at Dapoolie.

ut. B. H. Crockett, ditto, ditto.

. H. Pottinger, removed from 23d, to rith 25th N. I., and directed to join.

ut. Col. J. Sutherland, (late prom.) 3rd L. C.

—Ensign H. Lancaster, to do duty N. I. at Ahmednuggur, at his own ved from 23rd N. I.

perm. Ens. H. E. Marriott, to do duty N. I.

pt. W. Brett, art., to proceed forth-take charge of company of European lgaum, v. Capt. Stanton, app. acting assist.

—Lieut. Col. James, dep. com. gen. to duty.

t. D. Davidson, to be dep. com. gen.

pt. G. J. Jameson, 1st assist. mil. aud. owed leave of absence for one month, l to the Mahableschwur hills, on sick

t. Stanton, received charge of the rdance account. from Capt. Coghlan, t inst.

pt. W. Jacob resumed charge of the r agency on the 1st inst., from Maj.

v. Capt. Farquharson received charge lmggur arsenal, on the 1st inst., v. Capt. Warden.

st. S. Parr, of the 23d reg. N. I., to . to the Marine bat. during the abs.

Warburton, on leave to the Neil-lla.

j. G. B. Brooks having been reported y, will rejoin his station and comd. without delay.

j. J. Morse, on being relieved by Brig. will return to Baroda, and resume . of the brigade at that station.

ut. Col. Bagnold, on being relieved

from the command of the Baroda brigade, agreeably with the above order, will be at the disposal of his Excellency the Com.-in-Chief.

— Capt. D. Davidson, assist. commis. gen. to continue in charge of the department at the presidency, without increase of rank, he not having served the prescribed period to entitle him to the appointment of dep. com. gen.

— Lieut. E. Whichelo, assist. commis. gen. to continue in charge of commis. depmt. Poona division of the army.

— Lieut. G. Pope, dep. assist. commis. gen. to continue in charge of the department in the northern div. of the army, without additional rank, he not having served the prescribed period to entitle him to promotion.

— Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th reg. N. I., is confirmed as sub-assist. commis. gen., from the date of Col. Frederick's departure to England.

— Lieut. W. B. Salmon, is confirmed as sub-assist. commis. gen. in charge of bazaars at Deesa, from ditto.

— Lieut. H. W. Preedy, to be assist. to the officer in charge of the bazaars at Poona.

Exchange of stations consequent on those orders will not take effect until after the monsoon.

15. Lieut. G. T. Pogson, of the 5th reg. N. I., is allowed a furlough for two years, to proceed to the Mauritius and Australia, for the benefit of his health.

18. Capt. Earle, 24th N. I., to be Persian interp. to field detachment at Karrack.

20. Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, chief engineers, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 5th proximo, to visit Khanda and Poona.

— Lieut. A. Hogg, 5th N. I., to take rank from 28th June, 1838, v. Heath promoted.

— Lieut. A. J. Alcock, ditto, to take rank from 7th July, 1838, v. Cruickshank, deceased.

— Lieut. Kilner is directed to resume his duties as executive engineer at Deesa, on Capt. J. S. Grant, assuming charge of the inspecting engineer's office, N. D. A.

22. The leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Capt. J. Worthy, of the 18th reg. N. I., under date 9th Jan. 1837, and extended on the 5th Aug. following, and 26th March last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of three months, on the same account.

— Lieut. A. J. Alcock, of the 5th regt, N. I. to act as adj. to the detach. of that reg. at Dhoolia, consisting of three complete companies, from the 1st inst.

24. Brev. Capt. W. Webb, dep. com. of ord. at Deesa, will, on being relieved by anartil. officer, nominated by the brigadier commanding at that station, proceed to the presidency to relieve Brev. Capt. J. Grant, as acting sen. dep. com. of ordnance, at the grand arsenal; the latter officer will then proceed to Deesa, agreeably with the govt. gen. order, of the 20th June last, No. 337.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Shirt, to be adj. v. Hobson, prom.

8. Lieut. F. Ayrton, leave to the Pres. to undergo an examination in the Mahratta language.

**Malabar.**

Sept. 18.—Lieut. Buckler a months' further ext. of leave, on acct. of health.

22. Capt. J. Pepper, is appointed to perform the duties of the pres. of the standing survey com., during the absence of Com. S. B. Haines, or until further orders.

24. By a resolution passed in the secret depart. under date 22d inst., Com. Haines was placed at the disposal of the political dept., for the purpose of being employed on a mission to Aden.

26. Mr. Mid. Grieve, to be act. Lt. of the Palinurus.

Oct. 2.—Mr. Mid. M. W. Lynch, to be Lt. v. Clendon dec.

— Mr. Mid. J. F. Jones, to be Lieut. v. Smith, invalided.

**Medical.**

May 18.—Surg. Purnell, to receive med. charge of left wing 17th N. I., on march of head-quarters of regt. from Surat.

June 10.—Assist.-surg. Collier, to aff. med. aid to left wing 13th N. I.

13 Assist.-surg. Davies, to resume med. charge of left W. 1st L. C. at Hursole,

18. Assist.-surg. J. F. Heddle, to be dep. assay. master.

19. Assist.-surg. C. Black, M. D. to aff. med. aid to 7th N. I., at Sholapore, as a temporary measure.

July 17.—Assist.-surg. J. Atkinson, to take med. charge of left wing, 13th N. I., as a temporary measure.

— Assist.-surg. Robt. Cullum, M.D., to do duty with Bombay Eur. regt.

— Assist.-surg. W. Neilson, M. D., to do duty with 2d bat. art.

Sept. 6.—Assist.-surg. J. M'Kenzie, now in waiting at the Pres. is placed at the disposal of the superintend. of the Indian Navy, vice assist.-surgeon, Carnegie.

— Assist.-surg. John Hallaran, (not arr.) to rank from 31st May, 1838.

— Assist.-surg. W. Parnell, do. do.

26. Assist.-surg. Owen, leave to the Deccan, on priv. aff. till 31st Oct.

— Assist.-surg. Barrington, to perform Mr. O's duties of Pres. vaccinator during his abs.

— Assist.-surg. J. Bouchier, leave to the Pres. from 1st Oct. on priv. affairs.

27. Mr. A Wright, adm. to service as an assist.-surg. from 7th inst.

— Mr. Assist.-surg. Hamilton, leave to the hills, for health, ext. another month.

Oct. 3.—Mr. Assist.-surg. Ferrar is app. to the med. charge of the Bhooj res., during the abs. in Sinde, of Mr. Assist.-surg. Deacon, in the room of Mr. Assist.-surg. Craymond, whose appointment has been cancelled.

**BIRTHS.**

July 9.—At Belgaum, the lady of John Doy, Esq., Engs. of a son.

20. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the lady of Maj. J. Jopp. Bombay Eng., of a son.

31. At Kirkee, the lady of Lieut. J. H. P. Warde, H. M 4th Lt. Drag., of a daughter.

Aug. 21.—At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Johnston, 10th regt., of a daughter.

28. At Poona, the lady of J. Randall, H. B. A. of a daughter.

29. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

Sept. 15.—At Mazaron, Mr. of a son.

16. At Surat, Mrs. W. M.

19. At Poona, Mrs. W. H.

**MARRIAGES.**

July. 24.—At Bombay, Mr. Eulalie, daughter of the late

Aug. 9.—At Bombay, Mr. to Miss C. Kneebone.

**DEATHS.**

May 22.—At Calicut, M. aged 30.

June 8.—At Kavel, Mr. F.

25. At Rutnagerry, Mrs. J.

**Ceylon.****BIRTH.**

June 16.—At Trincomalee, Firebrace, 58th reg. of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

June 4.—At Colombo, J. E. to Miss C. E. Roosmalecocoq.

— At Colombo, Thos. B. to Miss S. G. Roosmalecocoq.

**DEATHS.**

May 18.—At Matura, Surge aged 67.

June 19.—At Kandy, Mrs. aged 23.

26. At Colombo, Mrs. P. E.

Aug. 22.—At Colombo, C. Esq., paym.-gen. of the late C. service, aged 87.

**Moulmein.****BIRTH.**

May 30.—At Moulmein, the Crompton, Esq., act. paym. reg. of a son.

**MARRIAGE.**

June 16.—At Moulmein, to Miss Hannah Fox.

**Straits and****BIRTHS.**

June 19.—At Singapore, the ariah, Esq. of a daughter.

21. At Malacca, the lady of reg. M. N. I. of a daughter.

27. At Singapore, the lady Esq. of a daughter.

Aug. 8.—At Singapore, the Lackersteen, Esq., of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

June 28.—At Penang, Wills to Miss S. M. Kelly, of Calcut

*July 9.*—At Penang, Mr. Robert Light, to Miss Martha Alven.

## DEATHS.

*July 14.*—At Singapore, Esther, the wife of Mr. J. F. Bernard.

23. At Canton T. Adolphus de Souza, of Calcutta, aged 13.

*Lately.*—At Sea, on his passage between Amboyna and Ternate, Hector Mackenzie, Esq.

## New South Wales.

## APPOINTMENT.

*May 21.*—Mr. P. Jackson to be clerk to bench and registrar of court of requests at Wollongong.

## BIRTHS.

*May 8.*—At Jerry's Plains, the lady of Lieut. A. Lowe, R. N., of a son.

14. At Moreton Bay, the lady of J. S. Parker, Esq., of twins, a boy and girl.

16. The lady of F. Garling, Esq., of a son.

19. At Stroud, Port Stephens, Mrs. J. C. White, of a son.

21. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Nicholson, Harbour-master, of a son.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Smidmore, of a son.

26. At Sydney, the lady of C. F. Blanchard, Esq., of a son,

— At Teranna, near Maitland, the lady of H. J. Pilcher, Esq., of twin daughters.

— Mrs. J. Wood, of a daughter.

27. At Sydney, Mrs. J. Cosgrove, of a son.

28. At Mount Shamrock, Mrs. R. Blake, of a son.

29. At Maitland, Hunter's River, Mrs. Mein, of a daughter.

31. At Throsby Park, Mrs. Throsby, of a daughter.

*June 1.*—At Campbell Town, Mrs. Scarr, of a daughter.

4. At Sydney, the lady of P. Brodie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Malton, Hunter's River, Mrs. J. Watson, of a daughter.

5. Mrs. Z. T. Wilcox, of a daughter.

16. At Rolland Plains, Port Macquarie, the lady of Joseph Wilson, Esq., of a son.

28. The lady of Surgeon Russell, of a daughter.

*July 2.*—Mrs. G. Buckingham, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. G. Austin, of a son.

6. At Sydney, the lady of H. O'Brien, Esq., I. P., of a daughter, still-born.

9. Mrs. J. M. O'Brien, of a daughter.

11. At La Retraite, Mrs. Dalgairns, of a daughter.

*Aug. 7.*—At Wollongong, Mrs. John Mackie, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*May 8.*—At Campbell Town, Mr. Richard Cornelius, to Miss Ann Perkins.

19. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Rattray, of Goulburn, to Miss Ann Rainy.

21. At Sydney, Mr. W. J. Munce, to Mary Smith, daughter of the Rev. J. McKenny, Wesleyan Minister.

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*June 3.*—At Windsor, Mr. Paul Divlin, of Richmond, to Miss Ellen Donnelly.

12. At Parramatta, Mr. J. W. Curran, to Miss Jean Reid.

13. At Sydney, Mr. W. H. Roberts, to Miss Eliza Smithers.

20. At Campbell Town, Mr. T. W. Toby, to Jane, daughter of the late Thos. Rose, Esq.

21. At Port Macquarie, Arch. Primrose Cheyne, Esq., to Marianne, daugh. of Charles Blewett, Esq., of Prospect.

*July 5.*—At Sydney, Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., of Shoalhaven, to Mrs. Cliffe, of Sydney.

— At Sydney, Murdoch McKay, Esq., to Ann, daughter of John Stevenson, Esq., of Glenpachan, Argyleshire, Scotland.

11. At Sydney, W. W. Jenkins, Esq., of Illawarra, to Matilda Pitt, 4th daughter of James Wilshire, Esq., of Sydney.

— At Green Point, Brisbane Water. Willoughby Bean, Esq., to Harriett, second daugh. of the late Lt.-Col. Battley, of the 60th Rifles.

21. At Windsor, Mr. W. J. Johnson, to Miss Eliza Harris Thompson, of Clydesdale.

31. At East Bourne, St. Paul's Plains, F. M. Innes, Esq., to Miss S. E. Grey.

*Aug. 8.*—At Sydney, Mr. S. B. Dight, of Richmond, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. Hawes, of Windsor.

## DEATHS.

*May 9.*—At Sydney, Mr. John Humphreys, timber merchant, (killed by a fall from his gig.)

14. At Gundaroo, Peter Dyce, Esq.

*June 20.*—At Parramatta, Mr. T. Barber, aged 80.

22. At Sydney, Mr. R. Hanson, aged 58.

*July 5.*—At Sydney, Mr. T. Weston, aged 20.

19. At Patrick's Plains, Master George F. Glennie, aged 7 months.

20. At Sydney, Mr. J. Clarke, aged 57.

22. At Sydney, Isabella, lady of H. O'Brien, Esq., I. P., and eldest daughter of Capt. G. Macdonald, late of H. M.'s 17th regt.

*Aug. 1.*—At Carrington, James Ross, Esq., L. L. D., Proprietor and Editor of the Courier.

8. At Sydney, Miss E. M. Hill, aged 24.

14. At Sydney, Mr. W. Imeson, aged 39.

*Lately.*—At Sydney, Mr. William Hodges.

— J. B. L. D. D'Arietta, Esq., of Merton Park.

— At Sydney, Mr. C. Nye, late a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

## APPOINTMENTS.

*May* .—Mr. John Burnett to be clerk of the peace for the district of Norfolk.

*June 22.*—James Smith, Esq., to be assist. police mag. and coroner for district of south port.

## BIRTHS.

*March 31.*—At Launceston, Mrs. Fossy, of a son.

*April 4.*—At Launceston, the lady of Thos. Williams, Esq., of a son.

12. At Launceston, Mrs. Welsh, of a son.

May 13.—At Launceston, Mrs. Pugh, of a daughter.

19. At Rosemount Cottage, Mrs. William Clark, of a son.

June 13.—At Launceston, Mrs. Jas. Henty, of a daughter.

18. Mrs. Archibald McIntire, Falmouth, of a daughter.

30. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Joseph Leste, of a daughter.

July 22.—At Newlands, Mrs. McLachlan, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

March 13.—At Launceston, Mr. Adolphus Frederick Rooke, to Susan, daughter of John Archer, Esq., of Killafaddy.

— At Launceston, Mr. James Winter, to Marianne, 2d daugh. of John Archer, Esq.

May 14.—At Hobart Town, W. F. Mortyn, Esq., to Isabella Wemyss, daugh. of the late Peter Graham, Esq.

15. At Hobart Town, Mr. John Jackson, of the firm of Jackson and Addison, to Catherine, relict of the late Mr. Charles Walker.

17. At Launceston, Lieut. John Walker, R. N., to Theresa, daughter of W. S. Chauncey, Esq., of London.

June 20.—The Rev. William Gerrard, chaplain of New Norfolk, to Miss Dean.

July 21.—At Hobart Town, Alfred Stephen, Esq., to Miss Eleanor Bedford.

Lately.—At Clarence Plains, Miss Susanna Lucas, daughter of Mr. Thos. Lucas of Campbell Town, to Mr. W. Nichols.

— At New Town, R. Macmichael, Esq., to Miss Gatehouse, daugh. of the late W. Gatehouse, Esq., of Prosser's plains.

#### DEATHS.

May 18.—Near Ellinthorpe Hall, Mr. Chas. Bostock : he was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

July 19.—At Hobart Town, Jane Tennant, daughter of S. R. Dawson, Esq., I. P., Claremont.

Lately.—At Launceston, Mr. Jas. Lowry Jackson, aged 36.

— At Hobart Town, Lieut. Cecil Paget, 51st Inf., second son of Sir Arthur Paget, aged 19.

### Mauritius.

#### MARRIAGE.

Aug. 7.—At the Mauritius, Wm. Danford, Esq., to Martha Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Thos. Brownrigg, of Dublin,

and niece to Gen. Sir R. Bro G. C. B.

#### DEATH.

Lately.—Major Delhoste, H.

### Cape of Good

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 9.—Col. Hare was this office as Lieut.-Gov., v. Capt. who has proceeded on leave to

21. Mr. C. S. Roger authorized as a land surveyor, and to act as of Government.

#### BIRTH.

Aug. 25.—Mrs. J. C. De We

#### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 6.—At Graham's Town, Caldecott, to Martha, daughter Esq., of Ireland.

11. At Cape Town, Capt. F. brig *Reform*, to Miss Grace He

15. At Cape Town, Dr. Lu Miss Mary Bain.

29. At Graham's Town, Ca lean, 27th regt., to C. G. Louis Major O'Reilly, of Graham's T

Sept. 3.—At Cape Town, M ner, to Miss M. Ingoldsby.

10. Mr. Wm. Goodwin, to M

17. At Cape Town, J. J. C to J. D. Jansen.

#### DEATHS.

May 4.—At Graaf-Reinet, Esq., eldest son of his Excel. Gen. R. D. Baron Tindal.

Aug. 11.—Capt. C. Richards Alice.

21. At Graham's Town, Mr W. R. Thompson, Esq., aged 4

25. At Cape Town, Mrs. M. widow of the late Rev. J. A. K

Sept. 10.—Mr. William Gun

15. Mr. Edward Croom, age

19. In Simon's Town, Andri aged 48.

30. Mr. George Thos. Barke

Oct. 2.—Christopher Robt., s Tonkin.

Lately.—Mr. P. McRosty, cl for the Graham's Town Distric

## MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 31.—Flora, from Rangoon. Sept. 1.—Jessy, from Pen bassador, from Mauritius and Pondicherry; Wm. Money, from London. 4.—Mauritius; Frasquita, from Bourbon; Lancier, from Mauritius; Charles D Moulmein; Cecilia, from Rangoon. 6.—Tom Thumb, from Penang. 10.—Madras; Abeille, from Bourbon; Elvira, from Liverpool; Thetis from



Grecian, from Madras. 11.—Syed Khan, from China and Singapore. 12.—Colombo, from Madras; Salacia, from Mauritius. 13.—Emile, from Bourbon and Pondicherry. 14.—Asia, from Madras; Sunda, from Liverpool; Ida, from Newcastle and Cape of Good Hope. 15.—Isabella Cooper, from Greenock; Adams, from Madras; Blakeley, from Liverpool; Mellakel Baber, from Red Sea. 16.—Brighton, from Madras. 17.—Margaret, from Rangoon. 18.—Petite Suzanne, from Bourbon; Norfolk, from Mauritius; Shaw in Shaw, from Mocha and Alleppie; John Hepburn, from Moulmein and Rangoon. 24.—Sarah, from Rangoon; Samuel Horrocks, from Singapore and Penang; Cuba, from Madras; Emma, from Marseilles; Mahbar, from Bombay. 30. Donna Carmelita, from Mauritius and Ceylon; Emma, from Mauritius; Indian Oak, from Mauritius and Madras; Atlas, from Bourbon; Meg Merrilies, from Madras. Oct. 1.—Adolphe and Kite, from Mauritius. 2.—Trident, from Madras; Eole, from Batavia. 3.—Puttel Barry, from Mocha and Alleppie. 5. Jeune Laure and Hooghly, from Bourbon; Eulalie, from Mauritius; Snipe, from Moulmein; Pondicherry, from Madras. 7.—Collingwood, from Liverpool. 9.—England, from Newcastle. 10.—Brigand, from Vizagapatam. 17.—Seringapatam, from Madras and London; Sylph, from China and Singapore. 18.—Adelaide, from Madeira and London; Governor Doherty and Guyne, from Moulmein; Elizabeth, from Rangoon; Suffren, from Bourbon.

DEPARTURES—Aug. 31.—Theresa, for Rangoon. Sept. 2.—Recovery, for London; William Lee, for Hull; Lysander, for Liverpool; Gaillardon, for Madras, Hobart Town, and New South Wales; Janet, for Mauritius. 3.—Vigilant, for Mauritius; Cassiopeia, for Mauritius; Ludlow, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; Upton Castle, for London; Suffren, for Bourbon; Sir William Wallace, for Penang; Krishna, for Khyouk Phyo. 4.—William Lockerby, for Mauritius. 6.—Addingham, for Cape. 8.—Kellie Castle, for China. 9.—Etoile, for Bourbon. 10.—Cowasjee Family, for Singapore. 11.—Junna, for Liverpool; Water Witch, for Singapore. 15.—Therese, for Havre. 16.—La Brave Lamarcie, for Bourbon; Francis Smith, for Singapore and China; Ripley, for Liverpool; Amphitrite, for Havre; Bon Henri, for Bourbon. 17.—Stirling, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; Richard, for Bristol; 18.—Gilbert Munro, for Mauritius. 19.—Dauntless, for London; John Fleming, for Masulipatam, Madras and London. 21.—John Woodhall, for Mauritius; Phoenix, for Marseilles; Edward, for Mauritius. 28.—Lady Cornwall, for Demerara; Chelydra, for Penang and Singapore; Christopher Rawson, for Mauritius; Flora, for Rangoon; Bombay, for China. Oct. 3.—Hermenia, for Batavia. 4.—Bencoolen, for Straits and China. 5.—Lady Raffles, for London; Sir A. Campbell, for Bombay; Tom Thumb, for Moulmein; Richard, for Bristol; Favorite, for Cape and London; Ellen, for Liverpool; Emma Eugenia, for Penang and Singapore; Jessy, for Penang. 12.—Lancier, for Mauritius. 15.—Queen Mab, for Liverpool; Abeille, for Bourbon. 17.—Ayrshire, for Bombay.

### Madras.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 31.—Brighton, from Boston and Cape of Good Hope. Sept. 4.—Adams, from Cape of Good Hope. 7.—Eamont, from Calcutta. 13.—Trident, from Bordeaux. 14.—Annund Chudder, from Calcutta; Pondicherry, from Bordeaux. 17.—John William Dare, from Mauritius. 18.—Indian Oak, Cuba, and Meg Merrilies, from Mauritius. 19.—Kite, from Mauritius. 22.—Seringapatam, from London. 25.—Gaillardon, from Calcutta. 26.—Jane, from Ganjam and Vizagapatam. 28.—Plantagenet, from London. Oct. 5.—Phoenix, from Calcutta; Clarissa, from Mauritius. 6.—Isadore, from Masulipatam. 13.—Mountstuart Elphinstone, from London; John Fleming, from Calcutta and Masulipatam. 17.—Catherine, from London.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 2.—Reliance, for China. 3.—Lord Elphinstone, for Mauritius. 4.—Cashmere Merchant, for Cuddalore and Mauritius. 9.—Samuel Brown, for Pondicherry; Strath Eden, for Cape and London. 11.—Eamont, for Colombo and Bombay. 12.—Orwell, for Singapore and China. 19.—Indian Oak, for Calcutta. 22.—Meg Merrilies and Kite, for Calcutta; Brigand, for Northern Ports. 23.—Pondicherry, for Calcutta; Jeune Nelly, for Bordeaux. 25.—Olinda, for Bordeaux. Oct. 6.—Minerva, for Cape and London; Hindostan, for Singapore and China. 16.—John Fleming, for Cape and London. 17.—Clarissa, for Moulmein.

### Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 13.—Bombay Castle from China. 14.—Capt. Cook from Penang. 15.—Lady East from Liverpool. 16.—Sir Charles Malcolm from Canton. 19.—Ruby from Colombo. 20.—Charlotte from Liverpool. 22.—John Whelan from Mocha. 29.—Memnon from Llanelly. Oct. 1.—Semiramis and Palinurus from Cutch and Mandavie. 9.—Aurora from London. 10.—Emily from Bushire and Muscat. 11.—John Adam from Muscat. 13.—Cherokee from Zanzibar; Swallow from London. 14.—Louisiana from Bordeaux. 5.—Linton from Liverpool and Madeira. 17.—George Canning from London. 18.—Sir Edward Paget from ditto. 19.—Hannah from China and Java. 20.—Hannah from Calcutta; Berenice S.) from Mocha and Aden. 21.—Pieno from Cochin and Calicut. 22.—Semiramis (S.) from Vingorla; Taptee from ditto. 23.—Hamida from Colombo. 24.—John Adam from Sea. 26.—Euphrates from Mocha and Maculla. 31.—Good Success from China and Anjer.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Sept.* 12.—Jupiter and Brighton for Liverpool. 15.—Fanny for Malay Coast. 17.—Somersetshire for London. 13.—Coote for Aden. 18.—Ganges for Mauritius. 19.—Waverly for Salem; Swallow for Madras and Calcutta. 22.—Tamerlane for Liverpool; Semiramis and Palinurus for Cutch; Ernaad for Karrack; Fortfield for Bushire. 25.—Constance for Vingoria and Malabar Coast. 26.—Mahe for Persian Gulph. 27.—Herculean for Calcutta. 30.—Ino for Colombo and Calcutta; Bombay Castle and Malabar for China. *Oct.* 2.—Donna Pascoa for China. 3.—Belhaven for Calcutta. 6.—Childe Harold for London; Atalanta for Suez. 7.—Strabane for Calcutta. 16.—Semiramis (S.) and Taptee for Vingoria. 19.—Capt. Cook for Coast and Ceylon. 21.—John Adam for Calcutta. 29.—Prevoyante (Fr.) for Sea. 23.—Nerbuddah for Surat. 24.—Palinurus for Mandavie. 25.—Memnon for Allepie and Liverpool. 26.—Semiramis and Taptee for Vingoria.

### Ceylon.

**ARRIVALS.**—*Aug.* 26.—H. M.'s S. Rattlesnake from Madras and Pondicherry. *Sept.* 3.—H. M.'s S. Wolf from Penang and Madras, and H. M.'s S. Cruiser from Cape. 14.—Agnes from London and Cape; Triton at Colombo from Bordeaux.

### Penang.

**ARRIVALS.**—*June* 10.—Gov. Doherty, from London and Algoa Bay. *Aug.* 10.—Bolton, from Calcutta. 11. H. M. S. Victor, from Madras, to relieve H. M. S. Wolfe. Prev. to *Aug.* 25. Hortensia, from London.

**DEPARTURES.**—*July* 25. Gov. Doherty, for Pedir Coast, and Jane for Singapore.

### Singapore.

**ARRIVALS.**—*July* 20.—Futtay Salaam, from Bombay. 21.—Rob Roy, from China. 24.—Mangles, from Bombay. 25.—Moulmein from Calcutta. 27.—London, from Bombay; Bengal Packet, from Calcutta. 28.—Attaran, from Calcutta. *Aug.* 8.—Ann Gray, from ditto. 8.—Jane Blain, from Madras. 13.—Forth, from Calcutta. 20.—Vansittart, from Bombay; Bencoolen, from Liverpool; Hopkinson, from Bombay. *Aug.* 24.—Inglis, from Bombay.

**DEPARTURES.**—*July* 20.—Mary Frazer and Cornwallis, for China. 23.—Futtay Salaam, for China; Rob Roy for Calcutta. 26.—Mangles, for China. 27.—Moulmein, for ditto. 28.—London, for ditto. 29.—Attaran, for do.; Emma, for Mauritius. 30.—Hero, for Siam. *Aug.* 1.—Bengal Packet, for China. 7.—H. M. S. L'Artemise for China. 9.—Ann Gray; for ditto. 11.—Jane Blain, for China. 13.—Hopkinson and Layton, for China; Forth, for China. 18.—Ranger for London. 31.—Glasgow for London.

### Baba and Batavia.

**ARRIVALS.**—*Aug.* 2.—Superior, from Liverpool; Elizabeth Walker, from ditto. 3.—Fergusson, from New South Wales. 5.—Jean, from London. 6.—Diamond, from New South Wales and Samarang. 28.—Ceylon from Liverpool; Stag, from ditto; Margaretha from London; Renown from New South Wales; Maria, from ditto.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Aug.* 29.—Tartar for Penang. *Sept.* 6.—Elizabeth Walker, for Singapore, and Superior for Demerara.

### China.

**ARRIVALS.**—*July* 7.—Tyrer, from Liverpool. 12. H. M. S. Wellesley, from Madras and Singapore. 17.—Lady Grant, from Bombay and Singapore. 22.—Falcon, from London and Batavia. *Previous to Aug.* 11.—Cornwallis, Futtay Salaam, and Mangles, from Bombay and Singapore; William Jardine, from Batavia; Melrose, from London; Moulmein and Snarley Yow, from Calcutta.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Previous to Aug.* 11.—Tickler, for London; Phillippene, for New York; Levant, for Manilla and New York. *Laid on for England.*—Parkfield, Tyrer, Anna Robertson, Selma, Mary Ann, Hero.

### New South Wales.

#### Sydney.

**ARRIVALS.**—*June* 20.—Rapid, from London. 24.—Eden, from London. *July* 1.—Henry Porcher, from London. 9.—Marian Watson, from Hobart Town; Mic Mac and Nereus, from Sperm Fishery. 10.—H. M.'s S. Teneriffe, from Plymouth, Teneriffe, Rio Janeiro, and Cape. 13.—H. M.'s S. Britomart, from London, Rio, and Cape. 11.—Richmond, from

**Sperm Fishery.** 12.—City of London, from Leith and Belfast. 13.—Janet, from Scotland; Magnet, from New Zealand. 19.—Mary, from South Sea Fishery. 22.—Bengal Merchant, from London; Magistrate, from Cork and Cape. 24.—Elizabeth, from Batavia; H. M.'s S. Beagle, from Hobart Town; Black Joke, from Launceston. 25.—Lady Hayes, from China. 26.—Henry Wellesley, from Java. Aug. 3.—Florentia, from Plymouth. 7.—Ulita, from Society Islands. Arethusa, from Calcutta. Westminster, from Batavia. Juno, from S. Sea Fishery; Martha, from New Zealand; William, from Timor. 9.—Lord Lyndock, from London. 11.—Trusty, from S. Australia. 12.—Lady Kennaway, from Leith. 13.—Marian Watson, from Hobart Town. 16.—Jess, from Whaling, and Minerva from New Zealand.

**DEPARTURES—**July 8.—Lucy Ann and Woodlark, for Whale Fishery. 12.—Alert, for Valparaiso; Aberdeenshire, for Sourabaya. 15.—Maria, for Batavia; Henry, for Mauritius. 17.—John Pirie, for South Australia; Jane, for Batavia; Diana, for Whaling. Aug. 6.—Black Joke, for Launceston, and Ann Gales, for Bombay. 13.—Strathisla and John, for Calcutta; Amelia Thompson, for Sourabaya. 15.—Symmetry, for London, and Hannah for New Zealand. 16.—Tybee, for Salem. 19.—Kinnear, for London.

### Hobart Town.

**ARRIVALS—**July 9.—H. M.'s S. Beagle, from Swan River. 10.—Marinus, from Penang and Singapore; Wave, from London. 13.—Brougham, from Spencer's Gulf. 17.—Kilmaurs, from Mauritius. 20.—Lord Goderich, from South Australia. 22.—Camilla, from Portland Bay; Skerne, from Cape; Wilmot, from London. 27.—Marian Watson, from N. S. Wales; Abercrombie, from Port Jackson; Abeona, from Launceston. 30.—Amity, from Portland Bay. Aug.—Fanny, from London.

**DEPARTURES.** Aug.—Eudora, for Port Phillip and Bengal; Merope, for S. Australia.

### Launceston.

**ARRIVALS.** July 4.—Industry, from S. Australia. 6.—Abeona, from ditto. 19.—Henry, from London. 19.—Lady Enund, from S. Australia. Aug. 6.—Bolina, from London.

**DEPARTURES.** June 29.—Britannia, for New Zealand. July 2.—Eagle, for S. Australia.

### South Australia.

**ARRIVED—**Prev. to July 25.—Duke of Roxburgh, from London.

### Mauritius.

**ARRIVALS—**Aug. 1.—Charlotte from Canton; Robert Surcouf from Nantes. 3.—Jason from Marseilles; Bourbonnais from Nantes. 4.—Pondicherry from Bordeaux; Indian Oak from Calcutta. 6.—Clements from Amsterdam. 20.—Perseverance from Australia. 24.—Mary Mallaby from Calcutta. 29.—Comte des Chargelles from Nantes. 30.—Alexander from Nantes; Wanderer from London; Globe from Marseilles; Victoria from Calcutta; Seymour from Calcutta. 31.—Watkins from Singapore. Sept. 1.—Achilles from Point de Galle; Wm. Barras from Bordeaux; Aimwell from London. 2.—Wm. Pitt from Marseilles; Falcon from Calcutta. 3.—Louisa Monro from London. 18.—Princess Victoria from Calcutta.

**DEPARTURES—**July 31.—Constance for Muscat. Aug. 1.—Donna Pascoa for Bombay. 3.—Charlotte for New York. 18.—Hind for New South Wales; Palladium for Whaling; Enmore for Calcutta. 19.—Clarinda for Swan River. 21.—John William Dare for Coringa. 22.—Union and Antoinette for Pondicherry. 24.—Salus for Rio Janeiro. 25.—Tamar for Swan River. 28.—Joshua Carroll for Swan River. 30.—Malabar for Calcutta; Jeune Laure for Calcutta. 31.—Kite for Madras.

### Cape of Good Hope.

**ARRIVALS—**Sept. 19.—David from Rio Janeiro; Maitland from London. 20.—Richmond from London. 21.—Hamilton Ross from London; Mauritian from Liverpool. 25.—Perthshire from Llanelly. 26.—St. George from Clyde. 27.—King William from Bombay; Yeoman from Boston. 28.—Gazelle from Liverpool. 29.—H. M.'s S. Leveret from Mauritius; Waterloo from Calcutta. Oct. 1.—Madras from London; Hebe from Llanelly; Laura from Liverpool. —Britomart, from London; Ann, from London.

**DEPARTURES.** Sept. 19.—Munster Lass for St. Helena. 20.—Argyll for Bombay; Herald for Ceylon. 23.—Maitland for New South Wales. 28.—True Briton for Madras.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

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**FAMINE IN INDIA.**—A Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House, on the 19th December, on which occasion Mr. Montgomery Martin moved for copies of the following documents:—

“ 1. A return of the gross land-tax levied in each district under the government of the East India Company, since the establishment of British authority therein, specifying the charges of collection and the net amount of revenue realized, and separating the districts in which the land-tax has been fixed in perpetuity from those districts in which it has been permanent.

2. “ A return of the gross revenue derived from sea-customs, from transit and town duties, salt, opium, spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs, licences, tax on professions, pilgrim tax, post-office, and from every other principal source of revenue in each district, as stated in return No. 1. or for each Presidency, when the foregoing is not practicable; but distinguishing the permanently assessed from the non-permanently assessed territories, and, as far as practicable, classifying each item of revenue since the commencement of its collection by the East India Company.

3. “ A copy of the minutes on the permanent land-tax which have been laid before the Court of Directors, by N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., H. St. George Tucker, Esq., and by any other director, who has placed his sentiments on this subject on the record of the court.

4. “ Copies of all the regulations which have been issued by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, relative to the resumption or taxing of the rent-free lands in India, and the correspondence of the Court of Directors on the subject.”

After considerable discussion and several speeches, for which we have not room in our present No. the motion was negatived. As the settlement of the land tax is the base of all Indian prosperity, and as the absurd claim which the East India Company have not only set up, but acted on, relative to their being invested with the proprietorship of the soil of all India, is one of the most daring usurpations that any public body or individual Despot ever put forth; we deem the subject of too great, too vital importance to give any abstract or meagre report of the extraordinary proceedings which took place at the India House, on the 19th. We are aware that the moral and Christian portion of the community are looking towards India with great anxiety, and have honoured our Journal by deeming it a staunch friend to our Hindoo fellow subjects. They shall not be disappointed in us;—in our ensuing No. we shall devote a considerable space to this momentous topic.

**GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**—At a Court of Directors held at the East India House, on Wednesday, 5th December, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. Sir James was sworn in at the India House, on the 19th, and afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern; the magnificent banquet then given was also honoured by the presence of Her Majesty's Ministers, and other influential personages.

**VACANCY IN THE DIRECTORSHIP.**—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, on the 12th December, when Martin T. Smith, Esq. was declared duly elected a Director of the E. I. Company, in room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart. who had disqualified.

**MASTER ATTENDANT OF MADRAS.**—We are happy to state that Capt. Christopher Biden has been presented with this important appointment.

**VACANT JUDGESHIP AT BOMBAY.**—We have not yet heard who is to succeed Sir Herbert Compton, whose resignation it is positively said has been sent home.

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## HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

63rd Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny, to be Adjt., v. Jones, retired. Nov. 30.

87th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. Richd. Serrell O'Brien, to be Adjt., v. Middlemore, who resigns adjutancy only. Nov. 30.

Royal African Col. Corps, Ensign W. Snowe, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Macpherson, dec. Geo. Leslie Wood, Gent., to be Ens. without purchase, v. Snowe. Nov. 30.

3rd Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. D. Stewart, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Carnac, dec. Ens. P. Browne, to be Lieut., v. Stewart. W. Geo. Meacham, Gent., to be Ens. without purchase, v. Browne. Dec. 7.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), Ensign D. M. Munro Bethune, to be Lieut. without purch., v. Cooke, dec. Archibald Bluntish, Gent., to be Ens., v. Bethune. Dec. 7.

18th Foot (*Ceylon*), Gent. Cadets, Henry Felix Vavasour, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, v. Hare, prom. in 7th Foot. Dec. 7.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Ensign John Nichols, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Lillie, prom. in 7th Foot. Dec. 7.

*Ceylon Rifle Regiment*, Ensign John Robert Graham Pattison, from 97th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., v. Dorchill, who exchanges. Dec. 7.

4th Dragoons (*Bombay*) John Bryne, Gent., to be Veterinary Surg., v. Green, dec. Dec. 14.

2nd Foot (*Bombay*), Lieut. H. D. Keith, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Jackson, dec. Ensign K. A. Yonge, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Keith. Ens., Godfrey Piercy, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Dalway, dec. Ens., Thos. Winter, E. Holdsworth, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Piercy, whose prom. by purchase has not taken place. Ens. R. Stephenson, from 98th Foot, to be Ens., v. Young. Colour Serg. H. Cox, to be Ens., v. Holdsworth. Dec. 14.

4th Foot (*Madras*) Lieut. John Hilton, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Delisle, who retires. Ensign Jas. Alex. Madigan, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Hilton. John L. McAndrew, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v. Madigan. Dec. 14.

13th Foot (*Bengal*) Ens. the Hon. Emilius J. W. Forester, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Wade, app. Adjutant. Dec. 14.

18th Foot (*Ceylon*) Capt. I. I. Sargent from 58th Foot, to be Capt., v. Boddam, who exchanges. Dec. 14.

44th Foot (*Bengal*) Jas. Mouat, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Ferguson, app. to the Staff. Dec. 14.

57th Foot (*Madras*) Ensign E. A. T. Lynch, to be Lieut. without purchase. v. Shadforth, dec. Ensign H. Clare Cardew, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Lynch, whose prom. by purchase has not taken place. Dec. 14.

58th Foot, (*Ceylon*) Lieut. John Blaquiere Mann, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Wynn, dec. Capt. Alexander Boddam, from 18th Foot, to be Capt. v. Sargent, who exchanges. Ensign Chas. Dresing, to be Lieut., v. Mann. Dec. 14.

62d Foot (*Madras*) Lieut. Thomas Donaldson Price, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Gray, dec. Ensign Arthur Maynard Herbert, to be Lieut., v. Price. Gent. Cadet, George E. Hillier, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, v. Herbert. Dec. 14.

*Ceylon, Rifle Regiment*, 2nd Lieut. Nicholas Fenwick, to be 1st Lieut. without purchase, v. Heyliger, dec. Dec. 14.

3d Foot, (*Bengal*) Ensign Octavius H. St. George Anson, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. White, prom. Alexander Hamilton Robson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v. Anson. Dec. 25.

6th Foot, (*Bombay*) Ensign Richard Sweet Cole, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. White, prom. John Rees Croker, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v. Cole. Dec. 25.

17th Foot (*Bombay*) Lieut. Geo. Elder Darley, from 45th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Stowell, who exchanges. Dec. 25.

50th Foot (*N. S. Wales*) Ensign John Wakefield Hope, from 90th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Rathbone, who exchanges. Dec. 25.

57th Foot (*Madras*) David Edward Armstrong, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, v. Cardew, prom. Dec. 25.

95th Foot (*Ceylon*) Lieut. James Campbell, from 46th Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, v. William Charles Fisher, who retires. Dec. 25.

*Brevet, Gentlemen Cadets*, Henry Yule and Archibald John Maddy Boileau, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, to have temporary rank of Ensigns, during the period of their being employed, under command of Col. Pasley, R. Engs. at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining. Dec. 25.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.—Nov. 29. H. M.'s S. Rattlesnake, Hobson, Madras, 21st Aug. 30. Alexander, McLachlan, China, 28th June. Blenheim, Java, 6th July. Narwhall, South Seas. Bonanza, Ponsonby, China,

30th June. Dec. 1. Vanguard, Stewart, China, 14th July. Superb, Be South Wales, 26th July. Rainbow, Varly, Mauritius, 10th Aug. H. Buffalo, Wood, New Zealand, 16th June. 3. Bussorah Merchant, Bengal, 11th July. Glasgow, Hamilton, Siam, 22nd June. Petrel, Tur bay, 6th Aug. Elizabeth, Highat, China, 27th June. Amelia, Muller, 4. John Deniston, Barker, Bombay, 10th Aug. Achilles, Duncan, Ce Aug. Anna Maria, Edwards, China, 12th July. 8. Clutha, Richards, 23rd July. Ann Lockerby, Bengal, 17th July. 11. King William, Bom July. 12. Ariadne, McLeod, Bengal, 8th Aug. 18. Chieftain, Tarbert, 23rd July. 19. Neptune, Ferris, Bengal, 20th July. Irt, Ludlow, Be Aug. Red Rover, Patterson, China, 27th July. Lysander, Currie, Be Sept. Esther, Pickering, Bengal, 18th Aug. 22. Kinnear, Mallard, Syd Aug. Tamerlane, McKenzie, Calcutta, 17th Aug. Abberton, Shuttlewort 7th Aug. Earl of Balcarras, Vaux, China, 5th Aug. Waterloo, Cow, Be June. 24. Forth, Baxter, Bengal, 17th July. Courier, Smith, Bengal Lord Saumarez, Simon, Algoa Bay, 1st Oct. General Chasse, Harkena 4th Sept. Potomac, White, Batavia, 9th Sept. 26. Ferguson, Robertson 11th Sept. Dorothy Gales, Moore, Bengal, 26th July. City of London Cape, 7th Oct. 27. Stratheden, Cheape, Madras, 9th Sept.

DEPARTURES FOR EASTERN PORTS.—Nov. 22. Welcome, Greenock Good Hope. 24. Gentoo, Greenock, Bengal. Tweed, Gravesend, Cape Hope. 27. Caroline, Holyhead, Van Diemen's Land, and N. S. Wales. William, Falmouth, Bengal. Dec. 2. Wm. Mitchell, Leith, Van Diem and N. S. Wales. 3. Lady Paget, Portsmouth, Batavia. 5. Elephant Cape of Good Hope. Planter, Deal, South Australia. Psyche, Deal, P Singapore. Tobago, Deal, St. Helena. Vectis, Deal, Cape of Good Ho and Mary, Deal, N. S. Wales. 6. John Dugdale, Liverpool, Singapore an Competent and Cestrian, Liverpool, Bombay. Golden Fleece, Liverpoc Syria, Liverpool, Bombay. 7. Susan, Plymouth, N. S. Wales. Lord Deal, Madras, Calcutta and China. 8. Mary and Jane, Deal, Cape of G Euphrates, Portsmouth, Cape of Good Hope and Bombay. Aliquis, C Wales. Isabella, Deal, Batavia. Thos. Worthington, Torbay, Bombay. Deal, Mauritius. 9. Wm. Wise, Plymouth, Launceston. 11. Bucking Portsmouth, South Australia. Montreal, Plymouth, Swan River. Engla elly, Bombay. 12. Argyle, Plymouth, N. S. Wales. Asia, Torbay, Cape Hope. 13. London, Deal, Hobart Town. Wilson and William Turner, Bengal. Eliza Kincaid, Liverpool, Batavia, Singapore and Manila. 14. Connall, Greenock, Bengal. 15. Rhoda, Deal, Launceston. 16. Maria, Deal, Bombay. Severn, Portsmouth, Madras and Bengal. 17. Caroli pool, Van Diemen's Land and N. S. Wales. 18. Triumph, Portsmouth, Bombay. Brilliant, Deal, N. S. Wales. Elizabeth Moore, Liverpool, men's Land and N. S. Wales. John Horton, Liverpool, China. Mary, Batavia and Manila. Monarch, Greenock, Bombay. 21. Galatea, De Bay. Triumph, Plymouth, Cape and Bombay. Rosalind, Deal, Beng lenger, Liverpool, Cape and South Australia. 25. Mary Ann, Deal, Hob Lucretia, Deal, N. S. Wales.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The following vessels have been spoken with on their outward bound all well:—Brothers, to *Swan River*. Ranger, Delhi, to *Cape*. Iris, Ma (S.) to *Mauritius*. Catherine to *Madras*. Louisa Campbell, to *La Abbotsford*, Higginson, Malabar, Walmer Castle, to *Bombay*. Eleanor to *Algoa Bay*. Elphinstone, Calcutta, Hashemy, Frances Charlotte, to *Wales*. Caroline, Gilmore, James, Louisa, to *Hobart Town*. Indus *Diemen's Land*. Warrior, to *Ceylon*. Tigris, to *Canton*. Otterspool, N *Batavia*. Bardaster, to *South Australia*. Windsor, to *Madras and Bloreng*, John Bagshaw, Marion, Thomas Grenville, Moira, Madag *Calcutta*.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

*Emma, Hudson*, from Calcutta to London, lying at Trincomalee, th custody for mutiny. The trial of the men it is expected will not commen early part of October.—(See *Ceylon Postscript*.)



*Lady Clifford, Grainger* from Bengal, off Cork, leaky in her upper works. 25th November.

*Blenheim, Spencer*, from Java, at Plymouth, leaky with loss of sails.

The Barque *Alexander, McLachlan*, from China, arrived in the Downs, had struck on a coral bank in lat. 2. 21. N. and long. 117. 52 E. remained on during 24 hours, and threw overboard 898 chests, 88 half ditto, 105 quarter ditto, and 43 one-eighth ditto, Tea.

*Elizabeth, Highat*, on 2d July, after passing the Bashee Islands, encountered a violent Typhoon, and lay 6 hours with the lower yards in water, lost sails, spars, &c., and every thing moveable off the deck, sprung a leak, and obliged to pump all the passage. August 6. Anchored at Copang, careened and caulked all the butts without being able to stop the leak, which is low down the fore part.

The *Comala, Dugald McNeill*, Singapore to Liverpool, wrecked near Dungarvon, 29th Nov., has gone to pieces; 700 bags of Coffee saved in a very damaged state, and some Tin.

*Regulus, Crews*, London to New South Wales, put back to Plymouth, Dec. 3, with loss of sails, boats, &c., having been struck by lightning; has been surveyed, cargo not damaged, and would sail beginning of January.

*Fama, Purves*, from Liverpool to Batavia, put back to Cork with fore-mast sprung, and bulwarks washed away. Dec. 3.

*Eliza Jane, Walker*, Mauritius to Calcutta, was totally lost on the 13th July, having struck on a sunken reef off the Maldiva Islands, 2 of the crew dead, 2d mate in custody; captain and crew arrived at Calcutta in October.

*Antonio Pereira*, Singapore to China, supposed to be lost. (See Calcutta Postscript.)

*Africa, Skelton*, wreck sold at Trincomalee for £90.

*Iberia (S)* which left Falmouth 26th Nov., with the India Mails, put back to Penzance, 1st Dec., with loss of rudder, bulwarks, boats, &c. The Mails left per *Braganza*, 3d Dec.

*Lady Paget*, Liverpool (20 Nov.) to Batavia, put in to Portsmouth with cargo of iron and machinery shifted, and sails blown away; had reached lat. 46. 20. long. 12. 20.

*Thomas Worthington*, Llanelly to Bombay, put in to Torbay, 1st Dec., with ballast shifted, and loss of jib boom, &c.

*Wm. Wise*, London to Launceston, put in to Plymouth, 30th Nov., with loss of bulwarks, &c.

#### PASSENGERS INWARDS.

*Per Waterloo*, from Calcutta and Mauritius—Lieut. Col. M'Kenzie; Lieut. Scobell, H. M. 62d foot; Lieut. Gibson, H. M. 62d foot. From Mauritius, Msdms. Chapman, Douglas, and Lloyd; Mr. E. Chapman and 3 children; 3 Masters Lloyd; Lieut. Timins, Madras H. art.; Mrs. Timins; Capt. Blaxland, from Cape.

*Per Bombay*, from Calcutta—Mrs. Waugh and Mr. A. O. T. Oxborough.

*Per H. M. S. Rattlesnake*—Capt. Boddam, H. M. 18th Regiment; Mr. Hill.

*Per Superb*, from N. S. Wales—Capt. Hindmarsh, late Governor of S. Australia; Capt. Maughan; Mr. and Mrs. Badley and 2 children; Mrs. Innes; Messrs. Angel, Murray, Flower, Claughton, and Glynn; Misses Lumsdaine, Henry and Irvine.

*Per Achilles*, from Ceylon and Mauritius (additional)—Mdn. Ledo & Nephew; Mr. John Bell; Master J. G. Wenham.

*Per H. M. S. Buffalo*, from N. S. Wales—Capt. M'Cullum; Messrs. Kersopp, and Tudor and family; Dr. King; Capt. Lewis, in charge of Wm. Doyly, who was wrecked in the *Charles Eaton*.

*Per Atalanta*, from Bombay—Mrs. Wilson and 4 children; Capt. Hart, 6th, N. I.; Lieut. C. F. Powell, H. M. 22d Regt.

*Per Earl of Balcarras*, from China—H. B. Hamilton, Esq.; Capt. Wood.

*Per Bussorah Merchant*, from Calcutta—William Crawford, Esq., B. C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. Thornhill and 2 children; Mr. Saffrey.

*Per Minerva*, from Madras (expected)—Mesdames Arbuthnot, Bradford, Orinsby, Purton, Polwhele, Forster, Garnier, Elder, Vanderzee, M'Lean, and Viney; J. A. Arbuthnot and J. D. Drury, Esqs.; Lieut.-Colonels Bradford and Hitchins; Major Purton, Eng.; Capts. Polwhele, Art.; R. S. Seton; Forster; Atkinson; M'Lean; Vanderzee; and Macartney; Drs. Sutherland, Munro, and

Lewis; Lieut. M'Pherson; Ens. Ross, Freese, and Sullivan; Misses Arbuthnot and Drury; Masters Arbuthnot, Bruce, Elder and Bradford.

*Per Elizabeth*, from Canton to Liverpool—Mrs. Highat; Mr. Garnock.

*Per Symmetry*, from Sydney (expected)—Mrs. Bushby and child; Mr. Cowan Mr. Yawl.

*Per Memnon* (sailed Oct. 25, from Bombay for Liverpool)—Mr. M'Kain.

*Per Anne Robertson*, from China, (expected)—Mrs. Hamilton and family; C Cunningham.

*Per Strath Eden*, from the Cape—Misses Lloyd and Smith. Additional from Madras—Dr. and Mrs. Steward, and 3 children. Landed at Cape—Mr. and M Dumergue; G. R. Baynes, Esq.; Mr. Ward; Mr. Reynolds. *Died at sea*—I Stapp.

*Per Lord Saumarez*, from Algoa Bay—Mr. and Mrs. J. Standon; Mr. S. Lyon

*Per City of London*, from the Cape—Capt. J. F. Wythe.

*Per Esther*, from Bengal—Lieut. Hutchinson, H. M. 31st Regt.

*Per King William*, from Bombay—Mesdames Wilton, Turner, Thomas and children, and Evans; Messrs. Wilton and Welsted.

*Per Abberton*, from Calcutta, (additional)—Mrs Mitchell; Miss Smith; Lie Nelson; Messrs. Wood, Lewin, and Drew, late 3rd mate *Duke of Northumberland*

*Per John Fleming*, from Calcutta (expected)—Mesdames Paske, Dervil Moore, Pinson, Rawlins, and Vaux; Madls. O'Neil; Gunthorpe; Fogg; C. & Pinson, and Rowlandson; Cols. Herbert and Paske; Major Derville; Capt. P son; Lieuts. J. D. Scott, Tapp, O'Neil, Whitty, Close, and Patts; Mr. Dav Mr. and Mrs. Fogg and 2 children; Masters W. & C. Moore, H. Pinson, a Rowlandson.

#### PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

*Per Thos. Lowry*, for Calcutta—Mr. Gibb; a Son of Sir John Rose; a Frie of ditto; Mrs. Hawker; Mr. Wroughton; Mr. Slade; Mr. Baugh; Mr. Sma Mr. Adlam.

*Per Severn*, for Madras and Bengal—Mrs. Hosman; G. S. Taylor, Es — Cunningham, Esq.; Mr. Rattray; Mr. Colville; Mr. Babington; Mr. Cotto Capt. Reid; Mr. Eatwell; Mr. Haig; Mr. Wright; Mr. Shakespeare; Mr. Bak Mr. Imper; Miss Cunningham; Mr. Nickle,

*Per Lord Lowther*, for Madras and Calcutta—Mr. Dalrymple; Mrs. Dalrymp Miss Kingston; Miss Earle; Capt. and Mrs. White; Capt. and Mrs. Harvey; Mrs. C Colebrooke; Miss Shute; Dr. Hamlyn; Mrs. Hamlyn; Mr. Trevor; Mr. Tayl Mr. Crewe; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Beane; Lieut. Scott; Mr. M'Dowell; Mr. P son; Mr. C. Williams; Mr. W. Williams; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Garrard; 1 Rawson; Mr. Gamble; Mr. M'Coy; Mr. Walsh; Mr. Sadler; Mr. Stabengee; 1 Hobhouse; Mr. Nickes; Mr. Annesley; Mr. Wilde; Lieut. Wheatfield; Lie Marjory; Lieut. Swinton.

*Per Maria*, (steam ship) for Bombay—Mr. H. D. Glasse, Assistant-Surgeon Mr. Disbrowe, Indian Navy,

*Per Ann and Mary*, for Sydney, N. S. Wales—Mr. Stephen Rowan; Mr. Jo Cashe; Mr. Edmund Cashe.

*Per London*, for Hobart Town—Mr. P. Miller; Mr. Winter; Mr. Savag Miss Winter; Mr. Cook; Mr. Archdale; Mr. Barnett; Miss Gregg; Mr. Bouch Mr. Speid, and friend; Mr. Binney, and friend; Mr. Roberts, *Steerage*. Mr. B nett's servant; Mr. Dixon; Mr. Buxton and family; Mr. Atkinson. Mr. Cook, *Steerage*.

*Per Rhoda*, for Launceston—Capt. Webster; Mrs. Hardinge.

*Per Achilles*, for Sydney—Miss Lea; Miss Parker; Miss Dunn; Mr. Hone.

*Per Rosalind*, for Calcutta—Mr. Downe.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

Dec. 2.—At Wimbledon, the lady of Major Oliphant, Madras Eng., of a son.

14. At Stansteadbury, Herts, the lady of W. Fleming Dick, Esq., Bengal C. S., of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20.—At Bagdad, by Lieut.-Col. Tayl Political Resident, Lieut. Lynch, I. N., Caroline, daughter of Col. Taylor, Polit Resident in Turkish Arabia, and niece of J. R. Carnac, Gov. of Bombay.

3.—At Plymouth, James Hamlyn, M.D., to Charlotte Helling, of the late Capt. W. Bennett. Brighton, Colonel Creagh, C. B. to Isabeth, relict of the late James Esq., Madras C. S.

4.—At the British Embassy, Naples, Albert Beaver, Madras army, to Anne daughter of W. Hilton Lonsdale, Esq. —At Hatchednize, Adam Thompson, Hon. E. I. C. S., to Susan, daughter of Mr. John Fulton, Hatchednize, Ber-

Walthamstow, Charles Giberne, Esq., B. N. I., to Lydia Mary, daughter of William Wilson, of Over Warton,

Richmond, Edward Martin, Esq., B. N. I., to Mary Anne, daughter of the Esq.,

of the house of her uncle, Major-General Bowen, C. B., Charlotte, daughter of Capt. H. Bowen, late of the 4th regt., B. N. I. Lawrenson, of the Bengal H. Art. Sutton St. Michael, Major Charles P. late Political Agent at Subathoo, in the Nya Mountains, to Charlotte, daughter of Unett, Esq., of Herefordshire.

—In Donegal, Ireland, A. Grant, Esq., B. N. I., to Eliza, daughter of F. Hamilton, Londonderry.

*Lately.*—At Liverpool, S. R. Pasley, Esq., merchant, of Dublin, to Amelia Anastasia, daughter of the late Gen. Freer, of Fort William, Bengal.

DEATHS.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. Corfield, H. M. 62d regt., on board the Duke of Northumberland, on the passage from Madras; also, on the 23d, Mrs. Corfield and her infant child.

*Death at Sea*—12th Oct., Mr. Ellis, Chief Officer of the ship *Hashemy*.

Oct. 20.—At Hereford, J. L. Tayler, Esq., 7th Bombay N. I., aged 22, third son of the late Chancellor of that diocese.

Nov. 8.—In Devonshire Street, Portland Place, Mary, widow of John Cotton, Esq., of Welwyn, Herts.

14. At Mauchline Manse, Gavin Hamilton, Esq., late E. I. C. S.

Dec. 4.—At Bath, Mrs. Palmer, widow of the late John Palmer, Esq., of Calcutta.

15. In Harley-street, aged 23, Alexander, son of Mr. Rothney, of E. I. Co.'s home service.

18. At Brighton, aged 47, Olivia Frances, wife of Mr. George Bedford, and only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Ed. C. Smith, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Art., St. Helena.

23. In Lower Berkeley Street, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Corner, C. S., aged 82.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Overland despatch from India was received by the East India Company, on the afternoon of the 20th December, brought from Malta, by a special train. The *Hugh Lindsay*, steamer, conveyed it from Bombay to Suez, leaving her place on the 1st November, and reaching the latter on the 24th.—From Suez it was taken to Malta on the 4th December, by H. M.'s *S. Volcano*. The mail packets reached London 27th Dec. Another steamer was to leave on the 4th Dec.—The following passengers came in the *Hugh Lindsay*:—Bell and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Farrar; Mr. Walters; R. C. Chambers, Esq., after Elliott, Esq., M. C. S.; Major J. Farquharson, 9th N. I.; T. A. Anstruther,

### Calcutta.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CABUL.—The document will be perused by our readers with considerable interest; as known the grounds upon which the expedition to Cabul has been undertaken. We do not exactly understand why it should have been issued from the Governor-General's camp, only, on the 1st October, nearly two months after it was known that the expedition in question would take place; it however contains information which we did not before possess, and gives a masterly exposition of our relations with the native princes in the North-west of India. We do not know that the final retreat of the Schah of Persia from before Herat, which was not known in India at the time this declaration was made, will at all affect the Government have laid down for themselves to pursue, though it can have the effect of shortening their labours. The treaty with Shah Shoojah, pledges us to seat that prince upon the throne of Cabul, which will, under the deposition of Dost Mahomed Khan unavoidable; this chieftain will pay dearly for the line of conduct he has lately adhered to, but he possesses a spirit to allow us to believe that he will suffer his power to be wrested from him without a struggle;—the contest can be of no great length, considering the forces which shall bring into the field, in connection with that of Runjeet Singh; still, Dost Mahomed is by his brothers in Candahar, and as he will to the last

calculate upon assistance from Persia and Russia, we may depend that it will be a severe one, and not as some imagine here a bloodless victory. It is not a little amusing to note the interested motives which induce the Indian government *at length to discover* that Shah Shoojah is the legitimist, and Dost Mahomed the usurper. Our readers, from what they have already perused in this Journal, will be enabled to form a fair estimate of the reception the former prince will meet with from his new subjects, and what force it will be essentially necessary for us to leave at his disposal, to preserve order in his kingdom. A Sovereign thus forced upon them, and with such a character, can never command their willing obedience. The fears of Runjeet Singh breaking faith with us, which have latterly been indulged in by almost all our contemporaries, (though for ourselves we did not think it necessary even to allude to them) are, as will be seen, entirely unfounded. The tripartite treaty ensures to that monarch his present dominions—let us hope that it will be more faithfully kept by us than the celebrated Oude one of 1801.

“ The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India having with the concurrence of the Supreme Council, directed the assemblage of a British force for service across the Indus, his Lordship deems it proper to publish the following exposition of reasons which have led to this important measure.

“ It is a matter of notoriety that the treaties entered into by the British government in the year 1832 with the Ameers of Sind, the Nawab of Bahawulpore and Maharaja Runjeet Singh, had for their object, by opening the navigation of the Indus, to facilitate the extension of commerce, and to gain for the British nation in central Asia that legitimate influence which an interchange of benefits would naturally produce.

“ With a view to invite the aid of the *de facto* rulers of Afghanistan to the measures necessary for giving full effect to those treaties, Capt. Burnes was deputed, towards the close of the year 1836, on a mission to Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Cabul; the original objects of that officer's mission were purely of a commercial nature. Whilst Captain Burnes, however, was on his journey to Cabul, information was received by the Governor-General that the troops of Dost Mahomed Khan had made a sudden and unprovoked attack on those of our ancient ally, Maharaja Runjeet Singh. It was naturally to be apprehended that his highness the Maharaja would not be slow to avenge this aggression, and it was to be feared that the flames of war being once kindled in the very regions into which we were endeavouring to extend our commerce, the peaceful and beneficial purposes of the British Government would be altogether frustrated. In order to avert a result so calamitous, the Governor-General resolved on authorizing Captain Burnes to intimate to Dost Mahomed Khan, that if he should evince a disposition to come to just and reasonable terms with the Maharaja, his lordship would exert his good offices with his highness for the restoration of an amicable understanding between the two powers. The Maharaja, with the characteristic confidence which he has uniformly placed in the faith and friendship of the British nation, at once assented to the proposition of the Governor-General, to the effect that in the mean time hostilities on his part should be suspended.

“ It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Governor-General, that a Persian army was besieging Herat; that intrigues were actively prosecuted throughout Afghanistan, for the purpose of extending Persian influence and authority to the banks of, and even beyond, the Indus; and that the court of Persia had not only commenced a course of injury and insult to the officers of Her Majesty's mission in the Persian territory, but had afforded evidence of being engaged in designs wholly at variance with the principles and objects of its alliance with Great Britain,

“ After much time spent by Captain Burnes in fruitless negotiation at Cabul, it appeared that Dost Mahomed Khan, chiefly in consequence of his reliance upon Persian encouragement and assistance, persisted, as respected his misunderstanding with the Sikhs, in urging the most unreasonable pretensions, such as the Governor-General could not, consistently with justice and his regard for the friendship of Runjeet Singh, be the channel of submitting to the consideration of his Highness; that he avowed schemes of aggrandizement and ambition injurious to the security and peace of the frontiers of India; and that he openly threatened, in furtherance of those schemes, to call in every foreign aid which he could command. Ultimately he gave his undisguised support to the Persian designs in Afghanistan, of the unfriendly and injurious character of which, as concerned the British power in India, he was well apprised; and by his utter disregard of the views and interests of the British Government, compelled Captain Burnes to leave Cabul without having effected any of the objects of his mission.

“ It was now evident that no further interference could be exercised by the British Government to bring about a good understanding between the Sikh ruler and Dost Mahomed Khan; and the hostile policy of the latter chief showed too plainly that so long as Cabul remained under his government, we could never hope that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood would be secured, or that the interests of our Indian empire would be preserved inviolate.

“ The Governor-General deems it in this place necessary to revert to the siege of Herat and the conduct of the Persian nation. The siege of that city has now been carried on by the Persian army for many months. The attack upon it was a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression, perpetrated and continued notwithstanding the solemn and repeated remonstrances of the British envoy at the Court of Persia, and after every just and becoming offer of accommodation

had been made and rejected. The besieged have behaved with gallantry and fortitude worthy of the justice of their cause, and the Governor-General would yet indulge the hope that their heroism may enable them to maintain a successful defence until succours shall reach them from British India. In the meantime, the ulterior designs of Persia, affecting the interests of the British Government, have been, by a succession of events, more and more openly manifested. The Governor-General has recently ascertained by an official despatch from Mr. M'Niel, Her Majesty's Envoy, that his excellency has been compelled, by the refusal of his just demands, and by a systematic course of disrespect adopted towards him by the Persian Government, to quit the Court of the Schah, and to make a public declaration of the cessation of all intercourse between the two Governments. The necessity under which Great Britain is placed, of regarding the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan as an act of hostility towards herself, has also been officially communicated to the Schah, under the express order of Her Majesty's Government.

"The chiefs of Candahar (brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabul) have avowed their adherence to the Persian policy, with the same full knowledge of its opposition to the rights and interests of the British nation in India; and have been openly assisting in the operations against Herat.

"In the crisis of affairs consequent upon the retirement of our envoy from Cabul, the Governor-General felt the importance of taking immediate measures for arresting the rapid progress of foreign intrigue and aggression towards our own territories.

"His attention was naturally drawn at this juncture to the position and claims of Schah Sooja-ool-Moolk, a monarch who, when in power, had cordially acceded to the measures of united resistance to external enmity which were at that time judged necessary by the British Government, and who, on his empire being usurped by its present rulers, had found an honourable asylum in the British dominions.

"It had clearly been ascertained from the information furnished by the various officers who have visited Afghanistan, that the Barukzye chiefs, from their disunion and unpopularity, were ill fitted, under any circumstances, to be useful allies to the British government, and to aid us in our just and necessary measures of national defence. Yet so long as they refrained from proceedings injurious to our interests and security, the British government acknowledged and respected their authority. But a different policy appeared to be now more than justified by the conduct of those chiefs, and to be indispensable to our own safety. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should have on our western frontier an ally who is interested in resisting aggression and establishing tranquillity, in the place of chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile power, and seeking to promote schemes of conquest and aggrandizement.

"After a serious and mature deliberation, the Governor-General was satisfied that pressing necessity, as well as every consideration of policy and justice, warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan had been proved to his Lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. Having arrived at this determination, the Governor-General was further of opinion that it was just and proper, no less from the position of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, than from his undeviating friendship towards the British Govt., that his Highness should have the offer of becoming a party to the contemplated operations. Mr. Macnaghten was accordingly deputed in June last to the Court of his Highness, and the result of his mission has been the conclusion of a tripartite treaty by the British Government, the Maharaja, and Schah Sooja-ool-Moolk, whereby his Highness is guaranteed in his present possessions, and has bound himself to co-operate for the restoration of the Schah to the throne of his ancestors. The friends and enemies of any one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all. Various points have been adjusted, which had been the subject of discussion between the British Government and his Highness the Maharaja, the identity of whose interests with those of the Hon. Company has now been made apparent to all the surrounding states. A guaranteed independence will, upon favourable conditions, be tendered to the Ameers of Sind; and the integrity of Herat, in the possession of its present ruler, will be fully respected; whilst by the measures completed or in progress it may reasonably be hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted; that the name and just influence of the British Government will gain their proper footing among the nations of central Asia; that tranquillity will be established upon the most important frontier of India, and that a lasting barrier will be raised against hostile intrigue and encroachment.

"His Majesty Schah Soojah-ool-Moolk will enter Afghanistan surrounded by his own troops, and will be supported against foreign interference and factious opposition by a British army. The Governor-General confidently hopes that the Schah will be speedily replaced on his throne by his own subjects and adherents, and when once he shall be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British army will be withdrawn. The Governor-General has been led to these measures by the duty which is imposed upon him of providing for the security of the British crown; but he rejoices that in the discharge of his duty he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and prosperity of the Afghan people. Throughout the approaching operations British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit, to reconcile differences, to secure oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which for so many years the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired. Even to the chiefs whose hostile proceedings have given just



cause of offence to the British Government it will seek to secure liberal and honorable treatment, on their tendering early submission, and ceasing from opposition to that course of measures which may be judged the most suitable for the general advantage of their country.

“ By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

“ W. H. MACNAGHTEN,

“ Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-General.

APPOINTMENTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRECEDING DECLARATION:—

“ Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, secretary to government, will assume the functions of envoy and minister on the part of the government of India, at the court of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk: Mr. Macnaghten will be assisted by the following officers:—

“ Capt. Alexander Burnes, of the Bombay establishment, who will be employed, under Mr. Macnaghten's direction, as envoy to the chief of Kelet, or other states.

“ Lieut. E. D'Arcy Todd, of the Bengal artillery, to be political assistant and military secretary to the Envoy and Minister.

“ Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay artillery, Lieut. R. Leech, of the Bombay engineers, Mr. P. B. Lord, of the Bombay medical establishment, to be political assistants to ditto ditto.

“ Lieut. E. B. Conolly, of the 6th reg. Bengal cavalry, to command the escort of the Envoy and Minister, to be military assistant to ditto ditto.

“ Mr. G. J. Berwick, of the Bengal medical establishment, to be surgeon to ditto ditto.”

CHANGE IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.—The term of the Hon. Alexander Ross's, Esq. services in council, of five years, having expired on the 15th October, the Hon. Col. W. Morison, C. B., that day took his seat as President of the Council, and Deputy Governor: W. W. Bird, Esq. also took the oaths and his seat as Member of the Council—all honours to be continued to Mr. Ross, until his embarkation for Europe. The Dep. Gov. has appointed the Hon J. C. Erskine to be priv. sec., and Capt. J. E. Landers to be mil. sec. and A. D. C.

COL. SKINNER'S BRIGADE.—(Head Quarters, Simla, 27th September).—The Com.-in-Chief directs the 1st and 2nd Local Horse to be formed into a Brigade, for field service. Col. Skinner to command it. Lieut. T. F. Tait to be brig. maj. Appointments to have effect from 1st November, when Maj. C. C. Smyth will report his progress to, and receive orders from Col. Skinner, who will also command 1st Local Horse, in addition to that of his brigade.

THE NEPAULESE.—The Nepaulese have a force of some 10 or 12,000 men at Bootwall. They profess that they are only acting on the defensive in expectation of an invasion by us. But they are not to be trusted. What grounds can they have had for expecting invasion? The intercourse, however, between the two countries has not as yet been interrupted, and so far appearances are pacific.—*Bengal Herald* Oct. 7. Rumours gain ground of the intention to strengthen the corps of observation on the Nepaulese frontier. The cavalry at Sultanpore have been in readiness to move at a moment's warning for some time. It is also said, that Major General Oglander is preparing to take command of any such force as may be dispatched to the frontier, though such a measure seems scarcely compatible with what is due to Brigadier General Cock, who commands the Benares Division, or consistent with the orders regarding the brigadier powers of the Fane Major Generals. The station of Sultanpore and the city of Benares have been unusually sickly of late. The hospitals of the corps are remarkably full.—*Englishman*, Oct. 20.

DELHI MISCELLANEA.—(From the *Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 3.)—We understand that the Governor General will not quit the hills before the 17th or 20th of November, and that his lordship intends so timing his march as to meet the field army at Ferozepore on the 28th of that month, before which date the Troops will not be assembled there.

Runjeet Sing is to meet Lord Auckland at Ferozepore, where, it is expected Sir Henry Fane will manœuvre the whole of the field army before the Maharajah.

It is now reported that the Governor General will not accompany “the Lion of the Punjaub” to Lahore, but that his lordship, after the interview, will proceed to Hansi and Deeg, and from the latter place return to Simlah.

We are glad to learn that Captain Wade, political agent at Loodianah, has submitted the subject of a scientific committee to accompany the field army into Affghanistan, to Lord Auckland.

We are sorry to learn from Loodianah that cholera still rages there.

The Ghoorka general still continues at Loodianah!

The infantry force of Shah Soojah is already more than complete—indeed, we hear that 800 men more than the complement have been entertained.

Captain McSherry, the Brigade Major of the force, has succeeded in enlisting



several Goorkas—and he expects to enlist 600 more of these hardy mountaineers—just the lads for the cold climate of Cabul!

The 1st Regiment of Shah Soojah's cavalry, under the command of Lieut. and Adj. Nicolson, marched from Delhi yesterday morning in progress to Loodiana.

Under the unremitting exertions of this meritorious officer, the regiment has been raised in an incredibly short period, and, we believe, that it is now more than complete in both men and horses.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—Out of eighty men enlisted for the 64th N. I. at Allyghur, upwards of thirty had deserted. H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and the 2nd Light Cavalry, were to march for Meerut, 30th October, and be at Delhi, 4th November. The Queen's 44th had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march towards the Nepal frontier early in November. The 37th N. I. marched from Agra 6th October, and the European corps on the 8th., Lieut.-Colonel Buckley would command the station of Agra, upon the departure of Colonel Roberts. The 5th and 31st N. I. had reached Cawnpore in a wretched plight, owing to great rain, and there was much sickness and desertion in the ranks. 33rd N. I. to leave Jubbulpore on the 3rd December. Col. Simpson passed through Sasseram (seventy miles below Benares) on the 11th October. The resignation of Maj. W. Gregory 61st N. I., was daily expected. A court martial was under orders to assemble for the trial of Lieut. Darby, of the 52nd N. I. Col. Ross, who died at Cawnpore, on the 2nd, of fever and other complaints, after a few days' illness, has left a large family. Gen. Cotton and his son left Cawnpore for Meerut on the 27th Sept.

**SHAH SHOOJA.**—The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that on the 13th Oct. Shah Shooja was proclaimed king of Cabool.

**RANGOON.**—The steamer, *Ganges*, was to leave Calcutta on the 21st Oct. for Rangoon, with despatches for Col. Benson.

**THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.**—The Nawab Nazim, died on the 3rd Oct., at his palace, Moorshedabad, somewhat suddenly; he was very rich; his sole executor is Dr. M'Pherson, Civil Surgeon of Berhampore. His successor is a boy of about ten years of age; his income will be 60,000 Rs. per mensem. Three English gentlemen are appointed his guardians, and it is intended to give him a good education. His uncle, who has a pension of 1,500 Rs. per mensem, has arrived in Calcutta, to dispute the succession; but the right of the youth having been some time ago recognized by the Indian Government, his opposition will be futile.

**THE BISHOP.**—Accounts from Penang to the 18th Aug., state, that the Lord Bishop had left that place for Singapore in the *Hattrass*. Later files from Singapore state his lordship's arrival there, and his consecration of the church of St. Andrew's is mentioned.

**GALE.**—Calcutta and the vicinity were visited on the 19th Oct. by a tremendous gale, it occasioned a good deal of havoc, and serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the shipping outside. No report had been received on the 20th, the effects therefore will not be made known until the arrival of the next overland despatch. The inhabitants resident on the banks of the river, in the vicinity of Kedgerree, were, on the 17th, moving off into the interior, and to higher ground.

**SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE ANTONIO PEREIRA.**—No further intelligence has yet been received concerning the supposed loss of the *Antonio Pereira*, but it is the belief that she must have foundered at sea, or met with some very serious accident, or she would have reached China, to a certainty, before the date of the *Sylph's* departure. She left this port on or about the 16th June (Singapore, on the 8th July,) with seven hundred and forty chests of opium, this made up the whole of her cargo, which, being valued at the rate of a thousand rupees a chest, and this, or near this, was the price at which opium was then selling at the Government sales, would make the value of the cargo she took away from this port, above seven lacs and forty thousand rupees; the whole of this, however, was not insured in Calcutta, but the following is, we believe, a correct statement of what was: Asiatic Insurance Office, 53,400 Rs.; Calcutta ditto, 1,03,500; Canton ditto, not ascertained; Globe ditto, 1,13,200; Indemnity ditto, 59,200; India ditto, 34,500; Tropic ditto, 1,04,050; Union ditto, 23,000; Universal ditto, 1,200.—Total 4,92,050.—*Calcutta Courier*, 19th Oct.

**RUMOURS.**—That the *Jeyapore* people are victualling their forts. Goorka spies were busy in their vocations all over the country. That the Duke of Wellington had said that Sir Henry Fane would, if he found matters right in India, put them wrong!!! That Col. Gowan had been removed from the commandership of Kumaon, by order of the Court of Directors. That Mr. M'Naghten would succeed to the governorship of Agra. That the 64th N. I. would replace the 5th in the army of the Indus, on account of the latter being ineffective from sickness.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM CALCUTTA, 17TH OCT. 1838  
 China Opium trade has completely revived, and brought money into the market. The disturbance that took place in it may lead to a great extension of trade with China; it drove small vessels with the drug all along their coast, and trade with places where it before did not exist; which may lead to great benefit. Large sums of money have come out from England, and further remittances expected by the August and September mails; and both the Union and Bengal have large unemployed sums in their treasuries, that they do not know what to do with. For trade, it is at an entire stand; but things are expected to improve when the next overland arrives, and the new Indigo comes into the market. There is no doubt but the forthcoming crop will be 100,000 maunds. The planters have had very fine weather for some time past. After all, the very heavy rains were not all over the country; however, the rivers rose to an unusual height, and destroyed a great quantity of Indigo plant, but had it not been for this, the crop would have been 140,000 maunds, the cultivation was so extensive. It will likely be as extensive this year; and the land enriched by the late inundations, will produce well; so we may look for a very large crop next year. The Burmese and Nepaulese remain quiet; and it is thought, notwithstanding demonstrations to the contrary, that they will keep so, unless we were to have some great disasters—a thing not at all likely—in Cabul. No one seems to know anything about the Company's wanting money—if they do, it is thought they will open a loan in England. — is on his way to Lahore, to be present at a meeting between the Governor-General and Runjeet Singh, and has promised to send you, for your "*Herald*," a full account of it, immediately it takes place.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

Sept. 10.—Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, leave Pres. prep. to furl. for England.

11. Mr. A. Forbes, to off. as mag. and coll. S. div. of Cuttack, v. Mr. B. J. Colvin.

13. Mr. W. Ewer, leave to Pres. to resign service.

— Mr. E. F. Tyler, leave to Pres. prep. to furl. for England.

— Sir C. M. Ochterlony, to be an assist. under com. of Benares div.

15. Mr. C. B. Thornhill, reported his arrival as a writer.

18. Mr. J. W. Templer, to be commis. to investigate certain charges preferred against Mr. W. A. Pringle, while Judge of Sarun.

— Mr. W. Dent, to be ditto.

— Mr. W. N. Garrett, to act as Civ and Ses. Jud. of Shahabad, during Mr. W. Dent's absence.

— Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, ditto of Patna, during Mr. Templer's absence.

— Mr. E. F. Radcliffe, to offic. as Coll. of Patna, until further orders.

— Mr. S. M. Chill, transf. from Balasore to Hooghly.

20. Mr. R. Finney, 4 months leave to Singapore, on med. cert.

25. Mr. R. Houstoun, six months leave, on med. cert.

— Mr. W. Money, to be perm. Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny, and Niz. Adaw, v. Hon. T. C. Robertson.

— Mr. C. Tucker, to be ditto, ditto, v. Mr. N. I. Halhed, dec.

26. Mr. I. F. M. Reid, ret. to duty.

— Mr. I. W. Grant, leave to Simlah, 4 m. from 10th proximo, on priv. aff.

— Mr. H. J. Chippendall, to act as house-keeper during Mr. Grant's absence.

— Mr. H. M. Clarke, 2nd mem. of I. Co.'s Financ. Agency at Canton, 1 Oct. 1840, to Cape and New South Wales, on health.

— Mr. W. T. Taylor, to conduct Mr. Clarke's duties during his absence.

Oct. 2.—Mr. W. J. H. Money, leave to furl. to England.

8. Mr. G. P. Leycester, to offic. as Mag. and Dep. Coll. in 24 Pergunnahs, during absence of Mr. Houstoun.

9. Mr. I. F. M. Reid, to offic. as J. of the Sud. Dew. and Niz. Adaw, during absence of Mr. Tucker.

— Mr. E. Stirling, to offic. as Coll. of Benares.

— Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, ditto as mag. of Shahabad.

— Mr. J. T. Mellis, ditto, as mag. of Benares.

— Mr. T. Taylor, three months leave to furl. to England.

#### Military.

Sept. 11.—Capt. G. H. Rawlinson, Pres. prep. furl.

— Capt. G. R. Crommelin, 1st lig. to be com. of the 3rd Local Horse, v. page, dec.

— Capt. J. L. Mowatt, art. to be com. of ordnance.

13. Lieut. J. H. Burnett, to be int. quart. mast. 16th N. I., v. Mainwaring.

— Capt. D. Simpson, 29th N. I., paymaster and supdt. of Native Pensions.

- Allahabad, during absence of Capt. B. Bygrave, 5th N. I., on field service.
13. Lieut. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng, 62nd N. I. to act as sub. assist. stud. dept. during absence of Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N. I. on field service.
- 1st Lieut. J. Anderson, art., removed from the 4th to the 2nd troop, 2nd brig. H. Art.
14. Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N. I., to act as dep. paym. at Cawnpore, during absence of Lieut. Col. Campbell, 42nd N. I. on field service.
- 2nd Lieut. F. Turner, from 2nd ditto to 4th ditto.
- Capt. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th N. I., appointed to the com. of the bat. of recruits stationed at Meerut.
15. Lieut. E. Garrett to do duty with Ramghur Light In. Bat.
- Ens. J. D. Willan, of the 68th, removed, at his own request, to 44th N. I., as jun. of his rank.
- Corn. J. J. Galloway, posted to 2nd L. C. at Meerut.
- Ens. P. J. Comyn, posted to 68th N. I., at Allahabad.
17. Lieut. E. S. Lloyd, to be adj. to 49th N. I., v. Codrington.
18. Lieut. T. Hutton, 37th N. I., to be assist in pay. and commis. departs. of Shah Shooja's force.
- Ens. H. Milne, 21st N. I., to be a ditto.
- The following officers having obtained permission to join their regts. proceeding on field service, are directed to join their corps at Kurnaul, by the 31st Oct. :—Capt. H. Hay, Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, Lieut. J. Shaw, Capt. J. Jervis, Lieut. A. F. C. Deas, Lieut. J. Hoppe, Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, Ens. A. Dalha, Capt. J. S. H. Weston, Lieut. C. Wyndham, Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, Lieut. C. Campbell, Lieut. J. H. Phillips, Ensign H. Ramsay.
- Capt. G. G. Denniss, leave to Pres. prep. furl. med. cert.
19. Brig. H. Bowen, to proceed to Barrackpore, and assume com. of the troops at that station.
- Brig. Gen. Pollock. C. B. ditto, ditto, at Agra.
- Brig. Maj. C. Cheape, app. to the station of Meerut.
- *Removals and Postings.* Col. F. J. T. Johnson, from 3d to 2d Lt. Cav.; Col. T. Shubrick, from 7th to 3d Lt. Cav.; Col. H. T. Roberts, C. B., to the 7th Lt. Cav.; Lieut.-Col. E. J. Honeywood, from 7th to 5th Lt. Cav.; Lieut.-Col. G. J. Shadwell, to the 7th Lt. Cav.
- Ensign J. Chambers, 21st N. I., twelve months leave to hills N. of Deyrah, med. cert.
- Lieut. J. Anderson, 44th N. I., to be adj. v. Woodburn, prom.
20. Lieut.-Col. J. Anquetil, removed from 4th to 65th N. I.,
- Lieut.-Col. S. Speck, posted to 4th N. I.
- Lieut. W. Morrieson, to act as adj. to 54th N. I. till further orders.
- Ensign G. R. Cookson, posted to 4th N. I. at Gorruckpore.
20. Capt. J. D. Kennedy to be sub-assist. com. gen.
22. Ensign G. P. Goad, 1st N. I., to be interp. and quartm.
- Lieut. J. S. Knox, 43d N. I., to be interp. and quartm. v. Dalyell, prom.
- Lieut. W. G. Don, 13d N. I., to join his corps.
- Lieut. E. R. Master, Art., ditto.
- Lieut. D. Lumsden, leave to Mussoorie, med. cert.
24. Lieut. E. Sunderland, 12 months leave to Hills, med. cert.
- Lieut.-Col. J. Low, leave to pres. from 1st Dec. prep. furl. Cape.
27. Lieut. T. F. Tait to be second in command to 3d Local Horse, v. Barbor, resigned that situation.
- Ensign W. H. Ryves to be adj. to 4th Local Horse, v. Tait.
- Cornet E. Harvey to be adj. to 3d Local Horse, v. Ryves, and to assume second in command to the corps during absence of Lieut. Tait.
- First Lieut. J. Anderson, placed at disp. of Commander-in-chief, to be surveyor to field force.
- First Lieut. H. Durand, do., do., do.
- Second Lieut. J. R. Western, do., do., to do duty with Sappers and Miners at Delhi.
- Second Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, do., do., to command a company of do.
- Second Lieut. N. C. Macleod, do., do., do., do.
28. Brev. Col. W. Dunlop removed from 2d to 7th N. I.
- Lieut.-Col. H. Ross, (since dead) removed from 7th to 2d N. I.
- Ensign F. C. Tombs, removed at his own request from 18th to 19th N. I. as junior of his rank.
- Ensign H. B. Lumsden posted to 18th N. I. at Benares.
- Major W. Gregory leave to pres. on med. cert.
- Lieut. R. N. Raikes, do.
- Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, do.
29. Brev. Capt. H. M. Lawrence placed at disp. of Commander-in-Chief, for field services, to join his corps.
- First Lieut. J. Brind, do., do.
- First Lieut. R. C. Shakspear, do., do.
- Oct. 1.—Col. E. H. Simpson, 19th N. I., to command the force raising at Loodianah for the service of Shah Shooja-ool-Moulk.
2. Capt. E. Sanders, at disp. of Commander-in-Chief, for employment with the army in the field.
5. Capt. H. W. Burt to act as adj. to 46th N. I.
- Lieut. A. Q. Hopper leave pres. med. cert.
6. Capt. B. Bygrave, 5th N. I. to be paymr. to the force under orders for field service.
8. Capt. Bedford to take charge of office of surv.-gen. at the pres.
15. Major A. Hervey to be Lieut.-Col. from 3d Oct., v. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Ross, dec.
- Capt. G. J. B. Johnston, 65th N. I., to be Major, do.
- Lieut. C. Fowle to be Capt. do.

15. Ensign F. Shirreff to be Lieut. do.  
 — Capt. H. W. Leacock furl. Eur. med. cert.  
 — Lieut. W. D. Goodyar do.

### Medical.

Sept. 15.—Assist. Surg. J. Steel, M. D., to join the 27th N. I. at Kurnaul.

— Assist. Surg. E. Fleming to do duty with 52nd N. I. at Nusseerabad.

— Assist. Surg. G. Rae to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under orders of superint. surg. there.

17. Surg. W. S. Charters, M. D., removed from 61st N. I. after 1st Nov., and posted to 1st brig. H. Art.

— Assist. Surg. C. M'Kinnon, M. D., posted to 2d troop 2d brig. H. Art., v. Christopher, relieved.

18. Surg. J. Forsyth to the medical charge, of Shah Shooja's force.

— Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, do.

— Assist. Surg. P. F. H. Baddeley, do.

24. Assist. Surg. L. T. Watson to proceed to Agra to do duty under orders of the sup. surg.

28. Surg. A. Murray, M. D., (on furl.) removed from 44th to 11th N. I.

— Surg. J. H. Palsgrave posted to 44th N. I.

29. Surg. H. Clark leave to Serohce, prep. furl. *via* Bombay.

Oct. 5.—Surg. W. Grime to med. charge of invalids proceeding to pres.

— Surg. J. Thomson to afford med. aid to 26th N. I.

8. Assist. Surg. A. Greig, M. D., app. to 2d N. I. of the Oude aux. force.

9. Surg. G. Lamb 6 weeks leave to pres. and Moorshedabad.

— Assist. Surg. J. Pagan to perform med. duties of civil stat. of Midnapore, v. O'Dwyer, placed at his own request at disp. of Commander-in-Chief.

### Her Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 13.—Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, 16th Lancers, furl. to England, 2 years, on med. cert.

— Assist.-Surg. Knox, 3rd Drag., to the med. charge of convales. depôt at Landour.

— Assist.-Surg. Robertson, 13th L. I., to rejoin his regt. on field service.

— Brev. Capt. Farrant, 9th Foot, 2 years leave to England, on med. cert.

Oct. 4.—Ens. D. Rattray, 13th Foot, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Deane retired.

— Assist.-Surg. S. Currie, 3rd Foot, having arrived from Eng. to join his corps, by Dawk.

— Capt. Grant, 4th L. D. furl. to England.

— Lieut. C. S. Hext, 4th Foot, ditto for 2 years, priv. affairs.

— Capt. J. Bonamy, 6th Foot, ditto.

### BIRTHS.

Sept. 14.—At Beawr, in Mhaiswarrah, the lady of Capt. Bartleman, of a daughter.

21. At Seetapore, the lady of Capt. N. Sturt, of a daughter.

— At Khyook Phyoo, the lady of Lt. J. R. Lumsden, of a daughter, (since dead.)

24. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lt. F. Holder, of a still-born son.

25. At Agra, the lady of Brig.-Maj. Meale, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Surg. R. B. Duncan, of a son.

— At Allipore, the lady of Geo. Ewbank, Esq., of a son, which died 7th Oct.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, of a daughter.

28. At Monghyr, the lady of R. F. Hodgson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of A. St. L. Macmahon, Esq., of a son.

29. At do. Mrs. J. Leach, of a still-born son.

29. At Cuttack, the lady of B. Cary, Esq., 6th N. I., of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Clark, of a son.

Oct. 2.—At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Teyen, of a daughter.

3. At Allipore, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberlege, of a daughter.

5. At Patna, the lady of J. Corbet, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Serampore, the lady of G. Pratt, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Ballygunge, Mrs. C. F. Holmes, of a still born daughter.

— At Jumaupore, the lady of Major Godby, of a daughter.

7. At Berhampore, the lady of W. T. Lambrick, Esq., of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of E. W. Brightman, Esq., of a son.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of H. P. Marshall, Esq., of a son.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. W. Bonnard, of a daughter.

13. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. Bell, H. M.'s 16th Foot, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. Remington, 12th N. I., of a daughter.

16. At Jessore, the lady of F. Cardew, Esq., of a daughter, (since dead.)

17. At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a son.

— At Garden Reach, the lady of E. Preston, Esq., of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Clapper-ton, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 13.—At Kurnaul, Capt. C. F. Farmer, 21st N. I. to Delia Susan, 2d dau. of Lt. Col. Moseley, 38th N. I.

20. At Landour, Capt. P. Cantley, to Frances, 3rd dau. of the late A. Bacon, Esq., Elcott House, Berks.

24. At Patna, J. Greenwood, Esq., H. M.'s 31st, to Miss Catherine Sabine Perroux.

26. At Nusseerabad, Cornet F. W. S. Chapman, to Jane, daugh. of the late Lieut. Col. J. L. Gale.

27. At Goruckpore, G. Osborne, Esq. to Miss Rosalia Walter.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Bayard, to Miss A. Rodrigues.

Oct. 2.—At Calcutta, A. Grant, Esq. C. S. to Margaret, 3rd daugh. of Lieut. Col. James Young.

8. At Calcutta, Ens. G. O'N. Macfennan, to Miss E. P. Pridham.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. F. D. Cooke, to Miss S. S. Pownall.

10. At Benares, Lieut. H. E. Pearson, 18th N. L., to Fanny, 3rd daugh. of Maj. Williamson, 41st N. I.

18. At Calcutta, G. P. Goad, Esq., 1st N. I., to Miss Frances Toussaint.

— At Calcutta, Capt. J. C. M. Shepherd, to Miss Elizabeth Christie.

— At Calcutta, A. De H. Larpent, Esq. to Catherine Lydia, daugh. of the late Capt. L. Shaw, of the Bengal army.

DEATHS.

Sept. 1.—At Loodiana, the infant daugh. of Capt. Timmings.

7. At Moulmein, Lieut. C. Hopton, H. M.'s 63rd regt., aged 23.

14. At Cawnpore, the infant son of Capt. Holmes, 7th N. I.

23. At Patna, Mrs. Julien Boilard, aged 48.

26. At Calcutta, Ross Thos. the infant son of Capt. Isaacson, of the *Herefordshire*.

28. At Sooty, Dr. McCreery, of H. M.'s 9th regt.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Mitchel, aged 26.

— At Dum-Dum, Master Nathaniel Jones, aged five years.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Cornelius, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Mr. P. C. DeSylva, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Purcell, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, aged 42.

Oct. 3. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Col. H. Ross, 7th N. I.

— At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. L. P. Preyre.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of James Graves, Esq. aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Leech, aged 32.

— At Dum-Dum, the infant son of Capt. Torckler.

5. At Calcutta, Emily Maria, dau. of Capt. W. Bell, H. M.'s 16th regt., aged five years.

— At Calcutta, Mr. E. H. Budd, 4th mate of the *Herefordshire*, aged 19.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Rennard, midsh. of the *Herefordshire*, aged 19.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Rebeiro, aged 24.

8. At Calcutta, W. Sturmer, Esq., aged 45.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Martin, aged 32.

9. At Calcutta, Miss Eliz. Oliver, aged 21.

— At Howrah, the infant daugh. of the Rev. Jas. Bowyer.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Leblon, aged 45.

10. At Fort William, Mary Eliz. daugh. of Capt. W. Bell, aged 8 years and 8 months.

— Mr. T. Burt, aged 32.

12. At Chittagong, Mrs. Isabel Echauld, aged 72.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Fitch, aged 29.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Johnson, aged 27.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliz. Henry, aged 45 years.

MONEY MARKET—CALCUTTA, 20TH OCT. 1838.

We have no alteration in the state of the Money Market to notice, it remains the same as when we last went to press. We were led into the belief that this as the previous two or three Mails would carry back considerable remittances, but we are however disappointed, it has departed with, comparatively speaking, a very small portion. The rates of Exchange have not been affected, those chiefly operated upon on the late occasion were Bank of England Post and Agents Bills, these being procurable consistent with security at fair rates, we quote the rates. It must be added, however, that advancers on produce are holding back in expectation of higher terms. *Bank of England Post Bills*, due on presentation, 1s. 11d. @ 1s. 11½d. ½ Co.'s Rs.—*Bills on H. M.'s Treasury*, at 30 days sight, @ 1s 11d.—*Insurance Bills*, at 10 and 12 months date, 2s. @ 2s. 1d.—*Private Bills* (with documents,) at 6 months' sight or 10 months' date, 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 1½d.—Ditto for family remittances, (according to amount and sight) 30 days' sight, 3 months' sight, 6 months' sight and 10 months date 2s. @ 2s. 1½d.—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, without notice, nominal quotations.—*Stock Paper*.—transfer 5 ½ cent. of 1835-36, interest payable in England, premium 15 0, 14 0. ½ cent.—Second 5 ½ cent. according to Nos. 1151 @ 15,200, 4 As. @ 3 Rs. ½ cent.—Third, or Bombay 5 ½ ct. Co.'s Rs. 2-12 @ 2-4 ½ ct. 4 ½ ct. disc. Co.'s Rs. 5-0 @ 6-0 ½ cent.—*Bank of Bengal*.—Shares continue at the nominal value of 3,100 rupees premium. The publication of the last three months operations certainly do not show any encouraging result, viz. 9 rupees 12 annas ½ cent. per annual dividend.—*Union Bank*.—The value of shares in this institution are on the encrease, some enquiries we have heard, of 210 rupees premium.—*Agra Bank*.—This bank continues in the undeviating course of business laid down for its guidance, the value of its shares are not generally known in the Bazaar. *Bonded warehouse* shares remain at a discount of 5 ½ cent.—*Steam Tug Association*.—Shares continue at par.—*Docking Company*.—Shares are open to subscription at par.—Money is rather plentiful in the Bazaar. The last accounts from the provinces state, that money is much wanted, bills are only negotiable at high rates.—*Indigo*.—Manufacturing is now completed all over the country; but the accounts received are still undecided as to the actual crop of the season; we are yet inclined to think that it will not



exceed 85,000 mds. The quality of the Bengal produce is said to be good. The prices of this season's produce are expected to rule about 40 @ 60 Rs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund above the prices of last year. The seed crop in Bengal and at the Upper Provinces, is likely to be exceedingly short, and we understand some contracts have been made for delivery at Rs. 10 @ 10 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund. Prices are expected to go still higher.—*Raw Silk*.—We have not heard of any transaction since our last, prices however, show a further slight advance on our last quotations.—*Silk piece Goods*.—Also without any transaction. Prices remain as quoted last.—*Cotton*.—Continues in limited enquiry, and prices of some of the assortments have slightly receded. The advices from the interior state, that the crop is expected to be twice as much as last year.—*Saltpetre*.—Has been in extensive operation during the week, principally for the French market, and prices exhibit an advance of 2 annas  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund on our last quotations.—*Sugar*.—The purchases reported are, for the English market, at about former prices.—*Lac*.—A few purchases of ordinary quality of Shell Lac are reported, for England and America, at rather low prices; nothing doing in Lac Dye.—*Opium*.—The market has been dull throughout the week, and prices both of Patna and Benares have declined about 10 rupees  $\frac{1}{2}$  chest. Advices from China,  $\frac{1}{2}$  the *Sylph*, state that the drug had advanced in price, viz. new Patna at Sp. Dls. 565 @ 570, old, Sp. Dls. 520 @ 525; new Benares, 520 @ 525, and old, Sp. Dls. 500  $\frac{1}{2}$  chest. This rise was partly in consequence of the supposed loss of the *Antonio Pereira*, which sailed from Singapore on the 8th of July, for China, and has not been heard of since.—*EUROPE GOODS*.—*Chintzes and coloured Cottons*.—Sales of almost all descriptions of Chintzes have been effected, but prices show no improvement on former rates. In coloured Cottons, Turkey Red Cloths of 8-4 wide, are enquired after, at small advance in prices.—*White Cottons*, viz.—Long Cloths, Cambrics, Jaconets and Lappets, continue to be sold to a fair extent, at a slight advance on prices.—*Mule Twist*.—Sales of this yarn continue to be effected to a considerable extent, and the prices obtained show a further advance on our last quotations.—*Woollens*.—Medium and coarse Cloths are still in demand, at improved prices.—*Copper*.—Sales are still limited, but the prices of Sheet and Brazier's have advanced about 4 as.  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund on last quotations.—*Iron*.—The market has shown some disposition to improve in respect to demand, and sales of English flat, square, Bolt and Nail Rod have been effected during the week, at an improvement in price.—*Steel*.—Without sale, and the prices of the assortments remain as quoted last week.—*Lead*.—Is quoted at a further advance of 8 as. @ 12 as  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund on both Sheet and Pig.—*Spelter*.—Sales continue to be effected at former currency.—*Tin Plates*.—Remain as quoted last week.—*Quicksilver*.—Without sale.—*Freights*.—May be quoted as in our last, viz.—from £4 10s. to £6 10s.

## MADRAS.

**THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.**—Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls has been placed on the staff of the army, with a view of succeeding Lieut.-General Sir P. Maitland at this Presidency. (*General Orders, Simla*, 13th Sept). Sir P. Maitland would, it is said, return to England in the *Seringapatam* upon her touching at Madras, on her way home from Calcutta.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—The 32nd N. I. marched from Bangalore for Hurryhur, on the 28th Aug. A troop of horse artillery marched from Bangalore, for Sholapore, on the 29th Aug. Capt. Polley, 38th M. N. I., had been appointed to act as Brig.-Major at Bangalore. The 18th N. I., a company of European Foot artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners were to start immediately for Belgaum, to relieve the Bombay troops with the 26th N. I., from Paulgatcherry.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &amp;c.

## Civil.

Sept. 1.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fraser assumed charge of Hyderabad residency.

21. G. A. Harris, Esq., to be head assist. to the princ. coll. and mag. of Bellary.

Oct. 1.—A. Maclean, Esq., to act as third memb. of the board of rev., during absence of Mr. W. Elliot.

— J. C. Morris, Esq., to act as temp. memb.

— J. Walker, Esq., to act as dep. coll.

of Madras, during abs. of Mr. J. A. Hudleston.

2. G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as head assist. to mag. and coll. of Chingleput, during abs. of Mr. Bird.

— E. Sellon, Esq., to act as postmr. of Secunderabad, during abs. of Capt. McDonald.

6. W. Elliot, Esq., received charge of zillah court of Madura, from T. A. Anstruther, Esq.

8. J. Walker, Esq., took charge of offices of Canarese translator to gov., and superint. of stationary.



9. T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, during abs. of Mr. Smith.

— J. C. Taylor, Esq., ditto of Salem, during abs. of Mr. Ogilvie.

— W. Murray, Esq., to act as head assist. to the princ. coll. and mag. of Nellore, during abs. of Mr. Taylor.

— G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to be commr. for drawing Government lotteries.

— T. Clarke, Esq., to be ditto.

12. P. Irvine, Esq., to be head assist. to the princ. coll. and mag. of Madura, during abs. of Mr. Goodwyn.

16. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to act as registrar to the prov. court of appeal and circ. N. div., during abs. of Mr. Beauchamp.

#### **Movements of Corps.** (16 Oct., 1838.)

2nd Light Cav., from en route from Trichinopoly to Bellary, to Jaulnah.

7th Light Cav., from Jaulnah to Bellary.

29th N. I., from Masulipatam to Jaulnah.

39th N. I., from Jaulnah to Masulipatam.

5th N. I., from Trichinopoly to Palamcottah.

33d N. I., from Palamcottah, to Vellore.

15th N. I. from Vellore to Trichinopoly.

**Ditto,** (Oct. 2.)

L. W. of H. M.'s 4th, from Madras to Bangalore.

H. M.'s 39th, from Bangalore to Bellary.

Hd Q. and R. W. of H. M.'s 54th, from Trichinopoly to Madras.

Hd Q. and R. W. of H. M.'s 4th, from Madras to Bangalore, when relieved by the 54th regt.

#### **Ecclesiastical.**

Sept. 21.—Rev. G. J. Cubitt leave pres. prep. to sea sick cert.

Oct. 2.—Rev. C. Jeffreson to be chaplain of Jaulnah.

— Rev. F. G. Lugard to be do. of Cannanore.

#### **Military.**

Sept. 22.—Lieut. T. H. Campbell returned to duty.

— Lieut. A. B. Kerr, ditto.

— Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, ditto.

28. Ens. R. W. T. Money, 41st N. I., returned to duty.

29. Capt. R. S. Seton, artil., retired on pension of major.

— 2d Lieut. R. Macpherson, artil., furl. to Europe, sick cert.

— Cornet A. B. Thornhill, passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

— Ens. R. W. H. Leycester, 19th N. I., to be Lieut., v. Bryce, resigned.

— Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th N. I., to act as cantonment adjt. of Palaveram, v. Richardson.

— Ens. T. W. Warre to act as adjt. to 9th N. I.

Oct. 1.—Ens. C. O. Lukin, to do duty with 24th N. I.

— Ens. A. C. Silver, ditto ditto.

— Ens. J. G. Russell, ditto ditto.

— Ens. A. Cooper, ditto ditto.

— Ens. W. Swinton, ditto ditto.

— Ens. R. J. C. Smith, ditto ditto.

— Ens. R. Jones, ditto with 34th L. I.

— Ens. G. Emmerson, ditto with 38th N. I.

— Ens. H. R. Owen, ditto, ditto.

1. Ens. J. D. Dale, ditto, ditto.

— Ens. W. S. Simpson, ditto, ditto

— Ens. A. C. Macartney, ditto, ditto.

— Lieut. C. J. Cook, art., leave Pres. prep. furl. to Eng. sick cert.

2. Major W. Havelock, to act as priv. sec. to the Gov. during Mr. Elliot's abs.

— Capt. J. Chisholm, art., to be com. of ord. at Bangalore, v. Lay, resigned that appointment.

— Lieut. W. C. Rolland, to act as ditto, at Bellary.

— Lieut. W. A. Orr, to com. the detach. of art. in the fort, and to be extra aid-de-camp to the gov.

— Lieut. P. Shaw, 34th light inf. to be brig. maj. at Bangalore.

— Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske, art., ret. on pens. of his rank.

— Lieut. R. Farquhar, 28th N. I., leave to Europe, of 7th Aug. cancelled.

— Ens. G. Free, three months leave to Bombay, priv. affairs.

— Lieut. E. Green, 2nd N. I., furl. to Eur. sick cert.

— Ens. J. Freese, 32nd N. I., ditto.

— Capt. W. P. McDonald, 41st N. I., to act as assist. to the col. and mag. of Ganjam, during absence of Capt. Campbell.

— Lieut. G. A. Marshall, 18th regt., passed examination in Hindoostanee.

3. Ensign H. Hoseason to do duty with 24th N. I.

5. Capt. A. Pinson, 46th N. I., furl. Eur. 1 year urg. priv. aff.

6. Ensign A. L. Steele to do duty in 38th N. I.

7. Lieut. F. Knyvett, 31st L. I., passed examination in Hindoostanee.

9. Capt. W. W. Dunlop leave pres. prep. furl. to England sick cert.

— Capt. M. Joseph, do. do.

— First Lieut. N. H. Fishe, art. to be capt., v. Seton, ret.

— Second Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe (since dead) to be 1st lieut. do.

— Lieut. W. B. Jackson, 25th N. I., to be capt., v. Cosby, dec.

— Ensign G. Harkness, 25th N. I., to be lieut., do.

— Capt. W. Justice, 5th N. I., to be mil. sec. to the Commander-in-Chief from 6th inst.

— Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert leave to Cape 2 years med. cert.

— Lieut. J. H. Tapp, 23d L. I. furl. Eur.

12. Second Lieut. G. P. Eaton, Art., to be 1st lieut., v. Gunthorpe, dec.

— Sup. 2d Lieut. A. T. Cadell, brought on eff. strength.

— Lieut. J. G. S. Cadell leave pres. prep. furl. England on sick cert.

16. Major J. N. Abdy, Art., to be lieut.-col., v. Lieut.-Col. Paske, ret.

— Capt. F. Bond to be major, do.

— First Lieut. S. S. Trevor to be capt., do.

— Second Lieut. J. D. Mein to be 1st lieut., do.

— Ensign G. S. Mardell, 16th N. I., to be lieut., v. Peppercorne, dec.

— Second Lieut. R. M'Pherson, Art., brought on effective strength.

— Lieut. J. C. Whitty, 7th N. I., furl. Eur. sick.

16. Major F. Hunter, 1st L. C., do., 3 years (via Bombay).

— Lieut. J. Seager, 8th N. I., leave to sea sick cert.

— Capt. J. M. Boyes leave pres. prep. furl. sick.

— Lieut. J. M. Rees, 12 months' leave to Neilgherries on med. cert.

19. Capt. A. Macarthur, 41st N. I., perm. to retire on pension of a lieut.-col.

23. Lieut. G. C. Rochfort, 41st N. I. to be capt., v. Macarthur, retired.

— Ensign R. W. T. Money to be lieut., do.

— Lieut. J. Mylne, 27th N. I., 18 months' leave Cape and N. S. W. med. cert.

### Medical.

Sept. 28.—Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith ret. to duty.

— Assist. Surg. Brooking 12 months' leave Neilgherries, sick.

29. Assist. Surg. E. Smith to be civ. surg. at Guntoor.

— Assist. Surg. P. Roe removed from 14th to 29th N. I.

Oct. 2.—Assist. Surg. T. Grigg to act as residency surg. at Tanjore during absence of Brooking, sick.

3. Ass. Surg. T. T. Smith, post. to 37th N. I.

5. Assist. Surg. J. Coleridge to do duty with L. W. of H. M. 4th regt.

— Surg. D. Munro leave to Cape, N. S. W., and Europe, sick cert.

— Surg. R. H. Buchanan to be civ. surg. in Malabar.

11. Assist. Surg. Woodford to do duty with H. M. 63d regt.

— Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, to do duty with Her Majesty's 4th regt.

12. Assist. Surg. E. Balfour passed examination in Hindoostance.

16. Surg. B. Williams rem. from 37th to 14th.

— Surg. R. Scott removed from 14th to 37th regt.

— Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith removed from 37th to 14th regt.

### BIRTHS.

Sept. 15.—At Gopalpore, the la J. Shepherd, of a son.

22. At Bangalore, Mrs. J. F. I daughter.

23. At Vellore, the lady of Cap a son.

24. At Bellary, the lady of Capt ner, of a daughter.

— At Madras, Mrs. J. H. Barth

— At Madras, Mrs. Oliver, of a

25. At Bangalore, the lady of I Seppings of a son.

27. At Bangalore, the lady of buthnot, Esq., of a son.

30. At Royapooram, the lady Thos. Locke, of a daughter.

Oct. 2.—At Madras, Mrs. P. I daughter.

5. At Madras, Mrs. J. J. Ward,

### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3.—At Pondicherry, Mon fonco, to Miss Alina Miechel.

12. At Cuddalore, Ena. F. Y N. I., to Miss Rose Matilda Kings

19. At Russellkondah, Lt. W. 17th regt. to Miss Harriet Theop ling.

25. At Masulipatam, R. Grant and Mag., to Miss Elliott.

27. At Madras, the Rev. T. Miss Eliza Narcis.

### DEATHS.

Sept. 13.—At Trichinopoly, Ge cock, in his 2d year.

16. At Bangalore, Henry Ruth year.

22. At Bangalore, Mary, elder Capt. J. E. Butcher, in her 4th year.

24. At Arcot, Mrs W. Manning,

25. At Masulipatam, the lad Rawlins, 40th N. I.

29. At Madras, Mr. C. W. West Lieut.

30. At Gookarum, Capt. C. A. I N. I.

### BOMBAY.

THE SINDE ARMY.—See page 85, there inserted by mistake.

RUMOURS FROM HEAD QUARTERS.—See page 86, ditto.

THE EXPEDITION TO ADEN.—The *Coote* had been met at sea by the and supplied by the steamer with provisions, she had had very bad weath 24 hours had only made 10 miles. The troops, it was feared would re greatly out of condition.

SHIP ON FIRE.—H. H. the Nizam's pilgrim ship *Meccai* was destroy in Bombay Harbour on the 25th July.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 19th N. I. had reached the presidency from K The 9th N. I., from Ahmedabad, a detail of art. from Hursole, and a sc cav. from Deesa, were ordered to be at Baroda by the 25th Oct. The 2nd been ordered on service for Persia. A court martial had been held on thr H. M.'s. 40th foot for drunkenness, and striking their corporals—they we sentenced to be transported as felons.

THE GUICOWAR.—This chieftain is causing the Indian Government son A force has been ordered into his territories, and Mr. Sutherland has de

him the Governor-General's ultimatum, threatening to take from him the district of Pitund and other portions of his southern territory, unless his assurance is received by the 1st Nov., that he will faithfully adhere to all existing treaties.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—Capt. Oliver had caused much dissatisfaction in Bombay, especially in the Indian Navy, by issuing the following order:—

October 26, 1838.—The respective officers of the Dock Yard, the Comptroller, Master Attendant, Storekeeper and Builder, will be pleased to attend daily at the Superintendent's office at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 10 A. M., for instructions. The President of the standing committee will also attend if required. By order. (Signed) A. H. Nott, Assistant Superintendent I. N.

The *Bombay Gazette* deems it an utter degradation that some of the oldest officers in the service should be treated like raw recruits; and calls upon the Government to disclaim their participation in the order, and give Capt. Oliver notice that his recall may not be unlikely, should such courses as this be persisted in. The *Gazette* of 31st October, states as a rumour, that Government had *not* assented to the proposal of Capt. Oliver.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF GOA.—The Baron Sabroza died on the 14th October, from the effects of a fall from his carriage. The *Bombay Gazette* states, that there are no less than *three* parties who have taken charge of the affairs of the state, and suggests to the Court of Directors to treat with Portugal for the purchase of the place, which cannot be otherwise than an incumbrance to her.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR ROBERT GRANT.—The subscription on the 20th Oct. had reached to Rs. 38,885. Since which date no account had been published.

SUICIDE OF A CIVILIAN.—Mr. E. Grant, of the Civil service, put a period to his existence on the 8th Oct., at Ahmedabad, by shooting himself through the head. He had just received notice that he was suspended from the service pending the decision of the Court of Directors, upon some malpractices of which he was accused. He committed the deed immediately after writing the word "Injustice" upon the document in question.

THE BAYADERES.—The Bombay papers are highly amused at the gullibility of John Bull, in estimating these *nautch girls* so highly.

INDIAN NAVY.—It is reported that Coms. Denton and Warry, and some other officers, will accept the retiring pension.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

Sept. 17. Lieut.-Col. C. Ovens, 26th N. I., to be resident at Sattara,

28. J. F. M'Kennie, Esq., to act as mast. attdr. during absence of Capt. Dalrymple.

— J. J. Franklin, Esq., to act as assist. do. and boat paymaster till further orders.

— J. A. Hudleston, Esq., 5 months' leave priv. affairs.

— W. Elliot, Esq., 6 months leave to Egypt on priv. affairs (from Bombay).

29. Mr. J. C. Loughnan took charge of the sub collectorate of Broach, from Mr. Chambers.

Oct. 1.—J. C. Morris, Esq. returned to duty.

3.—Mr. H. Liddell took charge of collectorate of Surat from Mr. Vibart.

4. To be senior merchants from 23d Jan.—A. W. Ravenscroft, R. C. Chambers, G. Coles, W. W. Bell;—ditto from 12th June—P. Scott, J. H. Bainbridge, W. Escombe, J. G. Lumsden. To be junior merchants from 6th June.—J. M. Davies, W. E. Frere, A. Remington, R. Keays, H. Young, jun., A. Campbell, M. Larkin, E. H. Briggs, A. Bettington. To be factors from 19th July.—E. W. Burton, H. B. Stracy.

5. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, one month's leave to Pres., private affairs.

— Mr. H. Borradaile 12 month's leave to Mauritius and Cape, on sick cert.

9. Mr. A. Bettington's app. as acting assist. judge of Dharwar is cancelled.

— Mr. H. Brown to act as judge and sess. judge of the Concan.

— Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as sen. assist. judge and sess. judge, of the Concan for the detach. stat. of Rutnagherry.

— Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to be assist. judge and sess. judge of Poona, and assist. to agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

10. Mr. J. W. Woodcock to act as assist. judge and sess. judge of the Concan.

— Mr. G. L. Farrant to act as sen. assist. judge and sess. judge of Poona for the detach. station of Shoolapoor during Mr. Langford's employment on special duty in the rev. dept.

— Capt. Jacob, leave to the Pres. on sick cert.

— Mr. W. Courtney ditto ditto.

11. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act as judge and sess. judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

— Mr. J. Webb to act as assist. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

16. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, assumed charge of acting judge and sess. judge at Surat.

17. Mr. A. Elphinstone to be coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry from 1st proximo.

— Mr. A. Campbell to be 2d assist. to the coll. and mag. of Belgaum from 1st proximo.

17. The Governor in Council has declared that from the 1st proximo the principal collectorate of Poona together with other districts taken from the collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Belgaum shall form two collectorates to be denominated the collectorates of Poona and Sholapore; in consequence of which arrangement the following appointments would have effect from 1st proximo.

- Mr. R. Mills to be coll. and mag. of Poona.
- Mr. P. Stewart to be 1st assist. ditto.
- Mr. W. Escombe to be 2d ditto and acting 1st ditto.
- Mr. H. P. Malet to be 3d ditto.
- Mr. J. N. Rose to be assist. ditto and acting 2d.
- Mr. T. Mansfield to be do. and acting 3d.
- Mr. G. E. T. Tyler to be acting do.
- Mr. W. Simson to be coll. and mag. of Sholapore, continuing to act as coll. of Belgaum.
- Mr. P. Stewart to act as coll. and mag. of Sholapore.
- Mr. J. S. Law to be 1st assist. to ditto.
- Mr. E. M. Stuart to be 2d ditto.
- Mr. E. W. Burton to be 3d ditto.

22. Mr. A. St. John Richardson, passed examination in Persian lang.

- Mr. W. J. Turquand, ditto.
- Mr. J. W. Hadow, ditto in Mahratta ditto.
- Mr. G. S. Kerr, ditto, ditto.

23. Mr. H. Hebbert, one month's leave to Pres.

24. Mr. J. Gordon, to remain at Pres. or Tanna, until further orders.

- Mr. W. Stubbs, to have furl. allow. of 500l. for three years, from 1st Feb. next.
- Mr. T. Williamson, ditto, from 24th Novr.

— Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, ditto, from 25th Decr.

- Mr. R. C. Chambers, ditto, from Nov.
- Mr. G. Malcolm, ditto, from 1 Dec.

### **Ecclesiastical.**

Oct. 10.—Rev. J. Stevenson 1 month's leave to Hills.

- Rev. J. Jackson to act at Christ Church, Byculla, during abs. of Rev. W. K. Fletcher.

### **Military.**

Sept. 12.—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., to be a temporary assist. to Resident of Sind.

- Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d N. I., do.

Oct. 6.—Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th N. I., to act as adjt. during absence of Lieut. Thatcher, sick.

- Brev. Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th N. I., to act as adjt. to the L. W. of that regt.
- Lieut. G. Clarkson, 12th N. I., to act as quart. mast. to that regt. until fur. orders.

— Lieut. J. C. Anderson, ditto, ditto, as Hindoostanee interpret.

9. Capt. B. Crispin, 16th N. I., app. recruit officer, in the station Concan, while his regt. remains there.

- Lieut. C. Manger, 17th N. I., returned to duty.

12. Lieut. T. Fenwick, 10th N. I., 12 m. leave to Neilgherries, sick cert.

15. Capt. E. M. Ennis, to ac of bazaars and police at Ahmedn.

- Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21 N. agt. at ditto.

— Capt. J. Farquharson, 9th Europe for three years, for health.

- Lieut. W. Thatcher, 6th ditto.

— Lieut. C. T. Christie, to a at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Welstead, sick.

20. Lieut. Bate, to be dep. ass from 8th inst.

25. Lieut. Col. Capon's furl. cancelled, and he is to remain on sick cert.

26. Maj. W. Henderson, L. to retire on the pay of Lieut. C Oct.

— Capt. Meriton, to be major above.

- Lieut. McIntyre, to be cap.

— Ens. Woodhouse, to be lie

— Sup. Ens. Sorell, brought strength ditto.

— Maj. J. Wilson, 23d N. I., agent, v. Henderson.

29. Capt. C. Rebenack, 25th as clothing agent, during absence of Wilson, on field service, and on sibility.

— Lieut. H. Creed, to be ad Co.'s of Foot Art. proceeding on

— Lieut. Massey, to act as a bat. at the Pres.

— Capt. C. Hunter, to be paymaster, during absence of C on field serv.

— Capt. E. Nessiter, 39th 1 furl. to Europe, for health.

### **Naval.**

Sept. 9.—Lieut. A. H. Nott to office of Ind. Nav. Draftsman of Commr. Haines.

### **Medical.**

Sept. 16.—Assist. Surg. J. W completed his duties in the Ind.

Oct. 19.—Assist. Surg. Castel charge of the Lunatic Asylum.

— Assist. Surg. Neilson to a during abs. of Assist. Surg. Barri

25. Surg. W. Purnell to act as div. Deccan during abs. of Sup. S at pres.

27. Assist. Surg. W. R. Will from duty Ind. Nav.

— Assist. Surg. Deas to suppl Ind. Nav.

— Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson pres. as next med. officer for duty.

### **BIRTHS.**

Oct. 12.—At Colaba, the lady Gray, of a daughter.

13. At Baroda, the lady of Co a daughter.

16. At Colaba, Mrs. John Law — At Bombay, Mrs. R. Boone

17. At Colaba, the lady of C. R. Hogg, Esq., Eur. regt. of a daughter.  
 20. At Poona, Mrs. G. B. Smith. of a son.  
 27. At Poona, the lady of Major Cunningham, 2d L. C., of a son, still born.

DEATHS.

Oct. 5.—In the Fort. Byrumjee Rustomjee Rana, Esq., aged 59.

14. At Poona, Margaret, the lady of Lieut. F. Ayrton, of Art., after a few hours illness.  
 16. At Bombay, Georgina Stella, the wife of E. C. Morgan, Esq., H. C.'s solicitor, aged 27.  
 26. At Poona, Henry, infant son of G. A. E. Campbell, Esq., C. S.

PRICE CURRENT.—BOMBAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1838.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Five per Cent loan of 1825-26. From No. 1151 to 15,200 Rs. 108 @ 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Ditto of 1829-30 Rs. 111 @ 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Four per Cent. ditto of 1832 33 Rs. 104 @ 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Five per Cent. Transfer loan. (None for Sale) Rs. 116 @ 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London 6 months sight 2s @ 2s 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Ditto 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.) 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. @ 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

FREIGHTS TO ENGLAND.—Slightly improved and an advance expected, present rate 70s. @ 75s. per Ton.

COTTON.—Still no activity in our market, and the transactions in this, our principal staple, continue very limited. Prices have commenced falling, the dealers having found no buyers at those to which they had nominally carried the article.

OPUM, (Malwa)—The passes sold already amount to 6185 chests, against 485 chests at the same period last year;—only 136 chests have as yet arrived.—Contract prices for delivery next month are Rs. 1010 per chest; and for delivery in Feb. Rs. 975 per ditto.

PIECE GOODS.—Have been in moderate demand—white and grey Jaconets; bleached and grey Long Cloths; blue Handkerchiefs; and grey Sheeting, have met with fair disposal.

METALS.—Owing to the unfavourable monsoon experienced, and from alarm in the minds of the up country merchants, consequent on the preparations making for the Cabul campaign, the demand has fallen off—we give the following as the sales of the week:—Copper Tile 175 cwt. @ 50 Rs.; Iron Hoop 1200 bdls. @ 11 Rs.; Ditto Sheet 720 ditto @ 11 Rs.; Ditto Round Nail Rod 60 cdys. @ 65 Rs.; Miscellaneous—Cutlery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery, are at prime cost. Smyth's Perfumery, 5 per cent. advance—other houses prime cost. Earthenware 60 and Window Glass 25 per Cent. advance. Confectionary 25, Glass Ware 40, Hats 25 @ 30, Millinery 25, Plated Ware 40, Saddlery and Harness 20, Stationary 40 per Cent. discount. Wyatt & Co. and H. Davis & Co.'s, Oilman's Stores discount. Exports of Cotton to London, from 1st Jan. to 19th Oct., 28,559 bales, 596 half ditto. Ditto ditto to Liverpool, ditto, ditto 52,689 bales, 1524 half bales; Ditto ditto to Clyde, ditto ditto 9,609 bales, 589 half bales.

CEYLON.

Ceylon, October 11, 1838.

To the Editor of the *Oriental Herald*.—Sir,—Since my last the following ships have arrived. On the 28th of Sept. the schooner, *Spartan*, from Algoa Bay 21st Aug., and the *Mauritius* 12th Sept. (Passengers, Col. Peddy, 90th Light Infantry, Miss Peddy, Miss M. Peddy, Mr. J. Peddy. Col. Peddy will not proceed in the *Agnes*, as announced in my last letter) and this day the *Iris*:—The *Emma*, Capt. Skelton (late of the *Africa*), from Trincomalee for London, sailed on the 29th of Sept. H. M. S. *Wolf* and the *Agnes* will sail at the latter end of this month.

DEATHS.—On the 19th Sept., at Kandy, Lt. Heyliger, Ceylon Rifles; and at Ruauwelle, on Sept. 27th, Charles Wallelt, only son of Major Wallelt, Ceylon Rifles, commander of Jaffna; a most promising young man, and much esteemed by all who knew him. It appears that, having heard of a tusker, (an elephant with tusks) Mr. Wallelt, attended by two native boys, went in pursuit, and met it in a herd of three. He fired one barrel of his gun and hit the animal; the second, however, missed fire, and the elephant rushed upon him before he could get another gun from his terrified attendants. The animal crushed him to death; then went off, but soon returning, run his tusks through and through the body, tearing off all the clothes. The two boys ran for assistance, and said at first that Mr. Wallelt had been hurt, but afterwards described the painful scene as we have attempted to describe it. The remains were sent into Colombo on the Friday evening following, and were buried on Saturday morning in the Galle Face. The funeral was attended by the Lieut.

General and the whole community of Colombo. It is a curious circumstance, that Mr. Wallett lost his life not far from the spot where Major Maddock was killed by an elephant about seven years ago. Lieut. Galloway, of the 90th, and Scroggs, of the 18th Royal Irish, proceeded on the 4th of October to the place where Mr. Wallett was killed by the elephant, in expectation of finding the animal, so as to be revenged for the loss of their friend. After a diligent search in the jungle they fell in with the elephant on the 6th, and immediately fired four shots at him, which brought him to his knees; but he soon got up again and made off, closely pursued by the intrepid sportsmen, who succeeded in killing him with six additional shots.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 18TH ROYAL IRISH.**—This event took place at Colombo. General Sir John Wilson presented the colours. The proceedings commenced with a very beautiful and appropriate prayer, pronounced by the Rev. B. Bailey, senior Colonial Chaplain. The General then advanced to the centre of the square, and addressed the Colonel and officers in a long speech, in the course of which he alluded to the victories and distinguished services rendered by the regiment, and to the different campaigns in which the 18th so honourably and eminently acquitted itself in the cause of their sovereign and their country. Sir John Wilson then complimented the Colonel and officers of the regiment in the highest terms for the soldierlike appearance of the troops, and then addressed himself to the men, expressing his satisfaction at their general good conduct. At the conclusion of his speech the two senior Majors placed themselves on either side of the General, holding the new colours in their hands. The ensigns approached them with the old ones, and the usual ceremonies of exchanging colours were gone through, Colonel Burrell then stepped forward, and, on behalf of himself and his officers, returned thanks, in a very able speech, for the honour that had been conferred upon the regiment, as well as for the kind manner in which Sir John Wilson had expressed his approbation of the condition of the regiment. The troops after that left the ground, the band playing “St. Patrick’s day in the morning.” A magnificent ball was given in the evening by the officers of the 18th, and the men were provided with an excellent dinner in the battery.

**HEAD QUARTERS, COLOMBO, 19TH SEPT. 1838. GENERAL ORDERS.**—No. 1. The recent promotion of Major Darley, published in General Order of 14th inst., having removed that officer from the command of the 61st regiment, the Lieutenant-General Commander of the Forces takes the opportunity, in congratulating Lieutenant-Colonel Darley, of recording his public acknowledgments for the zealous attentions displayed for a period of six years which he has served under his command.

No. 2. Capt. Eld, of the 90th Light Infantry, having been named by the commanding officer of that regiment, to join the Depôt, it is accordingly ordered that he may proceed to England by the first favourable opportunity.

E. CHARLTON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

**GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR.**—Captain Sergeant, of the 58th, is appointed Staff Officer of Trincomalee, from the date of his undertaking the duties of the situation, v. Capt. Wynn, deceased. By His Excellency’s command.

Signed, P. ANSTRUTHER, Col. Sec.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Right Hon. the Governor has made the following appointments:—Capt. Kelson, to be District Judge of Nuwera, Ellia, and Assistant, to the government agent of the Central Province; G. H. Cripps, Esq. to be government agent, collector of Customs, and fiscal for the Southern Province; H. R. Scott, Esq. to be district judge of Galle; J. S. Rodney, Esq. to be district judge of Trincomalee.

A proclamation of the Governor has directed the removal of the district court of Ooloankandy to Kaigalle.

**BARQUE EMMA.**—Three of the crew have been found guilty of mutiny, and have been sentenced to three years imprisonment. On the charge of boring a hole in the vessel, with a felonious intent, all were acquitted.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—CINNAMON.**—*Government Sales, Oct. 1.*—First Sort:—5 bales, 1830, and 40 do. 1836, no offer; 30 do. 1836, 3s. 6½d. per lb.; 9 do. 1837, 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 7d.; total 100. Second Sort:—9 bales, 1830, and 1 do. 1832, no offer; 50 do. 1832, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d.; 105 do. 1836, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. 45 do. 1837, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d.; total 210. Third Sort:—55 bales, 1832, 10½d. to 11½d.; 15 do. 1836, 10½d. to 11d.; 30 do. (24 cases broken) 1832-6, 9½d. to 9¾d. total 100.—**COFFEE** is very scarce. Partly dried and picked on the spot, sells at 45s. to 50s. per cwt; dry and gathered pure, on board ship, 20 to 25 per cent higher.

**TESTIMONIAL TO SIR EDWARD BARNES.**—The sum raised in Ceylon with this object, already amounts to £400.



BURMAH.

There is but little fresh from this quarter. We gave, in our last, the particulars of Col. Benson having left Rangoon, on the 28th August, for the Court of Amarapooora.

Lient. C. Hopton, of Her Majesty's 63rd regt. was killed at Moulmein, on the 7th September, by the accidental discharge of his gun, returning from shooting.—The cutter of the *Amherst* was upset, in a squall, on the 31st August, and the 2nd officer, and a corporal of artillery, were drowned.

*The following is the latest account taken from Moulmein papers of September, and October 3.*—There are numerous letters and reports afloat among the Mogul merchants in the town, all indicative of a state of alarm and disquietude among the foreign traders in Ava and Amarapooora. It is said that their only anxiety now is to have their accounts settled immediately, and to escape from the country. They apprehend the gathering of a storm, and dread the consequences. Troops, they say, are being collected in all directions in and about the capital, but the object for which they are collected seems to be unknown; some say that the gathering is for the purpose of inspiring our Resident with a proper degree of respect and awe for the military strength of the new government. It is said among the natives that the young heir apparent was not executed—that means were contrived to provide a substitute, or that another person was executed by mistake, while the prince was permitted to make his escape, and that the woongyee, Moungh-shuaytha, to whose direction this bloody business of the execution was assigned by the king, has experienced the royal vengeance for the deception he practised. Large bands of robbers have assembled to the north of Ava, who have committed very great ravages and burnt several villages.

Amarapooora is not, it seems, without its calamities. It is stated, on good authority, that a very great part of the city has been consumed by fire. Three thousand houses, it is said, have been burnt.

We are not aware that any authentic account of the progress of Colonel Benson's mission has been received by the late arrivals from Rangoon, and, consequently, there is abundant room for the circulation of all kinds of reports regarding him, which it is not worth our while to repeat. The only information regarding the party, on which we can rely is, that they reached Prome about the 13th or 14th ult., where it was rumoured, the governor intended to detain them till he received positive instructions to allow them to proceed to the capital. The persons who bring this information appear to have left Prome the day after Colonel Benson's arrival there, and consequently we are not aware whether the governor of that place has carried his threatened intention into effect. There are few natives who are not convinced that the prince is alive, though the stories of his whereabouts are most inconsistent and contradictory. Some affirm him to be on the Arracan hills, others on the Assam frontier. We think the strongest proof of the poor young man's not being alive, is, that he has not been heard of by either the Arracan or Assam authorities, to whom, it is more than probable, he would have made himself known, had he really escaped out of his uncle's hands. It is said that Moungh-shuaytha, a favorite woongyee of the present king, has been executed for deceiving his majesty, with regard to the prince's execution, which had been entrusted to his hands. This report, however, greatly requires confirmation.

CHINA.

We have further advices, by the way of Calcutta, to the middle of August. The new Lieut. Governor arrived in Canton on the 2nd. He examined all his subordinate officers, to ascertain if they were opium smokers, and cautioned them against the indulgence of that habit. Admiral Maitland has ordered her Majesty's brig *Algerine* to proceed in search of the *Antonio Pereira*, supposed to be lost between Alacranes and the coast of China. Since the Admiral's arrival, the Chinese authorities have been most particular to prevent any officers of the fleet reaching Canton. The forts at the Bogue had opened a fire upon the schooner *Bombay*, supposing she had some on board, and, upon examining her, so intent were they upon this particular object, that they neglected to search, as usual, for opium. Captain Elliot left Canton in the Queen's cutter, to have an interview

with the Admiral, who then changed his anchorage from Toong-koo-bay to C but it is reported, that after an interview with the Chinese Admiral, returned to Toong-koo. All was quiet in Canton, and business proceeding. Opium is quoted in the prices current of the 7th of August, at—Patna, old 510 per chest; ditto, new, 560 to 565; Benares, old, 470; ditto, new, 534 bay, Malwa, 610 to 615.

### SYDNEY.

The *Kinnear* has brought accounts to the 19th August. The Australian House was to be opened 1st September. A bill had been introduced to the by the Governor, for the abolition of the very oppressive fees which have been chargeable upon the registry of vessels in New South Wales. Several deaths had occurred on board the *Lady Kennaway*, on her outward passage, and several infants had died. Capt. Cape, of the *Cape Packet*, had been tried on a charge of striking one of his sailors on one of the South Sea Islands, and acquitted. The Commissary General notifies, that from the 13th August  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. pm. is charged on bills drawn on her Majesty's Treasury. Prayers for rain had been held up in the Episcopal churches. Mr. Joseph Catterall had been found guilty of endeavouring to provoke Capt. Adams, A. D. C. to the Governor, to fight a duel. In the course of his defence, which he himself conducted, he gave continued utterance to such language as compelled the court to fine him £50 for contempt. The partnership of Willis, Macintyre, and Co., had been dissolved, and the firm would in future be Willis, Sandeman, and Co. The consideration of the estimates for 1859, was placed on the 21st August. Sir John Jamison, had in Council, pressed on the "Bill," in consequence of the alarming accounts that had been received of the cholera or the catarrh among the sheep of the Argyle and Bathurst districts.

### MAURITIUS.

We have further advices extending to the early part of September. By a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 30th August, it is intimated, that those desirous of importing *Indian women*, must first address themselves to His Excellency the Governor, for permission to do so. The small-pox had broken out in a virulent form, on board the ship *Nerbuddah*, bound to Calcutta, and that she had been placed in quarantine: Government urgently recommended re-vaccinating the inhabitants of Port Louis. Counter-petitions were being got up to that decided upon in Calcutta, upon the subject of the trade in Coolies.

### CIRCASSIA.

The reports given in our last (p. 642.) of the insurrection of the Georgians and the massacre of the Russians, by the Lesghis, are now said to be unfounded and have been expressly got up by the Russians themselves, for the purpose of justifying their landing a supply of troops in that quarter. By the way of Constantinople we learn, that a severe action had been fought between the Russians and Circassians in the neighbourhood of Soujouk and Semis, which was decidedly favorable to the latter. The Russians were endeavouring to rebuild an old Turkish fortress at a spot in question.

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### ERRATUM.

At page 111, the Civil Appointments of J. F. McKennie, J. J. Frankland, W. Elliot, and J. C. Morris, should have been under the Madras instead of Bombay.

# THE ORIENTAL HERALD.



## PROSPERITY OF INDIA.



WHAT HAS ENGLAND DONE FOR INDIA?

WHAT RIGHT HAS SHE TO ITS SOVEREIGNTY?

When questions of private right become matters of discussion between the poor man and the rich man it is but the prelude to an investigation of the principles which induce a powerful nation to usurp the soil and seize on the labour of its weaker neighbour. The plea of necessity—that miserable apology for tyrants—will not stand before the light of truth—and every struggle for individual liberty is necessarily an attack on the outworks of imperial despotism. No people have any right, by human or Divine authority, to migrate to a distant country, as New Holland, New Zealand, &c. for the purpose of occupying the lands of their less civilized fellow-creatures. Neither have the people of any kingdom a right to settle in another kingdom, to take advantage of its internal dissensions, its divided and distracted state; its misery arising from the anarchy consequent on the breaking up of a foreign despotic rule; and then by arraying the subtle against the innocent, the strong against the weak,—usurp the sovereignty of the whole country and reduce *one hundred million* of human beings to be the serfs, the *adscripti glebæ*, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, to a handful of foreigners from an island 15,000 miles distant. Such however has been the conduct of England. From a commercial origin she has become the sovereign power over the vast countries bounded by the Indus, the Burrampooter, and the Ganges. She has become such partly by the power of the strong over the weak, by reason of the confidence reposed in her promises and reputed equity, and by an expectation that the Christian principles on which she professed to act would be employed for the enlightenment, the moral elevation, the general prosperity of the people who submitted to her sway.

The question of the right of England to assume the sovereignty of India, would, in some respects be palliated, nay even justified, could it be proved that the power thus acquired, was employed for the benefit of the millions committed to her care; and that in the great and awful day of judgment, when nations as well as individuals will stand

before the most supreme of all tribunals, it could be said of England "vast power by land and sea has been given to you; the richest nations of the earth,—the most industrious inhabitants,—myriads of human beings of every colour, creed, and clime have been subjected to your sway; you have well and wisely fulfilled your duty: you have raised man in the social scale, you have humanized his savage nature, multiplied his numbers, extended his comforts, expanded his mind, fitted him for the full enjoyments of an earthly life as a prelude to his future state of existence;" if, we say, this could be said of England then would her occupation of India be to a great extent justifiable and a reward would be apportioned to her by Him on whom all nations as well as individuals depend; but believing, as the writer does, that England has failed in her duty to India, not from criminality, but from negligence, apathy, and a shortsighted policy prompted by an apparent necessity, expediency, and erroneous fiscal and commercial systems, it will be most desirable to investigate whether, after being in possession of some parts of India for two hundred years, of other parts for nearly a century, and with almost a general peace and uncontrolled dominion for half a century, whether the condition of 100,000,000 of fellow-subjects has been benefited morally, politically, socially. This is the true test of good government, and there cannot be any doubt more dangerous than a supposition that prosperity has attended British rule if the reverse can be proved to have been unfortunately the case.

The writer approaches the consideration of this serious question from all party-feeling, uninfluenced by personalities, reflecting not on individuals, but solely, with the view of seeking the solution of the truth of an important problem on which the weal or woe of myriads of fellow-creatures depends. It is difficult in the absence of statistical data to lay down social axioms. Some of the primary features in national prosperity, namely, the increased numbers of the people, we are unable to ascertain from the want of any census of the Hindoos. Politically speaking, we have done nothing for the people; the establishment of peace was for our own benefit, to avoid military expenses, and to produce the greatest amount of revenue. But the Pindari war, and the threatening incursions of the Nepaulese, &c. demonstrate how little has been done to prevent external invasion; no more than if the Hindoos had still been under the Mahomedan sway. Then as to elevating Hindoos to offices of high political importance, as the Moslems were when sovereigns of India, wherein have we conferred political advantages? Last year three natives were appointed Justices of the Peace without any salary in Madras, after it has been in our possession two hundred years! Under the Mogul dynasty the Hindoos were eligible to the highest offices of the state, to the greatest military commands, to the most lucrative appointments; now the utmost they attain is as assistants to a foreigner, to an European, who temporarily resides in their country and leaves it as soon as he has acquired from the labour of the Hindoos sufficient money to return and buy an estate in Europe. During the last sixty years a handful of Englishmen have levied from the Hindoos *One thousand Million of Pounds sterling!* This is the gross price of the taxes exacted from the soil of Hindoostan and the industry of the people. Where are the fruits of this enormous taxation? Where the public works? The roads, canals, tanks, bunds, cities? What

If good government had been given to India, could the following expression have been uttered by the late Governor General (Sir Charles Metcalfe) while in India?—"Such is the insecurity of our tenure of India, that I should not be the least surprised to awake some morning and find the whole thing blown up!" What a fearful and awful observation, and how corroborative of the following notes, which will help to indicate the "Prosperity and Happiness" of India.

**Famines** in 1766, 1770 (half the inhabitants perished in Bengal), 1782, 1792, 1803, 1804, 1819, 1820, 1824, 1829, 1832, 1833, 1836, 1837, and now in 1838 threatening the whole country from Cutch to Cape Comorin.

**Discontent**, disaffection and rebellion among the Coles in Orissa, the Coorgs in Canara, the Bheels and Shekawatties in the N., the Dooplas in Assam, the Rohillas in the N. W., intrigues every where against our power, and rejoicings over by any defeat.

**Failures** of £20,000,000 by six mercantile houses in Calcutta (established 50 years), in 1831-32, and of many native bankers and merchants in Bengal, Furruckabad, &c.: not 5s. in the pound of the £20,000,000 realized.

**Fall of Prices** throughout India owing to a diminution of the number and ability of consumers.

**Reduced Revenues** after 20 years peace. A commission appointed in 1838 to enquire into the cause in Madras. In Bombay exemptions from heavy taxation refused to Sugar and Cotton grounds in 1837-38.

**Public Works**.—Absence of all,—except barracks, prisons, and hospitals; even the Mahomedan structures, tanks, &c., falling to decay.

**Crime**.—Abounding—prisons filled—dacoity, namely, robbery and murders, close to Calcutta.

**Low Wages and a high Rate of Interest**.—A proof of individual poverty and general insecurity.

**Commerce**.—Declining or stationary, and but little profitable—more in fact a trade of remittance than of exchange. No useful employment for money.

**Custom Duties**.—Inland customs diminished.

Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1816 to 1825	S. R.—41,211,625
1826 to 1835	" 27,760,065

Decrease on ten years.	S. R.—13,451,560
Upper or N. W. Provinces, 1816 to 1818	S. R.—10,527,329
1824 to 1826	" 8,502,778

Decrease on 3 years.	S. R.— 2,024,651
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#### LAND REVENUE LEVIED.

In the N. W. Provinces of Bengal in 1813-14, the revenue was 3,80,00,000 Rs.

1819-20....	3,15,37,275	Decrease	64,62,725
1829-30....	3,09,57,204	"	5,80,071

Decrease.....	Rs.—7,042,796
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#### MADRAS LAND REVENUE.

In 1809-10.....	Pagodas.—81,91,597
1819-20.....	" 76,06,223
1829-30.....	" 69,42,744

Decrease—Pagodas.—	22,48,853
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## SALT REVENUE—SALES IN LOWER BENGAL.

1819-20.. Maunds	52,24,607	1834-35.. Maunds	42,00,000
1820-21.. “	52,37,940	1835-36.. “	39,00,000
1821-22.. “	53,79,524	1836-37.. “	46,82,723
	<hr/> 1,58,43,071		<hr/> 1,17,82,723

Decrease on 3 years.. Maunds 40,60,348

Four million maunds.

*Borrowing.*—Nine-tenths of the people obliged at certain seasons to borrow their daily food (at 50 per cent), and their seed corn (at 100 per cent) from the small banker-merchants. When Government is borrowing at 4 per cent, a Zemindar is paying 20 per cent, a farmer 30 to 50 per cent!

*Empire of Opinion—of strength, not of justice.*

[“Country gained and still maintained by the sword.”]—SIR C. METCALFE.

*Combination against Government* by native Landholders at Calcutta—one of whose objects is to “defend themselves against the encroachments by Government upon the principles of the permanent settlement, and to contend for the fulfilment of the pledge by *Proclamation* to extend the permanent settlement to the N. W. Provinces.”—*Regulations and Rules.*

*Cultivation Declining.*—“Along the whole forest border of Bareilly and Moradabad the villages have been on the decline, and many which twenty or thirty years since were in a flourishing state, have been completely deserted.”—*Honorable Mr. Shore's Notes*, vol. I, p. 175.

“In the city of Furruckabad alone, within the last few years, between fifty and sixty wholesale merchants and bankers have stopped business.”—*Shore*, vol. I. p. 178.

“The villages in the N. W. Provinces deserted—the houses roofless—the towns deprived of half their inhabitants—districts that contained last year many hundred small farmers, now totally abandoned.”—*Asiatic Journ.*

The famine of 1837 extended over Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Futtehghur, Mynpoorie, Etawah, Futtehpore, Bolundshuhur, Humeerpoor, Calpee, Banda, Kurnaul, Moradabad, &c., containing an area of 40,000 square miles, and about 20 million of inhabitants. At least half a million perished in 1837.

The number of beegas of land in these provinces, cultivated and taxed by Government in 1813-14, was 27,271,992 (the quantity not taxed is not stated) of land fit for cultivation 15,300,223 *beegas*, and of waste 19,676,076 *beegas*.

In Moradabad district there was of—

Cultivated <i>taxed</i> land—Beegas	1,710,443
Ditto <i>untaxed</i> ditto “	1,195,641
Uncultivated Land “	2,093,437
Waste Land “	727,860

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Total Beegas 6,727,382

During the famine of 1837-38, the rivers were choked with dead bodies in the provinces where this very abundance of waste land existed; the air putrified with the stench of dead and dying human beings and animals; the jackals and vultures were seen preying on the still animated bodies of our fellow-creatures; mothers drowned their children by night, unwilling that the morning sun should witness their famishing state—and whole families of respectability poisoned themselves rather than beg a little rice for their support—although a rupee's worth (two shillings) of grain would sustain a man for 30 days! Hydrophobia was becoming as prevalent as cholera! and general mortality ensued.

The deaths in Agra from famine in 1837-38, were at the rate of 10,000 a month, a destruction of life which would sweep off the whole population in less than a year.

*General Decay.*—The rich manufactures of India have dwindled from their prosperity; the beautiful muslins of Dacca, the brocades of Benares,



the shawls and jewellery of Delhi are no longer in demand. Agra, Calpee, Dacca, and other great commercial and manufacturing towns of the empire situated on the principal rivers have shrunk within half their former dimensions. Religious endowments have been sequestrated, and the reservoirs and aqueducts that fertilized the country are gone to decay. The charitable institutions, the asylums for the poor, the sick and the maimed—splendid and useful public works are crumbling into dust. And the Wells, the resting-places in the desert, built and endowed by Princes, and the wealthy and benevolent as a refuge for the traveller under an Eastern Sun are neglected and fallen to ruin. \* \* \*

By depriving the community of their rights we have engendered crime, misery, and revolt, and every fresh inroad on the municipal institutions of the people loosens our hold on their affections and hastens the downfall of our Empire. \* \* \*

Can it excite surprise that the natives should be slow in appreciating Christianity, whose doctrines are identified in their minds with the bitter fruits they gather from our reputed equity and much vaunted civilization.”—(Present and Future Prospects of our Indian Empire—1838;—pp. 47 and 48.)—By Capt. Westmacott, late Political Agent N. E. Frontier.

“It may be doubted if, at any time since we first occupied territory in India, such *deep* and *dangerous* disaffection has prevailed as exists at present. Our unsparing taxation, our long continued and augmenting exhaustion of the resources of the country, our resumption of rent-free lands, our schemes of conversion, &c. &c. have spread and are spreading *throughout India* universal alarm and discontent. We shall soon be entangled in a plentiful crop of domestic embarrassments sown by our own blindness, and faithlessness. This is the language of five out of six of the Company’s servants who have recently returned from India; it is derived by authentic information from the natives themselves of the sentiments which they entertain; it is the language of all who are capable of connecting causes and consequences.”—(Asiatic Journal for August, 1838, p. 323.—Article by a Servant of the Company, and evidently in the confidence of Government.)

The *Reformer*—(A native Newspaper at Calcutta,) discusses in 1838, the “insecurity of the British Power in India;” and after describing the present miserable condition of the Hindoos, asks, “What need these people care whether the English, French, or Russians rule over them?”

Sir Thomas Monro admitted that in Malabar for instance there were 40,000 landholders, little above the rank of common cultivators, from whom we take 90 and sometimes 100 per cent. of the Proprietor’s rent, thereby annihilating one species of property, his rent as a landlord.”—(Monro.)

Major-General Briggs says—“Under the present system it would be of no avail, even if the soil produced gold instead of grain, while the Government take all the produce except what is necessary to pay the labourers; there is no surplus to purchase manufactures; the country is absolutely without the means of even improving its soil.”—Land Tax, p. 458.

The same officer says—“We treat the people as if they were savages.”

One of the East India Company’s civil servants says—“All agree that our power has no root in the affections of the people; that it subsists by their distrust of each other, and the dread of our superiority in the field; while the progress of our system in producing universality of depression is continually supplying *new motives of union against us as the common enemy.*”

Mr. Archibald Graham says—“There is indeed peace and security under the British rule—but the people are fast becoming a nation of beggars.”

A respectable native declared to Sir Charles Forbes at Bombay—that we did not kill them it is true, but we suck their blood!!!

The *Hindu Pioneer* published at Calcutta by natives, is now engaged in discussing—“the miseries of the Indian people under both the Moslem and Christian domination.” It says—“the Government of India (under

the English) is purely aristocratical; the people have no voice in the Council of Legislation; they have no hand in framing the laws which regulate their civil conduct:" the writers then proceed to discuss—"the evil of the enormous taxation to which the country is subjected,—the retirement from India of all those who acquire wealth,—the entire alienation of the people of the soil from any share in the Government, nay even from offices of trust and power,"—the patronizing of merit by the Mahomedans is contrasted with the governing caste of the English,—and it is demonstrated that the Hindoos were much more free in reality under the native princes than they are under the English who—"pursue their own aggrandizement at the expense of the happiness and comforts of the Hindus."—*Asiatic Journal*, Aug. 1838.

The *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 10th, 1837, says—"Some of our richest provinces are only partially under cultivation, and the whole country has been subjected to a system of taxation which has contributed more than any thing to retard its prosperity."

The Hon. Mr. Shore says, (vol. i. p. 196), "In those districts where Reg. vii. of 1822 (which aims at suppressing the intermediate farmers & heads of villages through whom the Government heretofore derived the revenue) is in force, the native society is becoming disorganized,—there is no one to direct the people in any thing which may tend either to their own benefit or to that of Government."

"Land is not only left unimproved, but often thrown altogether out of cultivation to obtain an abatement of the Government assessment. In the Allyghur district the landholders stipulated with the indigo planters to whom they let their lands, that no wells should be sunk, no permanent improvement attempted!"

The Hon. Mr. Shore says also in his Notes, vol. ii., p. 521, "The British Indian Government has been practically one of the most extortionate and oppressive that ever existed in India: one under which injustice has been and may be committed both by the Government and by individuals (provided the latter be rich) to an almost unlimited extent, and under which redress from injury is almost unattainable: the consequence is that we are abhorred by the people, who would hail with joy and instantly join the standard of any power whom they thought strong enough to occasion our downfall."

A committee of the House of Commons has declared that the whole revenue system "resolved itself on the part of the public officers in habitual extortion and injustice." Whilst "what was left to the ryot (peasant) was little more than what he was enabled to secure by evasion and concealment." One of the East India Company's chief revenue collectors says, "the land-tax of India, with the exertions of its rapacious collectors, is the very utmost the wretched inhabitants are able to pay. *Flesh and blood can yield no more!*"

With the foregoing proofs, and they might be multiplied until the repetition became wearisome—can it be seriously asserted that "Indian prosperity" has any real foundation in truth. The subject is alluded to with heartfelt sorrow; it can be no gratification to a Briton, and one who loves his country, venerates its institutions, and cherishes its Christian character—it can be no satisfaction to him to proclaim these statements, and nothing but a sense of duty to England, as well as to India, and a deep feeling of the serious responsibility which devolves on every human being to promote by every means in his power the happiness of those around him, has led to the present enquiry, and compelled the promulgation of the foregoing facts, most of which were adduced by Mr. Montgomery Martin in his speech at the India House on the 19th December last, when moving for the production of for

returns, as stated in our preceding number. No real friend of India, no patriotic Englishman, no sincere Christian, can cast any reflection or blame Mr. Martin for opening up this vital subject. The Honorable Proprietor truly observed, that it is not the interest of the East India Company, nor of any class of persons in this country, nor of any class of officers in India, to oppress and impoverish the Hindoos ; and he gave the Court of Directors credit for good intentions. Men of free and noble and manly minds will never, therefore, be offended by an attempt to investigate truth, and the East India Company have with reference to Asia, the deepest interest at stake in its attainment.

The first point in the argument has now, it is contended, been proved, namely, that India is not in a "prosperous" state, and has not received that attention from England which she merited. The next step in the argument is to shew the cause or causes of the present condition of India, and the 3rd to point out the remedial measures which should be applied, and this shall be done on a future occasion. In the mean time it is earnestly to be hoped that the Courts of Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, that both Houses of Parliament, that the Board of Control, and that the Christian working as well as the commercial working portion of the community, will enter into a deep investigation as to the real duties which devolve on England in reference to her connection with India. If the latter country is still expected to yield wealth to the former, it must be enabled to do so, it must not be continually drained of its resources,—

" We're always taking, and we never give ;  
 We care not if they die or if they live ;  
 Hard task-masters ! beyond a Pharaoh's law,  
 We first withhold, and then we take the straw,  
 Yet look to see the tale of bricks the same,  
 If not, 'tis them, and not ourselves to blame ;  
 For joy or wretchedness, for weal or woe,  
 We've one sole sentence—' pay us that you owe.' "

*India, a Poem.*

Every thing is to be gained, and nothing to be lost, by doing justice to India ; wealth, power, influence, are all at our command ;—but by the commission of injustice—poverty, weakness, contempt, will most assuredly attend a pursuance of our past conduct. Believing that a better era is arriving, that justice and truth will prevail over oppression and error, and that self-necessity even will compel a greater degree of attention to the East than has heretofore been the case, we entreat all to join heart and hand, to weary not in the good work, until British India becomes that which it so fully deserves to be—an abode of peace, content and happiness ;—then may England rejoice in her acquisition of the finest portion of the world, and gladly look forward to the period when a new empire will spring into existence in the East, greater even than that to which she gave birth in the Western hemisphere, and where our language, our laws, our institutions, our Christian doctrines, shall find not merely an abiding place, but shall so take root, that they will grow to be like the vast and shadowing Banyan tree, whose beauty, utility and strength, is increased with its age, sending around new shoots, not only yielding support to the parent stem, but extending its advantages afar.

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## NATURAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

## LETTER III.—ON THE HEMPS OF INDIA.

On entering upon this subject, it may be necessary to observe by introduction, that some of the *hemps* hereinafter adverted to, were unknown to obtain in India, until the year 1830, so that they cannot be well admitted under this head, in a commercial point of view. They will be separately distinguished by an asterisk.

## THE EJOO.

This peculiar substance, which I must class under the head of *Hemps of India*," is little known in Bengal. It is chiefly used by the Malays, in and about the Straits of Malacca, and is considerably superior in quality than any other vegetable production of this climate, used for similar purposes. This material is produced from the Sago tree, a species of palm, which grows very abundantly in Malacca. It is a black, fibrous substance, very much resembling coarse horse hair, which protrudes in large tufts, depending downwards, from between the corticeous bark of the above-named tree. The length of the fibre runs from a foot to a foot and a half, and each tuft will contain about six pounds of it. It is rather surprising that the *Ejoo* is not more generally used than being considerably stronger than the *Khiar* or rope manufactured from the husk of the cocoa nut, and far more durable. As an instance of the exemplary service derivable from the *Ejoo*, as a hemp, I will just mention a fact in support of its character, related to me by the late Mr. James Smith, Ship Builder of Calcutta. That gentleman stated, that, some few years ago, he had occasion to raise an anchor of great weight, attached to one of the floating buoys in the River Hooghly, which, in course of time, had become deeply emburied in the mud. He applied, on three several occasions, separate strong Russia hempen cables, to the windlass, all of which broke in the act of weighing the anchor, and he was about to give up the attempt for the time, when he remembered having seen an old *Ejoo* cable lying in the yard, which he desired to be applied—the same was, consequently, brought into operation, and raised the anchor without sustaining the rupture of a single strand. What adds to the singular advantage of the *Ejoo* is, that it will undergo a long exposure to sun and rain alternately, without experiencing any effectual damage. The cable in question, Mr. Smith affirmed, had, for the space of three years, been lying about the yard, neglected and exposed to all weathers.

## THE KHIAR.

This may be considered the native hemp of India, it being in general use—it is manufactured from the fibres of the husk of the cocoa nut. The fruit of Bengal and Madras, render but an inferior sort of *Khiar*, on account of its smallness, when compared with that which is grown at Singapore, Penang, and the Maldivé Islands, the latter affording a longer fibre, and possessing, at the same time, a far brighter color, which latter feature is one of the characteristics of the superior quality of the *Khiar*. This material, together with the oil extracted from the nut, constitutes an extensive article of commerce in these islands; and a great many hands are employed in manufacturing the *Khiar* into ropes and cables. When the fruit is nearly ripe, it is rescinded from the tree, the nut is withdrawn, and the fibrous pods submitted to the operation of steeping, in large pits of sea water, which prepares

renders them exceedingly tough and tenacious, as well as causes the corticeous refuse to precipitate itself; the fibres are then carefully cleansed and separated, and afterwards manufactured into ropes, and mats. The average price of the material when thus wrought, fetches from three rupees, to three rupees eight annas, per maund—that is, according to our calculation, about seven shillings for every 80lbs weight, or nine shillings per cwt. There is one peculiar advantage belonging to the *Khiar*, which is, that its specific gravity being lighter than that of sea water, it possesses considerable buoyancy, and furnishes more agreeable hawsers for vessels while riding at anchor in foul weather, than such as are constituted of more weighty materials. Some years since, the Cocoa Isles were regarded by certain European speculators at Madras, as affording an eligible tract of country for the manufacture of this article, as well as the cocoa oil, and a man named *Bell*, who had been a serjeant in the army, was selected to oversee the undertaking. He was accompanied by forty natives, and supplied with a few hogs and other provisions, together with necessary machinery, and they set sail under favorable auspices. On their arrival, Bell contrived to erect a temporary dwelling house for himself, and for some few months, the colony seemed to prosper; but, owing to their stock becoming exhausted, and no supplies being sent to them, the natives became dissatisfied, and one morning, on his repairing as usual to the factory grounds, he missed his servants, who had secretly managed to construct a spacious canoe, in an adjacent jungle, in which they had embarked on the previous night, leaving himself alone on the island. On his ascending a tree, he could just distinguish the coruscations caused by their paddles when turned towards the sun, but in what direction they were bending their course he could not conjecture. Fortunately, Bell was relieved from his solitary captivity, by a boats' crew which had brought some provisions on shore for the use of the colony; he returned with them to Madras, but only to recount the perils and privations he had sustained, as he survived but a few days after his arrival. Since that time, no further attempt has been made by Europeans to derive any advantages from the Cocoa Isles.

### THE SUN.

This article approaches, in its quality, very closely, the hemp of Russia, and when well prepared, presents an appearance which would, even to a nice observer, challenge his judgment in discriminating the one from the other. It is not so generally cultivated as it might, or indeed ought to be, for the *Khiar* being in good repute, no pains have been taken to enlarge its useful purposes. It is confined, chiefly, to the manufacture of small ropes, thumb line, and ratline for the rigging of small vessels, also for cordage and other limited uses. The *Sun* has been, when carefully worked into ropes, pronounced equal to the Russian material, of the same kind. Some years since, however, a large quantity of this article was imported into this country, but it did not answer the expectations of the importers. It proved upon trial, to be inferior to the Russia hemp in strength, and could not be depended upon, it was consequently rejected. Nevertheless, in India, it has been found to answer the purposes to which it is applied, exceedingly well, and instances have occurred, where it has, when worked into cables, maintained an equality with the hemp of Russia. Several able judges gave it as their firm opinion, that the *Sun* imported into England, had sustained some damage on the voyage, or that it must have been affected by the climate; be that as it may, it has not since that period been risked as an article of traffic to any great extent, though it is essentially serviceable when applied to the domestic purposes of the country, where it is produced and encouraged.

### THE JUTE, OR POT.

This material may be considered rather a flax than a hemp, presenting, when carefully sampled, a glossy, silky, appearance, and is used for all



inferior purposes, where strength is not absolutely required. It is chiefly manufactured into twine, with which the natives construct their fishing nets; *gunnee* bags, sackcloth and door-mats are made from this species of hemp. The *Jute* constitutes an article of commerce, and is grown to a considerable extent throughout Bengal. The plant when it has arrived at maturity, is cut, and the stalks are steeped in tanks or jeels, until maceration has sufficiently taken place so as to allow the fibres to be withdrawn from the latter, they are then heckled and baled. The *Jute* is of a very dry nature, and will not retain its tenacity for any length of time. The natives, however, use it to a large extent in erecting their huts and outhouses, connecting the Bamboo framework of their roofing with it, instead of nails.

### THE ALOES HEMP.

The leaf of the aloe, *Aloe spicata*, when arrived at maturity, yields a clear, long, and strong fibre, and were it not for the want of its uniformity, would be admirably calculated for the manufacture of cloths. The leaf runs about four feet in length, tapering towards the extremity, and terminating in a strong spike, from which circumstance it has derived its *Linnæan* appellation. This plant grows, luxuriantly, throughout Bengal, and is indigenous to the country. The juice possesses a caustic pungency, and is, if it comes in contact with the skin, very apt to produce the *Itch*; the best remedy against the inconvenient sensation accruing from its effects, is mustard oil. The liquor above adverted to, when exposed to solar evaporation, affords a gum, inheriting the properties of the Barbadoes aloe to a limited extent, but by no means so drastic. The hemp of this *aloe* is very white and strong, but there is a fragile brittleness pertaining to it, which renders it obviously useless for ropes, which are appropriated to purposes where a great strain is required. It is, nevertheless, found to answer very well in the character of cordage applicable to light purposes. It moreover, yields a good strong cloth, as has been found upon trial, possessing a rich glossy surface, but the inequality of the fibre, as has been before observed, will not admit of the cloth being of uniform thickness throughout. The first specimen of this manufacture in Bengal, occurred in the year 1832. In quality and appearance it very far surpassed the Russia duck. It was, however, never prosecuted beyond an experiment. The natives have no idea of any other constructed looms than those in general use, and if they are not adapted for weaving it, they will disregard the material as useless. In the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, this plant is cultivated for the sake of the hemp it affords, and the islanders of the *Mauritius* and *Bourbon*, take advantage of it for a similar purpose.

### \*THE "YUCCA ANGUSTIFOLIA," OR ADAM'S NEEDLES.

This species of aloe is exceedingly hardy, and grows wild in various parts of India. The hemp it yields is not so long as that of the former plant, but what it lacks in that deficiency, it makes up in its texture and tenacity. It is, also, more perfoliated throughout than the *aloe spicata*. This plant was completely overlooked in Bengal, until the year 1830, when a gentleman resident at Cuttack, prompted by a spirit of curiosity, elicited a few fibres from one of the leaves, which from their appearance he considered well worthy his attention. He found upon experiment that each separate fibre was capable of sustaining a weight of two pounds avoirdupois, and he was encouraged, from that circumstance, to cause about half a ton of this hemp to be manufactured, which sampled admirably well. On his arriving with the same in Calcutta, he felt anxious to ascertain the extent of its qualities in the shape of rope, and he, consequently, submitted three hundred weight of it to a gentleman, second in command of the *Thalia* East Indiaman, of 650 tons, lying off, at that time, in the River Hooghly. That

\*Recent discoveries.



ficer caused the same to be worked into a strong stranded rope, similar to new Russian hempen rope, that they might both of them undergo a comparative test of strength. The same when manufactured, presented a very beautiful appearance from the glossy whiteness it exhibited. It was annexed to a pulley with the view of raising three hundred and a half weight of pelter from the hold, which was of considerable depth from the deck—this accomplished on three several trials; when the Russian sample was applied to the task. The latter, however, could not sustain the purchase, and broke away about four feet from the weight; a second rope of the same material was substituted in its place, this also gave way before the pelter was raised half way up. This circumstance must be allowed to go some way to prove that the hemp produced from the *Yucca Angustifolia* is by no means a despicable material. It is a vast pity the hems of India are not more carefully attended to than they are. They might be rendered subservient to many purposes with considerable advantage.

#### “PHORMIUM BENGALENSIS,” MOORGUBBEE, OR INDIAN WILD IRIS

Is a plant which grows plentifully in the moist and woody districts of Bengal, and affords a very fine and strong white fibre. The leaf runs about two feet in length, but does not, although similar in other respects to the two preceding species, determine in a cusp. When the flax is heckled, it very much resembles that produced from the *Phormium tenax*, or *New Zealand hemp*, although it is finer in the fibre, and presents a more healthy complexion. When it was first introduced to the notice of the merchants of Calcutta, which was in the year 1832, they looked upon it as a beautiful discovery, and gave it the name of the *silk grass*, a very apt cognomen for it, as when the two materials, the silk and the latter, were placed beside each other, the difference between them could only be distinguished by the touch.

This flax might be advantageously manufactured into cloth, but here again we lack the right spirit of enterprise in India. The result, upon a just comparison, proved, that this article is no other than that, from which the Chinese have, for so long a time, established their monopoly, under the designation of *grass cloth*; and the *Indian fishing lines*, which are of Chinese manufacture, are constructed from the same material.

#### THE “MUSA HORTENSIS,” OR GARDEN PLAIN TAIN

Affords a long and tolerably strong fibre, but it is overlooked in India. Not so the “*Musa texilis*,” or wild plaintain of the Phillippine Islands, which affords a strong and beautiful flax accepted under the name of *Manilla hemp*.

#### “THE ANANAS,” OR GARDEN PINE APPLE

Possesses a leaf, the fibres of which might be turned to good account in the manufacture of *fine cloths*; whilst the *wild pine apple shrub* of *Malacca*, produces the finest cambric in the world; it being almost as delicate as the *spider's web*.

## THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

## No. XIV.—THE OVERLAND JOURNEY.

The length of the voyage to India has been the principal, if not the chief cause which has prevented travellers, anxious to make themselves acquainted with foreign countries, from visiting the Company's Asiatic territories. Yet even with this drawback it is scarcely possible to account for the manifested interest towards scenes of the highest degree of beauty and interest of every thing that can delight and expand the mind. Whether we consider its antiquities, its rich products, or the various races of people spread over the vast surface of this splendid empire, we find almost boundless field for research;—an inexhaustible source of intellectual enjoyment. In all countries of Asia, India is celebrated for its umbrageous groves and sparkling waters; the trees and rivers which offer all of shade and refreshment which enter into the national idea of paradise. The greater portion of the peninsula may be traversed with ease, and the trifling difficulties encountered in Malabar and less accessible places, are merely sufficient to enhance the excitement of the journey. Since the occupation of the Nilgiri mountains, the Neilgherries, and other hill districts, the country formerly represented as so formidable has lost all its terrors. By properly timing the arrival in India, no inconvenient degree of heat need be sustained. In the northern provinces especially, the weather will be found most delightful, the air being bracingly cold, while the sun shines brightly from a sky without a cloud. Even in Bengal the whole day may be spent out of doors with no other shelter than an umbrella, and this lasts from the middle of October, until the commencement of May. While in the upper provinces the great heats do not set in until June. There is therefore ample time permitted to travel leisurely through the most interesting parts of the plains, the hills affording a delightful retreat during the hot season. Notwithstanding all these advantages, the list of persons travelling through India merely for the gratification of laudable curiosity, or in the prosecution of some scientific pursuit, is so scanty that we are at a loss to understand how it could possibly happen, while all other practicable parts of the world should have been almost overrun by English tourists, so few should have bent their steps towards a country which may truly be termed the cradle of European science. Mrs. Hood is the only English lady who penetrated the interior for the sake of making herself acquainted with the interesting features of the country. Lord Valentia one of the few, perhaps, the only Englishman unconnected either by public duties or commercial enterprise, who paid it a visit. A catalogue of foreign names is not much longer, while, considering the number of intelligent persons attached to the British civil and military service or to whom India has been the scene of mercantile speculation, it is still more astonishing that the country should remain a sort of *incognita* to the greater number of English readers. Without in the slightest degree desiring to lessen the merit of the numerous valuable works which we possess concerning the British territories in the East, and which, when extensively perused, would afford ample information concerning nearly every thing that is curious or interesting in those singular and magnificent provinces, it must be admitted that until Bishop Heber entered the field no writer strove to make the subject universally popular. Ponderous quartos were brought forth, which absolutely alarmed the reader, and so paralyzing was their effect, that it may be safely asserted that notwithstanding the ex-

nature of the subject, a single number of the Bengal Sporting Magazine would attract much greater attention at the present day than the splendid volume of Capt. Williamson's *Wild Sports of the East*, which has never found its way into general circulation. The associations connected with India, if we except the prevailing notion, that gold was a drug, principally consisted of heat and tigers; the alternations of climate, the extraordinary degree of cold experienced in some parts of the country during several months of the year, never being mentioned as circumstances favourable to the European traveller. Bishop Heber's work has been succeeded by many others of a similar character, and it may be hoped that such men as Mr. Scrope will be induced to go out to India by way of varying the sport of deer stalking, with a little tiger shooting, or buffalo hunting, which is still more exciting. It would then be seen that, although rich in exterior attractions, India is in fact a very poor country, its treasures being now inaccessible to its inhabitants, on account of their poverty; and that European capital, and European science, are required to open those mines of wealth which it possesses, and which have been overlooked or disregarded for ages. The outward show and splendour of the style of living in India, has blinded the greater number of persons to the truth; so far from being able to afford encouragement to useful or elegant arts, few of the Anglo-Indian population have any money to spare after the necessary expenditures of their households have been defrayed. The natives also, with few exceptions if sufficiently wealthy to assist in those public improvements which the advanced state of civilization in India would seem to demand, have not been made to comprehend their utility, and every observant traveller who perceives the wants of the country, and can point out the methods by which its rich products, its coal and iron, and dyes and drugs can be rendered available, will, by attracting public attention to the scene, confer an inestimable benefit upon millions now languishing in the most sordid poverty. That the higher classes of natives of India will gladly turn any capital which they may possess to account, there can be no doubt; only once acquaint them with the method in which they may best benefit their estates. The immense numbers of public buildings reared all over the country by private individuals at their own expense, show that liberality and enterprize are not wanting, and that there would be little or no difficulty in persuading them to devote both to useful purposes. Inland steam navigation will doubtless prove the means of inciting the native population to great activity; and when they find Europeans settled amongst them, and deriving great advantages from commercial and agricultural speculations they will follow the example, and exert their utmost endeavours to share in the benefit. A spur is now required to the enterprize of Great Britain which hitherto has only seized upon temporary and merely personal advantages, and overlooked the great truth, that in making India rich, in encouraging its manufactures, we shall create wants which will induce its multitudinous natives to supply themselves with foreign products, and that when rendered cheap enough to be extensively purchased at home, the demand will be so great for sugar, &c. that however immense the supply, there will be little left for exportation. Give him the means, and the poor native will indulge in the sugar on which he fattens, will clothe his body in decent garments, and add to all his household effects; while those of a higher class will begin to adorn their houses, and decorate their persons with articles from the warehouses of European capitalists. The natives of British India have remained unchangeable in their habits, because no motives or temptations to change have been offered them. It is not by glutting their bazaars with foreign commodities for which at present they scarcely know the use, that we can induce them to take our manufactures. They must first be enabled to indulge freely in native luxuries, to perceive that their own interests are involved in the improvement of their property by the introduction of novel methods of cultivation, &c. by employing the

coal and iron which, connected with the new power now brought in aid of skill and enterprize, offer boundless sources of wealth. It is indeed to this new power that we must look for the regeneration of India. The country is now open to us, and its resources have been made known by the surest guides, the scientific societies which both in the peninsula and at home, have been so usefully and honorably employed in developing the capabilities of our magnificent eastern empire. Still a great deal remains to be done, which might be effected by tourists. The Anglo-Indian community have hitherto resembled the natives in the sameness of the routine established amongst them. There is nothing like variety in their pursuits, habit in some instances perhaps, occasioned by necessity, has chained them down to a dull round of vapid amusements, in which there is neither interest nor novelty. What an impetus would be given to society, by the transit of an invalid duchess, who labouring under some nervous ailment, brought on by too much luxury at home, would derive more advantage from an overland journey to the Himalaya, than by pilgrimages to the theatres of the most celebrated quacks of Europe. How many objects of interest and attraction, would a rich and intellectual lady find in her tour throughout the country, and how efficiently might she aid the few persons of wealth and rank which she would find there, who would willingly set many improvements afloat, could they find means to make a commencement. The observations also of persons fresh from Europe, bringing with them its latest fashions not merely of dress or ornament, but of thought and feeling, would do much towards the creation of new ideas. Persons who go out to reside in India and who belong to either service, are expected to fall into the common routine, but a traveller, being a sort of lion, would obtain more influence, his tastes would be consulted, and his suggestions would, if not immediately adopted, prove the precursors of many beneficial changes.

The comparative accessibility of India by means of the Overland Journey, will, it is to be hoped, induce many wealthy and intellectual persons, to visit it in quest of amusement; while it offers to those whose duties call them to the British territories, a most delightful alternative to the long and tedious voyage. The route recommended by Mr. Waghorn, to whose unceasing perseverance the public is mainly indebted for the facilities of the new plan, is from London to Marseilles, and thence by the French steamer to Egypt. He informs us in a pamphlet which he has published for the guidance of travellers, that he found that this journey might be accomplished in a manner combining comfort, amusement, and expedition. Even in the winter he appears to think this route preferable to the voyage from Falmouth inasmuch, as the traveller escapes the horrors of the Bay of Biscay. Should dispatch be a desideratum, it may be better attained by a journey which admits of the speed of a courier; while under circumstances of less exigency the traveller will have an opportunity of remaining long enough at Boulogne, Paris, Chalons, Lyons, Marseilles, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syra, and Alexandria, to see what is best worthy of observation in all. Persons desirous to proceed by Mr. Waghorn's directions, must first apply to Capt. Grindlay, 16, or, Capt. Barber, No. 64, Cornhill, at least a week previous to their projected departure, and intimate their intention of proceeding to Egypt via France.

Those gentlemen will afford the necessary information, and the aid of their establishments in facilitating the arrangements. Personal application for passports are to be made at the French Passport Office, No. 6, Poland Street, on one day, and on the following the party thus applying, will receive the document, gratis. Forty pounds will cover the expenses to Egypt, a journey which if performed with due attention to economy, may be accomplished for thirty while second class passengers, who may wish to adopt a still more frugal plan, can get to Alexandria for twenty-five pounds; and thence on to India for seventy pounds more. Capts. G. & B. forward the baggage to Mr. Waghorn's agent, and send one of their clerks to the Commercial Steam Packet Company's Offices, Fish Street Hill, to book the places for cabi-

passengers in the next packet to Boulogne, to which place the fare is twelve shillings. These packets usually start an hour before high water, and arrive in Boulogne in about twelve hours. On landing, the party is recommended to proceed to the Hotel de Londres, kept by Boutroy, where excellent accommodation is to be found. A seat in the *coupé* of the diligence to Paris is forty-two francs, and the time occupied twenty-five hours. Should the traveller remain more than a day or two at Paris, Mr. Waghorn recommends the boarding house of Mrs. Mills, No. 11 Bis, Rue des Capucines, and for a shorter sojourn, Meurice's Hotel. Places by either of the two routes to Lyons are booked at Messrs. Lafitte, Caillard, & Co., Messageries Royales, and should always be secured some time beforehand, since they are much in demand, for the *coupé* especially. It will be necessary to get the passport signed for Marseilles. One route to Lyons is performed entirely by the diligence, and occupies three days; the other by the diligence to Chalons sur Saone, and thence by the steamer to Lyons. The Hotel du Parc, kept by Monsieur Preta, is a great resort of the English; and the traveller, who arrives in two days from Paris to Chalons, will have the option of remaining, or proceeding immediately by one of the steamers which start twice a day—at four and seven o'clock, p. m. A pleasant trip of ten hours on the Saone, brings the steamer to Lyons, for which the passage money is twelve francs. If in summer, it is recommended to proceed down the Rhone, by steamer to Avignon, in preference to taking the diligence direct to Marseilles. By the Rhone the passage will occupy twelve hours, at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, including stoppages; for although the distance is one hundred and fifty miles, the current is full five or six miles in favor of the passage all the way, during which the boat passes under at least thirty bridges, chiefly on the suspension principle, while the views of the surrounding scenery are most delightful. The passage-money from Lyons to Avignon is fifty francs. The house which Mr. Waghorn recommends at Avignon as a most comfortable one, is the Hotel de l'Europe, whence he informs us diligences start three or four times a day for Marseilles, the fare being sixteen francs. One of these diligences starts at 6 p. m., about an hour after the arrival of the first steamer from Lyons. "I should here observe," continues Mr. Waghorn, "that the French Government steamers leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at five p. m., and as they are usually very full of passengers, particularly in summer, care should be taken to secure berths beforehand, which may be done through my agents at Marseilles, Messrs. R. Gower and Co., on application to Mr. Wheatley, at my office, No. 71, Cornhill, London. The whole fare is required on securing a berth, one half being forfeited if the party do not proceed (see Tables onwards), this may be arranged at Mr. Wheatley's previous to starting thence. A more delightful trip, than that offered by these packets, particularly in summer, can scarcely be imagined; the passengers being so often in port and ashore, that the voyage rather resembles a cruise of pleasure. On arriving at Alexandria, the traveller on presenting a letter from Capt. Grindlay, or Mr. Wheatley, to my agent at that place, will be provided with a faithful servant, who will act as his guide, and safely conduct him to my agent at Cairo, to whom a letter of introduction can be given. On the traveller's arrival at Cairo, where every comfort will await him, he will visit the Pyramids, the Citadel, Caliph's Tomb, Joseph's Well, &c., &c, where camels, dromedaries, tents, &c., with horses and donkeys and all other requisites, if ladies and children be of the party, will be procured for his journey to Suez, a distance of eighty-four miles. On the other hand, should he desire to visit Thebes, boats will be procured for him through the same channel. The traveller need be under no apprehension of robbery or molestation in any shape, his person and property being as safe as in a journey through England. The mails to India leave Suez for Mocha, regularly every 3 days after their arrival at Alexandria, by the Falmouth line of steamers; and with these mails, the traveller may proceed to Mocha, where steamers and all other vessels to



India are in waiting. There is so much in the way of antiquities to the traveller in the vicinity of Cairo, that he will be amply rewarded stay there, until the departure of the next month's mail from Suez. Passengers going to Thebes will find opportunities every three or four days to proceed thence in the native boats of the Red Sea to Jeddah, whence my agent will forward them to Mocha, to proceed by the convoy which will take the mails on to India. The steamers from Suez will call for passengers, &c., at Cosseir and Juddah, on their way down the Red Sea. Passengers to India are of course aware, that the *Hugh Lindsay* has been ordered by the Hon. Court of Directors to go between Suez and India, and the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* to go between Mocha and India; and thus steam navigation between England and India is rapidly advancing by this route. As servants may not always be ready on the spot at Alexandria, it would be advisable for passengers to apprise my agent of their place, through Capt. Grindlay or Mr. Wheatley, of the opportunity by which they are proceeding thither, and what accommodations they will require on their arrival, when they will find every thing prepared for them; a guarantee against any loss which may accrue to my agency, in providing for passengers who may be prevented from proceeding, a deposit in advance of ten pounds with Capt. Grindlay, or Mr. Wheatley will be required. Passengers may of course take any quantity of luggage they please. They will find a canteen proportionate to their number. Sovereigns are the best money, which they can provide themselves with money, and should they not burthen themselves with any sum beyond the forty pounds required to defray expenses to Alexandria, any surplus can be paid into the hands of Mr. Wheatley, who will give a receipt for it, and an order upon my agent in India for the amount. Beds being furnished in the French steamers, it will be well for the passengers to provide themselves with ticking for bedsteads and pillow cases, which they can have stuffed with cotton at Alexandria, by which method the expense and annoyance of carrying bedding from England, will be avoided. The wants of passengers being so various, it is impossible to fix a charge for travelling through Egypt under my agency; the only method is for the parties to pay for what they may respectively require. English hotels, as well as lodging houses, are established at Alexandria and Cairo, and houses both furnished and unfurnished, may be obtained by those who prefer them. English medical men are also present at both places."

In a M.S. note appended to a copy of Mr. Waghorn's Guide, obtained and furnished by Mr. Wheatley, for the purpose of rendering the overland communication to India more extensively known; it is stated that Mr. Waghorn has recently opened a boarding house at Suez, under the superintendence of an Englishman, where passengers will find every comfort. "My agent continues our authority, "at Boulogne will require a fee of 10s. for receiving and taking charge of the luggage, and a similar fee will be required by Messrs. R. Gower and Co., of Marseilles, for securing each passenger on board the steamer. The passage money from Marseilles to Alexandria should be paid in London to Mr. Wheatley, for which he will give a receipt, and at the same time writing to Messrs. Gower and Co., to secure and place in the steamer. The fees payable in Egypt, are five per cent on the cost of what the passenger may there require, and these fees constitute the only profit of the agency, are more than compensated to the difference between the prices at which the agency can supply him, and those at which he could purchase the articles himself. Publica-  
tions for Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Nubia, and Arabia, &c., as well as wine, beer, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to me or my agent at Alexandria. Captain Grindlay being in constant communication with me, will at all times be in possession of the latest news from Egypt, and will be enabled to furnish every information as to the steamers, the locality of the plague, and all other matters which may be interesting to travellers." It will be seen that



very copious extracts from Mr. Waghorn's Guide, that he strongly advocates the route from Marseilles, in preference to that by Falmouth, as being cheaper, more pleasant, and expeditious, and consequently the best. Mr. Wheatley who has most kindly afforded his assistance in adding to the information already extant upon this interesting subject, has forwarded the Table of Expenses (annexed); £125 he informs us will cover the whole amount, per steam from London to Bombay, *via* Marseilles; but at least fifteen pounds more is required by passengers proceeding by Falmouth; that the former is the more expeditious not a doubt can exist, twenty or twenty-one days being the time occupied between London and Alexandria, while the latter averages ten days more. The French Government have it in contemplation still further to shorten the time, by having a direct line of steamers to Malta, instead of touching at the ports of Italy, by which a saving of three days will be effected. From Alexandria to Cairo, two days and a half are required, passage boats along the canal to Atfieh and then by the Nile, being the ordinary conveyance. Camels are always in readiness at Cairo, and the time occupied in crossing the desert to Suez, two days more, so that including all stoppages, passengers can be transported comfortably in six days.

The expense from London to Marseilles is . . .	£10	0	0
“ Marseilles to Alexandria . . .	25	0	0
“ Alexandria to Suez . . . . .	10	0	0
“ Suez to Bombay . . . . .	80	0	0

It is necessary that all passengers should receive a letter of introduction to Mr. Waghorn's agent at Alexandria, from his London Office, 71, Cornhill, in order to secure to them his services or those of his agents in Egypt. There is nothing at present to prevent the practicability of this route at all seasons of the year, except the boisterous weather, which at particular periods must be encountered in the Red Sea, and against which no vessel of less burthen than the *Great Western*, &c., can at all times contend: but it is not because at the commencement of this grand undertaking, we do not possess the whole of the gigantic means necessary for its full completion, that we should despair of gaining them at last. Taking into consideration the rapid strides which improvements are making in these days, and the value of the raw and manufactured products (tea and sugar) which in a short time may be ranked amongst the exportations from India, we may look forward to the most magnificent results:—steamers of the largest burthen on the Red Sea, and a Railroad from Bombay to Calcutta. The practicability of the latter measure cannot be doubted, there being no obstacles which skill and perseverance could not overcome, while the wealth and intelligence of India, once brought into action, would suffice for any achievement. Notwithstanding the inducement which the Overland Journey to India holds out for visitants to proceed thither by the route now described to Bombay, it does not appear that any thing has yet been effected for the accommodation of strangers at any public establishment opened at the latter named place. Calcutta has long boasted several excellent hotels, in which every comfort is provided at a moderate expense, while at the other Presidencies, demand must still be made upon private hospitality. This, it must be said, is always most cordially extended to those who come properly recommended. Of course the rich and great, travelling through India for pleasure would always find the best houses open to receive them, while scientific travellers would always be welcomed every where. There are other classes of persons, however, who might require accommodation at an hotel, and who could not fail to be astonished to find no house of public establishment open to receive them at a place like Bombay; but no doubt this desideratum will be supplied very shortly. Although the cold season in the Bombay Presidency is not so bracing as in the N. W. Provinces, the weather admits of pleasant travelling after the rains have dried up, and there are few portions of the whole Peninsula which contain an equal number of places of interest and antiquity and it is to be hoped that fewer persons will in future stop short in Egypt.

TABLE showing the Organization of Steam Packets, &c

Stations.		Rates of postage for a single letter (a) weighing 4 ounce.		Distance in sea leagues.	Length of the voyage, exclusive of stoppages.	Average delay at the places of destination.	Fares of Passengers in the Packets: for								
Points of Departure.	Places of Destination.						1st class.			2nd class.			3rd class.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALEXANDRIA	To Athens -	s. d.		dys. hs.	dys. hs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	173	3 2	0 14	6 4 9½	4 3 2	2 1 7	4 3 2	11 11 2	5 15 2	2 1 7	4 3 2	11 11 2	5 15 2
	Constantinople -	1 7	481	8 14	0 6	17 6 4½	11 11 2	5 15 2	4 3 2	11 11 2	5 15 2	2 1 7	4 3 2	11 11 2	5 15 2
	Leghorn -	0 9½	283	5 5	1 15	10 4 0	4 16 0	3 8 0	4 16 0	12 8 9½	6 4 9½	3 8 0	4 16 0	12 8 9½	6 4 9½
	Malta -	1 7	519	9 16	0 7	18 13 7	12 8 9½	6 4 9½	12 8 9½	12 8 9½	6 4 9½	3 8 0	4 16 0	12 8 9½	6 4 9½
	Marseilles -	1 7	322	5 18	0 0	11 12 0	7 14 4½	3 17 7	7 14 4½	14 7 2	7 3 2	3 17 7	7 14 4½	14 7 2	7 3 2
	Naples -	1 7	598	10 16	0 0	21 10 4½	14 7 2	7 3 2	14 7 2	10 7 2	5 3 2	7 3 2	14 7 2	10 7 2	5 3 2
	Smyrna -	1 7	431	7 17	0 6	15 10 4½	10 7 2	5 3 2	10 7 2	10 7 2	5 3 2	5 3 2	10 7 2	10 7 2	5 3 2
	Syra -	0 9½	200	3 13	1 0	7 4 0	4 16 0	2 8 0	4 16 0	4 16 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 16 0	4 16 0	2 8 0
ATHENS	To Alexandria -	0 9½	173	3 2	1 18	6 4 9½	4 3 2	2 1 7	4 3 2	11 11 2	5 15 2	2 1 7	4 3 2	11 11 2	5 15 2
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	354	6 8	0 6	12 15 2	8 9 7	4 4 9½	8 9 7	8 9 7	4 4 9½	4 4 9½	8 9 7	8 9 7	4 4 9½
	Constantinople -	0 9½	156	2 23	1 15	5 12 0	3 15 2	1 17 7	3 15 2	3 15 2	1 17 7	1 17 7	3 15 2	3 15 2	1 17 7
	Leghorn -	0 9½	392	7 0	0 7	14 2 4½	9 8 0	4 14 4	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 14 4	4 14 4	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 14 4
	Malta -	0 9½	195	3 12	0 0	7 0 9½	4 13 7	2 7 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	2 7 2	2 7 2	4 13 7	4 13 7	2 7 2
	Marseilles -	1 7	471	8 10	0 0	16 19 2	11 6 4½	5 12 9½	11 6 4½	11 6 4½	5 12 9½	5 12 9½	11 6 4½	11 6 4½	5 12 9½
	Naples -	0 9½	304	5 11	0 6	10 19 2	7 5 7	3 12 9	7 5 7	7 5 7	3 12 9	3 12 9	7 5 7	7 5 7	3 12 9
	Smyrna -	0 9½	73	1 7	1 0	2 12 9½	1 15 2	0 17 7	1 15 2	1 15 2	0 17 7	0 17 7	1 15 2	1 15 2	0 17 7
	Syra -	0 9½	23	0 10	0 12	0 16 9½	0 11 2	0 5 7	0 11 2	0 11 2	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 11 2	0 11 2	0 5 7
CIVITA VECCHIA	To Alexandria -	1 7	481	8 14	1 18	17 6 4½	11 11 2	5 15 2	11 11 2	11 11 2	5 15 2	5 15 2	11 11 2	11 11 2	5 15 2
	Athens -	0 9½	354	6 8	0 14	13 19 2	8 9 7	4 4 9½	8 9 7	8 9 7	4 4 9½	4 4 9½	8 9 7	8 9 7	4 4 9½
	Constantinople -	1 7	474	8 11	1 15	17 1 7	11 7 2	5 13 7	11 7 2	11 7 2	5 13 7	5 13 7	11 7 2	11 7 2	5 13 7
	Leghorn -	0 9½	38	0 16	0 7	1 7 2	0 17 7	0 8 9½	0 17 7	0 17 7	0 8 9½	0 8 9½	0 17 7	0 17 7	0 8 9½
	Malta -	0 9½	159	2 20	1 0	5 14 4½	3 16 0	1 18 4	3 16 0	3 16 0	1 18 4	1 18 4	3 16 0	3 16 0	1 18 4
	Marseilles -	0 9½	117	2 2	0 0	4 4 0	2 16 0	1 8 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	1 8 0
	Naples -	0 9½	50	0 21	0 6	1 16 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
	Smyrna -	1 7	381	6 19	1 0	13 14 4½	9 3 2	4 11 2	9 3 2	9 3 2	4 11 2	4 11 2	9 3 2	9 3 2	4 11 2
	Syra -	0 9½	331	5 22	0 12	11 18 4½	7 19 2	3 19 2	7 19 2	7 19 2	3 19 2	3 19 2	7 19 2	7 19 2	3 19 2
CONSTANTINOPLE	To Alexandria -	0 9½	283	5 5	1 18	10 4 0	6 16 0	3 8 0	6 16 0	6 16 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 16 0	6 16 0	3 8 0
	Athens -	0 9½	156	2 23	0 14	5 12 0	3 15 2	1 17 7	3 15 2	3 15 2	1 17 7	1 17 7	3 15 2	3 15 2	1 17 7
	Civita Vecchia -	1 7	474	8 11	0 6	17 1 7	11 7 2	5 13 7	11 7 2	11 7 2	5 13 7	5 13 7	11 7 2	11 7 2	5 13 7
	Leghorn -	1 7	512	9 3	0 7	18 8 9½	12 5 7	6 3 2	12 5 7	12 5 7	6 3 2	6 3 2	12 5 7	12 5 7	6 3 2
	Malta -	1 7	315	5 15	0 0	11 7 2	7 11 2	3 16 0	7 11 2	7 11 2	3 16 0	3 16 0	7 11 2	7 11 2	3 16 0
	Marseilles -	1 7	591	10 13	0 0	21 5 7	14 4 0	7 1 7	14 4 0	14 4 0	7 1 7	7 1 7	14 4 0	14 4 0	7 1 7
	Naples -	0 9½	424	7 14	0 6	15 5 7	10 3 2	5 1 7	10 3 2	10 3 2	5 1 7	5 1 7	10 3 2	10 3 2	5 1 7
	Smyrna -	0 9½	93	1 16	2 0	3 7 2	2 4 9½	1 2 4	2 4 9½	2 4 9½	1 2 4	1 2 4	2 4 9½	2 4 9½	1 2 4
	Syra -	0 9½	133	2 13	0 12	4 16 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 12 0
LEGHORN	To Alexandria -	1 7	519	9 16	1 18	18 13 7	12 8 9½	6 4 9	12 8 9½	12 8 9½	6 4 9	6 4 9	12 8 9½	12 8 9½	6 4 9
	Athens -	0 9½	392	7 0	0 14	14 2 4½	9 8 0	4 14 4	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 14 4	4 14 4	9 8 0	9 8 0	4 14 4
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	38	0 16	0 8	1 7 2	0 18 4½	0 8 9	0 18 4½	0 18 4½	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 18 4½	0 18 4½	0 8 9
	Constantinople -	1 7	512	9 3	1 15	18 8 9½	12 5 7	6 3 2	12 5 7	12 5 7	6 3 2	6 3 2	12 5 7	12 5 7	6 3 2
	Malta -	0 9½	197	3 12	1 0	7 1 7	4 14 4½	2 7 2	4 14 4½	4 14 4½	2 7 2	2 7 2	4 14 4½	4 14 4½	2 7 2
	Marseilles -	0 9½	79	1 10	0 0	2 16 9½	1 17 7	0 19 2	1 17 7	1 17 7	0 19 2	0 19 2	1 17 7	1 17 7	0 19 2
	Naples -	0 9½	88	1 13	0 6	3 3 2	2 2 4½	1 0 9	2 2 4½	2 2 4½	1 0 9	1 0 9	2 2 4½	2 2 4½	1 0 9
	Smyrna -	1 7	429	7 11	1 0	15 1 7	10 0 9½	5 0 9	10 0 9½	10 0 9½	5 0 9	5 0 9	10 0 9½	10 0 9½	5 0 9
	Syra -	1 7	319	6 14	0 12	13 5 7	8 16 9½	4 8 9	8 16 9½	8 16 9½	4 8 9	4 8 9	8 16 9½	8 16 9½	4 8 9

(a) Note.—The postage of letters contained in the third column of the table, both as regard to each place of destination and to the point of departure, is charged according to the distance between the places of departure and those of destination, measured in a straight line, pursuant to the law of 3d July, 1835, which has fixed one franc (9½d.) as the rate

of Postage for Letters, and Fares of Passengers.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS  
IN EACH SEA-PORT.

10

Packet from SYRA	Arrives at ALEXANDRIA	On the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, at 10 o'clock P. M.
	Departs from ALEXANDRIA	On the 6th, 16th, and 26th of each month, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Packet from SYRA	Arrives at ATHENS	On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
	Departs from ATHENS	On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at CIVITA VECCHIA	On the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, at 3 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from CIVITA VECCHIA	On the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M.
coming from ANTINOPLE.	Arrives at CIVITA VECCHIA	On the 2d, 12th, and 22d of each month, at noon.
	Departs from CIVITA VECCHIA	On the 2d, 12th, and 22d of each month, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at CONSTANTINOPLE	On the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, at 9 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from CONSTANTINOPLE	On the 6th, 16th and 26th of each month, at midnight.

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at LEGHORN	On the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, at 3 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from LEGHORN	On the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M.
coming from ANTINOPLE	Arrives at LEGHORN	On the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
	Departs from LEGHORN	On the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.

for all the places comprised within a radius of 250 nautical leagues; and two francs  
per rate of postage for the places situate at distances above 250 nautical leagues and  
100 leagues.

Points of Departure.	Stations.		Rates of Postage for a single letter (a) weighing 4 ounce.	Distance in sea leagues.	Length of the voyage, exclusive of stoppages.	Average delay at the places of destination.	Fares of Passengers in the Pi for									
	Places of Destination.	Places of the 1st class.					Places of the 2nd class.									
		£.					s.	d.	£.		s.	d.				
MALTA	To Alexandria -	1 7	322	5 18	1 18	11 12 0	7 14 4½	3								
	Athens -	0 9½	195	3 12	0 14	7 0 9½	4 13 7	2								
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	159	2 20	0 6	5 14 4½	3 16 0	1								
	Constantinople -	1 7	315	5 15	1 15	11 7 2	7 11 2	3								
	Leghorn -	0 9½	197	3 12	0 7	7 1 7	4 14 4½	2								
	Marseilles -	0 9½	276	4 22	0 0	9 18 4½	6 12 9½	3								
	Naples -	0 9½	109	1 23	0 6	3 18 4½	2 12 0	1								
	Smyrna -	0 9½	222	3 13	1 0	8 0 0	5 7 2	2								
	Syra -	0 9½	172	3 2	0 12	6 4 0	4 2 4½	2								
MARSEILLES	To Alexandria -	1 7	598	10 16	1 18	21 10 4½	14 7 2	7								
	Athens -	1 7	471	8 10	0 14	16 19 2	11 6 4½	5								
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	117	2 2	0 8	4 4 0	2 16 9½	1								
	Constantinople -	1 7	591	10 13	1 15	21 5 7	14 4 0	7								
	Leghorn -	0 9½	79	1 10	0 7	2 16 9½	1 17 7	0								
	Malta -	0 9½	276	4 22	1 0	9 18 4½	6 12 9½	5								
	Naples -	0 9½	167	2 23	0 6	6 0 0	4 0 0	2								
	Smyrna -	1 7	498	8 21	1 0	17 18 4½	11 19 2	5								
	Syra -	1 7	448	8 0	0 12	16 2 4½	10 15 2	5								
NAPLES	To Alexandria -	1 7	431	7 17	1 18	15 10 4½	10 7 2	5								
	Athens -	0 9½	304	5 11	0 14	10 19 2	7 5 7	3								
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	50	0 21	0 8	1 16 0	1 4 0	0								
	Constantinople -	0 9½	424	7 14	1 15	15 5 7	10 3 2	5								
	Leghorn -	0 9½	88	1 13	0 7	3 3 2	2 2 4½	1								
	Malta -	0 9½	109	1 23	0 0	3 18 4½	2 12 0	1								
	Marseilles -	0 9½	167	2 23	0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2								
	Smyrna -	0 9½	331	5 22	1 0	11 18 4½	7 19 2	3								
	Syra -	0 9½	281	5 1	0 12	10 2 4½	6 8 0	3								
SMYRNA	To Alexandria -	0 9½	200	3 13	1 18	7 4 0	4 16 0	2								
	Athens -	0 9½	73	1 7	0 14	2 12 9½	1 15 2	0								
	Civita Vecchia -	1 7	381	6 19	0 6	13 14 4½	9 3 2	4								
	Constantinople -	0 9½	93	1 16	1 15	3 7 2	2 4 9½	1								
	Leghorn -	1 7	419	7 11	0 7	15 1 7	10 0 9½	5								
	Malta -	0 9½	222	3 13	0 0	8 0 0	5 6 4½	2								
	Marseilles -	1 7	498	8 21	0 0	17 19 2	11 19 2	5								
	Naples -	0 9½	331	5 22	0 6	11 18 4½	7 19 2	3								
	Syra -	0 9½	50	0 21	0 12	1 16 0	1 4 0	0								
SYRA	To Alexandria -	0 9½	150	2 16	1 18	5 8 0	3 12 0	1								
	Athens -	0 9½	23	0 10	0 14	0 16 9½	0 11 2	0								
	Civita Vecchia -	0 9½	331	5 22	0 6	11 18 4½	7 19 2	3								
	Constantinople -	0 9½	133	2 13	1 15	4 16 0	3 4 0	1								
	Leghorn -	1 7	369	6 14	0 7	13 5 7	8 16 9½	4								
	Malta -	0 9½	172	3 2	0 0	6 4 0	4 2 4½	2								
	Marseilles -	1 7	448	8 0	0 0	16 2 4½	10 15 2	5								
	Naples -	0 9½	281	5 1	0 6	10 2 4½	6 15 2	3								
	Smyrna -	0 9½	50	0 21	1 0	1 16 0	1 4 0	0								

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PACKETS**  
**IN EACH SEA-PORT—(continued).**

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at MALTA	On the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, at noon.
	Departs from MALTA	On the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month, at noon.
Coming from CONSTANTINOPLE	Arrives at MALTA	On the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, at 10 o'clock P. M.
	Departs from MALTA	On the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Coming from CONSTANTINOPLE	Arrives at MARSEILLES	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at 7 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from MARSEILLES	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at NAPLES	On the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, at 7 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from NAPLES	On the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Coming from CONSTANTINOPLE	Arrives at NAPLES	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at 9 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from NAPLES	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at SMYRNA	On the 2d, 12th, and 22d of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.
	Departs from SMYRNA	On the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.
Coming from CONSTANTINOPLE	Arrives at SMYRNA	On the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
	Departs from SMYRNA	On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Packet from FRANCE	Arrives at SYRA	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.
	Departs from SYRA	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st at 8 o'clock P. M.
Coming from CONSTANTINOPLE	Arrives at SYRA	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.
	Departs from SYRA	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st at 8 o'clock P. M.
Packet from ATHENS	Arrives at SYRA	On the 1st, 11th, and 21st, at 6 o'clock A. M.
	Departs from SYRA	On the 9th, 19th, and 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Coming from ANDRIA	Arrives at SYRA	On the 9th, 19th, and 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M.
	Departs from SYRA	On the 2d, 12th, and 22d, at 6 o'clock A. M.

## REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSENGERS.

**PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.**—Each Passenger is allowed as luggage a weight minable in the following proportions; viz.

165 lbs. for places of the 1st class.

110 lbs. for places of the 2d class.

55 lbs. for places of the 3d class.

When the weight of luggage exceeds the weights mentioned above, each 2½ less above such weight will be liable to the payment of *two centimes* (about fifth of a penny) per nautical league. In no instance the weight of one passenger's luggage to exceed 660 lbs. Passengers' luggage shall be secured in trunks or portmanteaus, bearing the inscription of the passenger's name and destination.

**CHILDREN.**—Children under the age of 10 years accompanying a first class passenger shall pay for their passage second class fare. Children accompanying a second class passenger shall pay the fare of the third class. Those of the third class shall pay half the fare.

**SERVANTS.**—Female servants shall pay second class fare. Male servants shall pay the fare of the third class.

**CARRIAGES.**—Fare of the first class shall be demanded for the transport of a wheeled carriage; that of the second for a carriage on two wheels.

**DOGS.**—Dogs chained on deck will be admitted on payment of 10 francs (8s.) for the distance of 200 nautical leagues and less, and of 20 francs (16s.) for the distance of 201 leagues and upwards.

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## ON THE CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND ARTILLERY OF C.

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[We have abridged from the *Delhi Gazette* the following account of the army of Dost Mahomed Khan, with which in all probability before the close of the year our own troops have come in contact. If the description be a faithful one (which we have no reason to doubt) the campaign can last but a short time. The interest attaching at this particular moment to all that refers to the progress of war will be we trust our apology for extracting so largely from Indian contemporaries as we have done in the present number, especially as our readers would perhaps not otherwise become acquainted with details of so interesting a nature and from such good authority.]

The time draws near when the day, the great the important day, will see the fate of Shah Sooja and his allies, will see the troops of Haidar Khan, quit their sunny land, to acquire fresh renown, and never-fading glory in a contest with the sturdy and ferocious Affghan.

A glorious spectacle will it be, when the appalled moslem shall emerge from the foremost banner of the despised sons of the Ganges, emerge from the dark defiles of the mountain home, and wind through his sombre valleys, a retributive host to avenge the deep atrocities of their former sanguinary invaders.

They will now have an opportunity of showing, that under military tuition and fostering care, their ready acquiescence to discipline and



sobriety of conduct will henceforth be more than a match for the rude, irregular, unmanageable temper of their hard-hearted foe.

There appears to be an opinion abroad, that the Affghan is framed in a giant-like mould, and endowed with other qualifications, rendering him a dreaded and overpowering antagonist to the most muscular, well-built, grenadier in the British ranks. The supposition is altogether erroneous; the people of Affghanistan are, taken collectively, somewhat stouter in figure than the Hindoostanee, though not to a great degree; being more sinewy; but you do not perceive that fine high symmetrical stature, which distinguishes so many of the Sepoys and other military castes of India.

As a slight sketch of the army of Dost Mahomed Khan may not prove uninteresting, we will attempt to delineate a sort of outline of the state in which we saw (during our late residence there,) the forces of Cabul.

The cavalry has ever been the favourite arm of Mahomedan princes, and is by no means underrated by the present ruler of Affghanistan. His strict examination of the men, their horses and accoutrements, before admitting them into his service, evidently shows the importance he attaches to that branch.

The battalions of Runjeet Sing, it might be presumed, would, ere this, have convinced any other head, of the impolicy of placing so much reliance, and trusting so sanguinely to a description of troops, whose powers are but limited, and whose duties are so peculiar; but fancy, we suppose, in this respect, as it invariably does in all cases, has misled its votary, who will without caring to ascertain the cause, with true Mahomedan nonchalance, continue to experience all the mortifications and disappointments, ever consequent to erroneous judgment; the result is, however, that for irregular horsemen, they are deserving of some notice.

During the summer months and fine weather, they are constantly passing in review and muster. Holding his *dewan* in a garden house, the front of which is open, while administering justice and receiving reports, he ever and anon calls up a *Suwar* close under the balcony, and the most scrutinizing looks are directed to the appearance and condition of both man and horse. Many instances are recorded of his falcon-like gaze, in detecting men and horses hired or borrowed for the purpose; and not *bona fide* in the service, or belonging to the chiefs. To attempt to impose on him here, or I may add, in any way, is a futile and useless endeavour!

The men are mostly young, expert in the saddle, and their worst mounted are to our notions superior to Runjeet's best; under any other system they might be rendered very effective. At present they are entirely under the control of the *Khuwaneen*, (nobility;) who, according to their rank, or the degree of favour they may enjoy, have command of from 200, or 300, to even so inferior a number as five or six *Suwar*s; these are invariably selected from their own ryots, or domestics, for whose support they receive *jageers*; and when ordered on service, they are reduced to great shifts to furnish supplies for their men and horses. Troops thus organized, it need not be asserted, are not likely to be very formidable, especially at even a trifling distance from home!

Were European officers, and discipline introduced among them, they would be, from possessing superior intelligence, and greater activity and hardihood, very superior to any Hindoostanee cavalry, either of the regular service, or local.

The dress of a Cabul horseman consists of an ample turban of dyed linen, or generally of blue striped cotton, called a *loongee*, about seven yards long; one end of which, in cold weather, or in the field, for the united purposes of warmth, and as a defence against a sabre cut, is wound round the throat; the *kummurbund* is also of the same material and description: and for soldiers, better articles of apparel we never saw; they answer the purposes of coverlet, table cloth, towel or *shutrunjee*; it being a common practice to spread one on the ground during the hours of repose, to sleep

upon, while the other is thrown over the body. On the soldier rising are again applied to their original use of *kunmurbund* and turban, independently of its utility in the manner mentioned, is a much more gaudy head dress, than the tin-pot looking thing, worn by our sepoys; which all classes of natives say, resembles nought but a *deg* or sauce-pan. The men complain of its weight, and its tendency to fall to the ground on any extraordinary exertion, which must essentially disqualify it for infantry; and besides affords no protection to the head from a stroke of a sharp-edged weapon! The next is the *koorta*, or shirt, fastened down the right side, with a button or loop, not permitting any part of the body to be seen: such being in Mahomedan countries reckoned highly indecent and scandalous; in this they present a striking difference to the dress of the Hindoostanee, in which our Hindoostanee, of all ranks, wears the *ungerku*, which is so fashioned, and put on, as to leave the bosom uncovered. Over the *koorta*, is worn the *alkhalik*, either closed at the throat, or reaching down to the breast; the latter is the favourite style among the Europeans, for the purpose of showing to full advantage, the scarlet gold embroidered shirt, which with *paejamas* of the same colour, is the indispensable costume of a Dooranee nobleman and dandy; the one being inseparable companions of the other. The dress is fastened low down on the waist, so as to show the figure to advantage, and not tied just under the pectoral region, though the wearer wished to present himself to you, with as feminine an appearance as possible! The skirts also, unlike those of the Hindoostanee, do not reach all across the body, but are cut outwards, diamond-wise, when in the saddle are tucked under the knees and seat; and not over the forehead and rear of the horse, as though it was meant to serve a double purpose of clothing, for the beast as well as the rider! Over the *koorta* is sometimes worn a *caftan*, but more generally the *choghu*, a cloak of large dimensions, made of broad cloth or camel's hair. Loose trousers and boots to the knees, complete the dress, which is the same throughout all ranks. The colours are dark green, brown, or black; red and yellow are not esteemed for outer garments. Many of the *surars* wear helmets and breast-plate; their arms are sabres, with leathern belts, fastened round the waist, precisely in the manner of our own cavalry. A gun, with flourish of good workmanship, with generally a bayonet of unusual length (not unscrewing,) to the muzzle—the sight appears extraordinary and uncouth, but they assert, that they can use it almost as effectually as a sword. Of this latter weapon we saw but few. The powder and ball are carried in what appears to be leathern bottles round the waist, inconvenient to handle and loading takes a longer time than with the cartouch. A shield is invariably slung over the back.

The saddles are high behind and before. The *shakh*, or pointed projection in front, at first sight meets with condemnation from Europeans as being dangerous, in case of a horse falling, or rearing; this disadvantage is counterbalanced by other considerations; from it is suspended a small *khooorjeens*, containing many of the traveller's wants; it is also useful in another way; an individual, sick or wounded, can be bound to it, and thus supported in a great measure from falling. The saddle being kept detached from the *numda*, on which it is placed, is a good plan we in Europe, as we never saw an instance of a sore back! The *arukgeer*, or swaddling cloth, is usually faced with scarlet cloth embroidered; it has no flaps, the seat is on that account more secure, as the knee is not likely to be dislodged from its place by any sudden motion of the horse, being well wedged between the edge of the felt, on which the saddle is fastened, to the shape of the horse's back; it corresponds; and is about two inches in thickness; towards the front part, well in the rear of the horseman's leg, it has two appendages made of the same stuff, (felt,) about nine inches in breadth, tapering to a point backwards, to prevent the saddle bags, which hang from the back part of the saddle, (and are never allowed to rest on the animal's loins,) from

its sides. Owing to its shape, the seat is similar to that of a dragoon, the *Wilakutees* riding with long stirrups, and the knee turned round. They use either bridoon or bit, but never both; a standing martingale, more by way of ornament than use, being so loose, that it offers no impediment to the horse in leaping.

The most remarkable piece of furniture, is, however, a rope, to one end of which is attached a twisted chain, about three feet long, going over the nose, and under the chin, of the horse: to the other end is affixed a strong iron peg, which, when the suwar dismounts is driven into the ground; the bridle being passed over the *shakh*; the animal thus reined up, is prevented from breaking loose; nor does he attempt to pull on the rope fastened to the peg in the ground, the chain immediately galling the nostril, and reducing him to obedience; in this manner, provided there be space, one man can take charge of ten or twelve horses! And to the single suwar it is an article of great utility, enabling him to secure his beast, at any place he may wish to alight.

In picketting cavalry in camp, a long thick rope, called the *kummund*, is stretched out to any degree required, made fast at each end, to a strong iron peg, about ten inches in length, firmly driven into the soil, to which are fastened, at convenient distances, the head ropes of the cavalry horses; this supersedes the necessity of wooden pins, which owing to the stony nature of the country, are liable to split: the plan is excellent, and our dragoon regiments will do well to adopt it.

When marching, every trooper carries saddle bags, in which are deposited all his necessaries; the horse clothing is neatly folded over the saddle, and rear of the horse; the food for which is at all time (with the exception of tares and green clover for a short time in the spring) about three seers of barley, and chopped straw, purchased at every stage; they have no grass-cutters, as the country possesses but little or no pasturage!

We have heard, that in some regiments these appendages to the stable have refused to accompany the army about to march; they may as well receive their *jurab*, as they would from the above reasons, be of no use out of their own country unless it be intended that our dragoon horses, should excite the envy of their fraternity of Toorkistan, by a couple of niggers following in their wake, to fetch their nightcaps, at the bidding!

The curry-comb is seldom used, but rubbing with a piece of felt is substituted; as the climate is cold, and the animals subsequently not subject to much sweating, and there being but little dust, their system of grooming may not be bad.

Their horses are about the same height as those of our service, but double the breadth; on this point they, the Affghanees, are particular, never purchasing one which is narrow in the chest or quarters, or, that has not a light quick step. They march at the rate of from five to six miles per hour; galloping, trotting, curvetting, and those various dancing steps so necessary an accomplishment in the charger of this country! are there like the fairy visions of a dream—may be heard of, but never seen!

More than three-fourths of these suwars are of that gay, mercurial set, y'clepd the Kuzzilbash, whose intrigues first cemented the power of Dost Mahomed, and whose cunning is equally at the service of any one else, who is disposed to pay a better price for it.

Previously to an expedition, it is an invariable plan with these very adroit and imaginative heroes to assemble in council; and there to maturely weigh and consider the matter before them, as to whether gracing the field with their presence! or going to the right about *sano mens in sano corpore*, is most likely to contribute to the maintenance of their influence and power; their numbers enabling them to turn the tide into any channel they please. Valour without discretion it is agreed among them, *nem. con.* to be but a very vulgar quality, which they leave entirely to the possession of those Khurs (asses), the Affghans, as they are pleased to term them.

It would be an easy matter, we conceive, to alienate those time-serving parasitical hypocrites, accustomed to bend with the pliancy and flexibility of the reed to the gale, from the party to whom they now afford the hollow support, but such we hope will be the last resource resorted to. We approve not of conquest on such terms; let success be attended with what sacrifice of life it may, let the track of our armies be marked with their own life blood and foreign gore, the mountain streams of Cabul change the hue of their native purity to a crimson dye, sooner than the glory of the campaign be sullied with the imputation, that treachery alone, planted its banners on their cloud-capt hills, for such would diplomacy and compromise be termed by the untutored Affghan. Let us in those unexplored regions where the British prowess is held even lighter than the gossamer, at least not tarnish the reputation of our nation, by incurring the stigma, so liberally awarded us throughout Hindoostan, that the guile of the Feringhee, in dark insidiousness, and covert wile, has sapped, and overturned the principalities of Hindoostan, and, not the keenness of his blade!

These suggestions may appear to originate from a disposition prone to sanguinary and ferocious measures; be it understood, however, that we are affected with an anxious solicitude for the British character, which, nicely guarded, we know to be the best instrument that can be employed, and once an army disposed in battle array, we deem it contemptible and derogatory to the last degree to enter into negotiations, to seduce the troops of the enemy from their allegiance to their leader, as the Kuzzilbash have misled the usurper into an alliance, which ever in our opinion, from the first portended certain destruction and irretrievable ruin to his cause, let them participate in the fate to which they have doomed him; and let our Government exhibit something like magnanimity in rejecting all coalition with them; for we are convinced they are more formidable as friends than foes; and while admitted to, and bearing a part in its counsels, there can be neither safety to the State, nor dependance on the fidelity of its army.

Such is the character and construction of the Cabul Cavalry; being equally diplomatic as militant; ever swaying the fortunes of the Crown, it may bow to its caprices. That any endeavours at consolidating the Government, or establishing their authority on a firm basis, should have hitherto been found to be impracticable, by the Sovereigns of the country with the presence of such a snake-like horde, ever ready to launch their fangs at their victim, the instant he makes an ineffectual attempt to retreat from the influence of the basilisk-like fascination, by which he is spell bound, the sorcery of which no talismanic virtue has hitherto been enabled to dispel, is no longer a matter of either surprise or astonishment. If there be any faith to be placed in what is now generally considered a maxim, that coming events cast their shadows before them, the term of the enchantment is nearly up, and the conjurors are to vanish at the presence of the Knight of the Cross.

The Affghan Infantry consists of twelve thousand *Juzaerchees*, that is, men armed with a long description of gun, with flint lock, (there are matchlocks in Cabul,) carrying a ball to double the range of a musket; has a prong of about two feet in length attached to the barrel, near the muzzle, which serves as a traverse or rest, when the piece is fired; it is too heavy to be brought to the shoulder, and the soldier always fires in a kneeling position; from these aids his aim is almost certain; as skirmishers, in the place of riflemen, they are not to be easily encountered; they are in the habit, provided the nature of the ground allows it, to squat behind a rock, bush, or any thing which affords temporary concealment, when they are as immovable as one of their own hills; some of the tribes carry in their girdle a species of spade, with a small handle, similar in shape to a grass cutter's *koorpa*, with which in the space of two minutes, they will dig a hole large enough to admit their body, and the excavated earth serves as a rampart, from behind which they do tolerable execution. From the nature

their warfare, they are not very active in the plain, and when in large bodies get into confusion: they are in the habit of putting several bullets in their mouth, which enables them to load with rapidity; their ball and powder with a quantity of rag for wadding are carried in a sort of leathern bottle. In trenches, or behind mounds or in an uneven country, they would impose, by their long shots, a check to advance from the opposite party. Their dress is similar to that of the suwars, with the exception of the boots; they carry sabres and are to a man Affghans and Soonees.

We must not omit to mention the two regiments, which constitute part of the force. The 1st of 800 men, was raised about seven years ago, by a person of the name of Sumud, formerly a horse dealer at Bombay; who brought several fine Arabs, the property of other merchants, to Bhurtpore, during the siege; which having been disposed of, and finding himself possessed of sufficient funds for travelling, he proceeded to Peshawur and Cabul; here he induced Dost Mahomed to allow him to raise one corps, which was to bear the onset of all Runjeet's regular battalions; permission being obtained, he decorated his recruits with a red coat after the fashion of the sepovs; and in lieu of the shako, substituted the high-crowned fur cap of the Persian; the nether garments were left to the discretion of the soldier; armed with muskets, the corps was sent on service, and in two or three affairs gained a great deal of discredit; the pay of the men was not considered of any consequence, so long as the commanding officer enjoyed a good jageer. Drill was out of the question, as the privates, for their daily support, were allowed to work at their original occupation in the bazaar and streets; at every third or fourth shop, was to be seen a red coated fur capped varlet, stitching away in the more useful, and decidedly more profitable labours of cobbler, or snip: others again superintended fruit stalls.

On the last occasion of their being sent to Peshawur, although two years in arrears, they received but two rupees per man; as usual they got into a fresh dilemma, for not arriving until forty-eight hours after the close of the engagement, but being determined, owing to the liberal treatment they had experienced, not to return without firing a shot, and possessing to admiration that desirable quality in the soldier, of never being particular as to the object, they levelled and fired a volley at the head of their own Commander-in-chief!! This, with similar vagaries caused the discharge of their Colonel from the service; and was nearly leading to his, in return, discharging the debt of nature under the persuasion of an expert headsman. They have frequently demanded their discharge, but Dost Mahomed being a most excellent financier, finding out that they have subsisted in good health and spirits for the space of two years without pay, economy and his own duty to the public interests, require that they should not have their unreasonable and unpatriotic humours complied with!

They said, that did they receive but three rupees per mensem, regularly disbursed, they would be willing to parade from morning until evening. It is a mistaken notion that the Affghans have an unconquerable aversion to discipline; they would adopt it as well as the natives of Persia, and in their own country might be engaged at a very trifling rate: they are very obedient to those under whose authority they are formally placed, murmuring or cavilling at orders forms no feature in the character of these people. Whatever discontent or sedition may exist among the chieftains, they obey their leaders most implicitly. There is a skeleton of a regiment of about three hundred men, under the command of one Mr. Campbell, who has embraced the Mahomedan religion; this corps is in a little better order than the other; the above-mentioned gentleman was taken prisoner at Candahar, has repeatedly tried to obtain his discharge, but ineffectually; he has further told the Amcer, that he will never bear arms against his former benefactor and master, the Shah.

Lastly, and deservedly so on account of its insignificance, being just so much useless lumber, is the Artillery; if a collection of the most singularly



fashioned, venerable, and eccentric looking set of guns, deserve the name such; the pieces are of all sizes and bores, and amount in number to fifty-one-half of which, (the other moiety from the ravages of time being quite disabled) is dragged about and dashed against the rocky projections in the highways and byeways of this unmodish land; so that what with repair and joining, they resemble so many broken down wheel-barrows, and with their dilapidated carriages, without a single lick of paint, you very artlessly arrive at the conclusion, that they are most admirably adapted to furnish fuel to the igneous and dismal festival usually celebrated on the 5th of the gloomy month of November; at which the effigy of Dost Mahomed might be permitted to kick out that of old Guy Fawkes, and should the said ordinance change masters, we vote the celebration of treason on the grand scale be duly observed.

The Artillerists are chiefly Hindoostanees, as not being so liable to be tampered with as the Affghans, owing to their not belonging to any particular party. Their uniform is a motley collection of shapes and colours!

The guns are drawn by a species of Toorkistane Yahoo of amazing breadth and power; perfect dray horses in miniature, which are purchased from fifty to eighty rupees a head, they are condemned to a life of immobility during the greater part of the year; drill or practice as in the Punjab is only a waste of time and ammunition! Their life is a strict counterpart of that of their masters, making either fatiguing marches, or enjoying an uninterrupted course of sloth and idleness.

When the army takes the field, the different sirdars occupy whatever positions best suit their fancy or convenience; they are always in mass, a shot falling among them does terrible havoc; should they gain a battle (rather a rare occurrence it must be admitted,) they never follow up the advantage, but retire to their tents, to feast their imagination with retrospective view of their own achievements—as being matters of some astonishment even to themselves, albeit their self esteem is not on a moderate scale!

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## THE WAR IN CABUL.

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Our readers will, by this time, have perused the declaration of the Governor General of India, relative to the dethronement of Dost Mahomed and the restoration of Shah Soojah to the throne of Cabul. Amidst the many curious documents of this nature, which repose amid the archives of Indian politics, our eye has never yet lighted on one, so replete with ambiguity, so covertly sophisticated, so pusillanimous in spirit, so unjustified in expression. First, let us see why Dost Mahomed is, according to the document, to be driven from the throne of Cabul. The forfeiture of a throne is a verdict not uncommon in Indian jurisprudence; but it is plain, that however expert we may be in setting up, and deposing, princes in India, we ought not, unless a good case were made out, to extend the practice of our law beyond the Indus. Let us then hear the reason for deposing Dost Mahomed, styled the *de facto*, as if there ever was a *de jure* ruler of Cabul. First, we are told that it chiefly related to the opening of the Indus. Again we are told, that while Captain Burnes was on his way, the Governor General was informed that Dost Mahomed had unprovokedly attacked the troops of Runjeet Sing, our “ancient ally,” and lest our commercial schemes



should be frustrated by a war between these worthies, Captain Burnes was desired to intimate to Dost Mahomed, that if he showed a desire for peace, the Governor General would mediate in the matter with our trusty Trojan Runjeet Sing. The Maharajah with that "characteristic confidence," which cannot permit us a passage through his territories, assented to this proposition, and hostilities were accordingly suspended. The document then states, that the attack of Dost Mahomed was unprovoked; and in the panegyrics bestowed on Runjeet Sing, we are apt to lose sight of the ferocious conqueror of Peshawur, and Cashmere, the latter the principal—nay the almost indispensable support of the throne of Cabul. And pray—what was the use of Captain Burnes going to treat with the King of Cabul, about the navigation of the Indus, when Runjeet Sing had seized every inch of ground belonging to him within miles of it? Could the commercial peace of the Indus be in any manner more affected by Dost Mahomed, than by the King of Bokhara? Runjeet Sing had become master of both banks of the Indus, and the very act of our sending an envoy on such an affair to Cabul, would be an insult to the haughty little potentate of the Punjaub, and a mockery to Dost Mahomed. It will be remarked, that Captain Burnes received his commercial instructions previously to the "unprovoked attack" of Dost Mahomed; and it is possible that the latter, having some intimation of the purport of the Captain's visit, concluded that the British Government wished him to recover all his lost territory on the Indus, in order that he might be able to discuss any message relative to its navigation. It is evident, that Dost Mahomed must have acted in this manner, or else Captain Burnes might as well have gone and treated with him on the navigation of the Niger. This attack upon an ambitious and cruel usurper, his partiality to the policy of Persia, and his misunderstanding with his enemies the Sikhs, altogether, make up a cause, in which the principles of right and wrong are so blended, and in which, the former present so many points in favour of Dost Mahomed, that the most ignorant attorney would never venture to draw out a writ of ejectment on such loose and untenable grounds. From what appears in this document, it is Persia that is the principal aggressor, and no facts whatever are adduced, in order to show in what manner Cabul is implicated in her proceedings. The dragging in of Shah Soojah on the plea of his popularity, would have sounded well, if his re-entering Cabul had been at the summons of the chiefs and people of that country. Popularity has never been backward to make known its desires, and to proclaim its favourites; and until Shah Soojah can produce the evidence of the popular voice in his favour, we shall conceive the popularity laid to his credit in this manifesto, as a mere rhetorical figure. If Soojahool Moolk was popular in Affghanistan, Dost Mahomed might not reckon on the security of his head for two hours together. We predict, that Shah Soojah will never reign in Cabul, but as the creature, and upheld by the arms of the British Government, and that he will even forfeit this subservient majesty by his intriguing. We shall not, at present, allude to what is said respecting Persia, nor to the studious and technical manner in which all mention of Russia, who is believed to be the great hooded choragus, in this drama of intrigue, is omitted. But, we confess, that we are unable to divine the cause of Runjeet Sing being made the object of such choice complimentary, and laudatory phraseology. His wanton aggressions on the Affghan states, in which we permitted him to do as he pleased, has been the principal means of estranging the policy of the Affghans. Runjeet has always appeared to them, to act as our "ancient ally;" and all his usurpations, as they were unchecked, were supposed to be made, at our desire and suggestion.

But it even appears, that, against us, the royal breast of the Sikh is soiled with the dust of jealousy. Our troops are not permitted to traverse his territory; but we question whether this licence will be withheld, when our armies and generals are returning loaded with the spoils and laurels of

Herat, Candahar, and Cabul. In our opinion, our profusion of respect towards the Sikh, is merely a disguise for our suspicion and enmity; and when we have brought our arms between him and Cabul, and so circumscribed him on every side, as to shut up every avenue of intrigue, he will very possibly, find us addressing him in another tone.

We hold this declaration to be, therefore, both erroneous in its conclusions, and unsatisfactory in its explanations. In fact, it explains nothing. There is an abstract mention of schemes of conquest, intrigue, and encroachments; and every one is left to affix them where he pleases. Had it been our duty to issue this manifesto, we would have somehow spoken as follows.

“Whereas, it is a matter of notoriety, and it has, from the most certain sources, come to our knowledge, that the Persians have been instigated by the Russian Government, to attack Herat, and to commence a course of injury and insult to the officers of her Majesty’s mission in Persia, and have been moreover informed, that emissaries from Russia have accompanied the court and army of Persia, and knowing the hostile views of that power towards our British possessions; we have determined to oppose the advance of the Persians, and to relieve the city of Herat. Furthermore, we have certain intimation, that the Princes of Candahar and Cabul are friendly to the designs of Persia and Russia, and as it is necessary, that the mountainous passes on our western frontier, should be in our own hands, we have determined to take possession both of Candahar and Cabul. Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk will be therefore restored to the throne of these countries, and will continue to hold it, supported by British influence, while he preserves fidelity to our Government.

We have accordingly provided him with money and troops, and have ordered our Commander-in-Chief to accompany him with an army, and to reinstate him *vi et armis* on the throne of Cabul, and there await our further directions.”

We should thus have avoided the charge of ambiguity, and brought the true nature of our intentions before the bar of justice. As it is we have left the spear in rest without properly defining the real object we have in view. Our course ought to be straightforward and incapable of misconstruction, and if there actually does exist cause for drawing the sword we should enlist upon our side the sympathy and the chivalrous daring of our subjects and allies instead of their disaffection and distrust, excited by the ambiguity of our conduct, and the apparent indecision of our counsels.

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## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—AFFGHANISTAN AND AVA.

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The Government of India are at all times so little communicative in State affairs, that the public can only judge of what is likely to be, from the statements in the newspapers, and those are often contradictory, as depending for information on indirect sources, but of such, necessity compels us to make the best use we can. Now comparing the signs of the times with the hints we are enabled to collect, and the preparations at every Presidency we are led to the conviction that the Government of India do expect a most arduous struggle, although with the *penny wise* policy which has of late years so distinguished their councils, half measures are said to be still the order of the day; and at this critical moment when the highest authority should be promptly and vigorously employing the immense resources placed at his disposal,—by at once striking a first and decisive blow in the field, at any rate gathering an overwhelming military strength proportionate

the magnitude of the threatened danger, we hear of references to England for instructions, and now at the eleventh hour actually see the recruits, commencing *goose step*, when at the very time they ought to be available as fully trained soldiers. Can it be possible, we ask, that men just entertained are to accompany the army of Candahar on service. Why, if so, a fourth of its native infantry will be raw, untrained recruits, whose very presence in the ranks in action, must infallibly cause confusion and altogether neutralize the effects of British arms and discipline. In our humble opinion the Government of India erred in not preparing before-hand for the coming strife, and they have doubly erred in adding to the numerical strength of regiments, instead of raising fresh corps, when an augmentation to the army became indispensable. The former will be but an incumbrance throughout the first campaign; the latter would have enabled Government at once to dispose of a number of effective bodies in any direction where their services might be required; and as it is, Government seem to have had the greatest difficulty in assembling the twelve regiments about to cross the north-western frontier; inasmuch as two of them have been withdrawn from stations 600 miles distant from Loodianah. It is moreover rumoured that Sir Henry Fane himself has admitted that the number of regiments of native infantry is very unequal to the extent of duties they will be called upon to perform: an objection has however been made in a still higher quarter, that if new regiments be raised in the present emergency, their European officers must continue hereafter a charge upon the State. This we consider a miserable reason for such petty economy, involving as it may do the very safety of the British Empire in the East, for every fresh account seems to show the absolute indispensableness of making preparations equal to any exigency that may occur, and the very latest intelligence from Burmah savours too strongly of ill feeling towards the British Government, for us not to perceive that Tharawaddy is availing himself of every pretext for procrastination, to avoid any decisive step with us until he sees by the progress of events in the north-west, what is likely to be the result of the coming struggle.

## OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY MR. EDWARD JOHN EYRE.

I left Sydney early in November for the southern districts of New South Wales, where I had to select the cattle I have brought with me, and organize my party for the expedition. Having done this, I made a rapid and successful journey to the district of Port Philip, at which place I called for supplies, and on the 9th February, 1838, my party were fairly started for Adelaide, which I hoped to have reached in nine weeks, by striking across the interior of the country, and thereby avoiding the many disadvantages attendant upon following the course of a large river like the Murray. After crossing Mount Alexander, a range situated in the Port Philip country, I steered to the N. W. in expectation of meeting with the Yarrayne river, which Major Mitchell, in the published report of his late expedition, says he crossed on the 144th parallel of longitude, and describes as "a deep but narrow stream flowing to the westward with a mean depth of nine feet."

For the first 150 miles, I passed for the most part through a fine country, watered by creeks running to the N. W., and with water holes in their

channels at intervals; but which, on following them up, I found to great disappointment ran out to nothing, on very extensive plains divided by narrow belts of pine and box, and forming a perfectly level country, far as I penetrated, but without seeing any indication of water, or meeting with the river I was looking for, and which I subsequently found to be nothing more than a creek, flowing only in wet seasons, and at the time I reached it, (in May), perfectly dry in its channels for many miles, taking nearly a due northerly course instead of a westerly one, as I had been led to expect, through some extensive plains until it joins the Hume. Being aware of this, and during my temporary absence, I directed my overseer to move on the party, although not knowing how far the next water was off; and the consequence was, that on rejoining them, I was obliged to order their immediate return, as I could see no prospect of obtaining water in the direction we were going until we reached the Murray—a distance far too great for us to attempt to cross without water. The cattle had then been two days without water, in the summer season; and as they had a considerable distance to return before they could reach any, it was at very great risk of losing many of the herd, that this retrograde movement was effected. We were, however, fortunate enough to get out of so hazardous a situation with the loss of only three working oxen, that strayed away during the night, in search of water, and which will, in all probability, be recovered hereafter. Finding I could not proceed in the direction I had taken, I was obliged to alter my route; and, after a careful examination of a chart kindly given to me by Capt. Sturt, (which I found very useful during the journey), I decided on tracing downwards the Wimmera river of Major Mitchell, feeling convinced from its position in the chart, that it was the Lindsay of Capt. Sturt, and that by following its course, I should avoid the necessity of traversing the circuitous, and, as I then considered it, (from the supposed hostility of the natives) dangerous route of the Murray. In effect this I followed Major Mitchell's course to the S. W., passing close under the Grampian hills to the Wimmera river, (which rises in the north) through a country well watered, and affording good pasturage for the stock. From the point at which Major Mitchell left this river, I traced it in a northerly direction to  $36^{\circ} 8' \text{ S.}$  latitude, and about  $141^{\circ} 46' \text{ E.}$  longitude, where it emptied itself into a large fresh water lake, about forty miles in circumference, which I distinguished with the name of his Excellency Governor of this colony, as I was then so near the limits of the province over which he presides, and which it was the object of my expedition to attain. The country through which the Wimmera runs, after taking a northerly course, is very sandy, and the land around it barren. From Lake Hindmarsh I could discover water in no direction to the northward or westward; notwithstanding a laborious and anxious search of three weeks, during which I attempted, with two men and six horses, to penetrate across the Murray or the Lindsay, through a country very thickly covered with scrub, and in which no grass could be procured for the horses. After travelling four days, and penetrating upwards of one hundred miles, our horses were so reduced from the want of food and water, that I found it impossible to proceed, and was obliged to turn them loose, in hopes they would retrace their steps to the last water they had left, and myself and the two men with some difficulty returned on foot after being absent eight days from the party, without finding any water through the country we had traversed. Two of the horses we afterwards found dead; but what became of the other four we never could discover, as their tracks could not be followed in the direction they had taken; but I fear all shared the same fate. Combining the fact of my having in two instances penetrated far into the interior of the N. W., and at a distance of ninety miles in longitude apart, with the perfectly level nature of the country south of the Murray to the Grampians, I am inclined to think that the Lindsay river of Capt. Sturt, has its origin in a manner somewhat similar to that in which the Rufus rises as discovered

by Mr. Hawdon; and that there is in reality no body of water running beyond the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude towards the Murray to the westward of the Goulburn river; so that the hope of being able to avoid the circuitous, and at some seasons hazardous route of the Murray, by crossing the interior to the southward of that river, is at once done away with and the fact ascertained that there is but one practicable line of road between the two colonies, unless indeed the line of coast should afford those facilities, which the information we at present possess respecting it would not lead us to anticipate its doing.

On being able to proceed with my party to the northward or westward of Lake Hindmarsh, I was compelled to put the whole party on a very reduced ration of flour and meat, reluctantly to retrace nearly the whole of my course to the 144th degree of longitude, when I crossed the Yarrayne. This we accomplished; and finding small ponds of water in its channel at intervals of from ten to fifteen miles, I followed its course nearly north to the River Hume and continued down that river and the Murray, in the same course as Mr. Hawdon. I found no impediment in the way, and arrived here after a rapid and successful journey of nine weeks from the Yarrayne. It may perhaps be as well to state, that on passing the Rufus, or channel of communication between Lake Victoria and the Murray, there was but little body of water in it, and we had no difficulty in crossing; but that we did not find either the Murray or the Darling river fordable for our stock at the places where Mr. Hawdon crossed—both these rivers being, I imagine, considerably higher than they were then.

I have brought about 300 head of cattle, and three drays, and my party consisted of six men—a number, however, far too small for a journey of the kind. The natives we found very numerous, particularly to the westward of the Darling river; but they were for the most part tractable and friendly, and I endeavoured to promote this good feeling as much as lay in my power, by making them such small presents as I could, and encouraging them to barter some of their nets (which are quite a curiosity) for tomahawks. Of birds we saw many varieties I had never seen before, particularly of the parrot tribe, besides those very beautiful birds, the rose cockatoo and the crested pigeon of the marshes—both of which are numerous. The cliffs which enclose the valley of the Murray, are a singular and interesting formation, consisting principally of cream-colored limestone, and rising to a height of three or four hundred feet. In these fossils are plentifully embedded and very handsome, and I doubt not, valuable specimens might be procured by any one who had time to give his attention to the subject, but which the circumstances under which I was travelling, did not admit of my doing. In conclusion, I would remark, that though the line of road between this colony (South Australia) and New South Wales is far from being favourable for the emigration of sheep; yet I consider it by no means impracticable one, and think, that if they are brought in small flocks, and a favourable season of the year selected, the experiment may be safely and successfully attempted, and the colonists of this flourishing settlement have the pleasure of seeing an additional source of wealth and prosperity introduced to them, at a much lower rate than can be done by water.

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\*.\* Since the foregoing went to press, late South Australian papers have put us in possession of details of a similar journey made by Capt. Sturt, which cannot but be read with deep interest. Capt. Sturt addresses himself to the acting Governor:—

Adelaide, August 29, 1838.

“Sir,—I have to report to your Excellency, on my arrival at Adelaide, that I have entered the province of South Australia from the eastward,  
*Oriental Herald.*—Vol. 3.—No. XIV.



having conducted a party, consisting of myself, Capt. Finniss, Mr M'Leod Mr. Strangways, with eleven men and 400 head of stock, overland from Sydney. It may be of interest to the Government, on the establishment of so extensive a communication with the colony of New South Wales, to be made acquainted with the nature of the country through which those who first entered on so wide a field passed, with a view to future public benefit. I do myself the honour therefore of laying before you a sketch of our route, and of adding such remarks as have occurred to me on this my second visit to this beautiful province.

We left the residence of a friend, Mr. Fowler, about nine miles above where the main south road crosses the Hume, for Port Philip, and proceeded down the right bank of that river, through a fine pastoral country. In a few days, although the alluvial flats were extensive, we lost all high land and found ourselves fast descending to a lower level, and very soon afterwards discovered that we had reached the commencement of the great sandy and sterile plains of the interior. The river itself kept a noble breadth and depth; but the flats on either side of it began to be reedy, though still affording good pasture. About 40 miles below Mr. Chisholm's, the last station on the Hume, we passed the junction of the Oves, the Kaya of the natives, and from it gradually advanced into a region of extensive inundation. Lagoons and creeks intersected the river flats, and large bodies of reed of great height obstructed our progress. On the 14th of June our advance westward was checked by a small stream falling into the Hume upon its right bank (that on which we were) from the N. E., to which the natives gave the name of the 'Delangen;' and they intimated to us that the country in N. E. direction was impassable and under water. It became necessary for us therefore to cross the Hume, which we did accordingly, and subsequently pursued our journey down its left bank.

From the junction of the Delangen, the main river, still preserving noble width and depth, alters its course from W. N. W. to the eastward (or south, as if to meet the Goulburn river, which we intersected and crossed above the junction. It was on gaining the opposite bank of the Goulburn that we first came on Mr. Hawdon's tracks, and became aware of his having journeyed down that pretty stream. From the Goulburn the Hume increased in size, and again changes its course to the N. N. W., through a country that excepting under the most favourable circumstances, would be wholly impassable. In pursuing our journey we left some inconsiderable ranges to the left, not approaching them nearer than 14 miles, and after partially extricating ourselves from the swamps through which we had been forcing, once more entered a region of reeds and swamps. We at length came on and crossed a small junction, the 'Yarrayne' of Major Mitchell, in the heart of the great basin of reeds into which, in following the course of the Hume we had penetrated; but in approaching the Yarrayne, we had insensibly got to the outskirts of it, and to our delight, on the following day, found ourselves intermediate between Sydney and Adelaide, and at a distance of hundred of miles from either, traversing a high road, for so it may really be called, passing over hard and open plains. We now kept on the tracks of the enterprising gentlemen who had preceded us, and passed one after the other the junctions of the Morumbidgee and the Darling; but instead of crossing above the latter junction, as Mr. Hawdon and Mr. Eyre had done, I encamped two miles S. W. of it, and crossed at an angle close to the spot. In pursuing our journey we now had abundance of feed for the cattle, which before had been difficult to obtain. Large lagoons backed the river flats; the soil of which was very good and covered with a plentiful sward; but these flats were again backed by sterile and sandy plains, on which there were salsolacious productions alone growing, extending in apparent boundlessness to the north and north-east, and alternating with pine and scrub.

The country was, generally speaking, low and sandy, and the timber stunted and useless. No improvement takes place in it until the great



N.W. angle of the Murray is attained. Prior to that the traveller has to force through an almost impenetrable scrub and deep sandy pine ridges; but at the summit of the fossil formation, which here is about 200 feet above the level of the river, a belt of downs extends, on which there is a sweet and nourishing herbage, backed by stunted eucalypti. On quitting the banks of the Murray we crossed this belt and then penetrated through a very dense scrub into a more open and undulating country. Here we were about 40 miles north of Adelaide, at the foot of some sloping clear hills of slate and sandstone formation. The whole to their summits were covered with an abundant herbage, and watered by numerous chains of ponds. I subsequently led the party towards Mount Barker through a most beautiful and picturesque country. The grassy ranges continued to our right in unvaried fertility; but the water we procured was bad and brackish. It struck me when crossing Lake Alexandrina on my second expedition that the country northward could be no other than fine and fertile from its general appearance along the western shore of the lake; but I was not at all prepared to see so beautiful a tract as that which we passed through on clearing the belt of scrub which divides or rather separates the downs of the Murray from the hills I have mentioned. These hills run in alternate vallies and ranges to a considerable distance westward. They are clear and grassy, and the water on their summits is sweet, although that at a lower level is brackish. Towards the Murray river the country is flatter, and from the heights we ascended, we observed that a dense brush continued to run parallel with it as far as the eye could reach southwards. The country at the base of Mount Barker, where we have fixed ourselves for a time, is one of great pastoral capability. It is broken into rounded hills and warm vallies, clothed with a plentiful verdure, and watered by numerous chains of ponds; and in its present luxuriant state far exceeds in richness any portion of New South Wales that I ever saw. Indeed, even in England, I have seldom observed a closer sward or more abundant herbage growing. This country I am led to believe, extends northwards to the head of St. Vincent's Gulf, and will form, when the colonists shall require more distant runs, the finest stations both for cattle and sheep.

Having thus laid before your Excellency a slight, and, I fear, an imperfect sketch of our route, it may be necessary for me to add a few remarks upon it. I was induced to trace the Hume river, in the first instance, in hopes that it would lead me through an available country for such as might undertake the journey I have just concluded, but the neighbourhood of that fine stream is too swampy. Had there not been a season of drought we should have had great difficulties to contend against; and I am persuaded that in seasons of wet the line of the Hume river would be wholly impracticable. It would be preferable to take either Mr. Hawdon's line along the Goulburn, or to pass down the banks of the Morumbidgee, to trusting to weather and other favourable circumstances for safety and success in a country so depressed and so extensively flooded as that on the banks of the Hume. But I entertain great hopes that a better line will be found more to the south, and that Port Philip will be a chain of communication thus early thrown open between the colony of New South Wales and the province of South Australia. It is in the first stage of this long and anxious journey alone that the traveller will experience any difficulty. I do not think, under existing circumstances that any more immediate advantage will result to either colony from this early connection than already appears. The Murray presents great obstacles to navigation, and land carriage of any kind is equally impracticable. But a subject of such importance requires more consideration than time will now permit me to give it; but to have so easy an access for stock in any numbers is an advantage few colonies have so soon obtained, and will, I trust, under the Divine blessing, secure its prosperity and success.

We passed among the natives on general friendly terms; but still in

the neighbourhood of the Darling, and where they are in any nun they are forward and insolent, and I fear that they will sooner or commit some act of violence. I mention this to prevent misfortu timely warning.

I cannot close this report to your Excellency without bestowin meed of praise on the gentlemen who preceded me. Mr Hawdon cou have taken a more direct line or have shortened his journey more th has done, and Mr. Eyre deserves very great credit for the manner in w after contending against so many difficulties, he succeeded ultimat reaching Port Adelaide with so weak a party. I look upon his journe most spirited undertaking; and it is evident that he performed it with great judgment and resolution.

Being upon the spot, it is my intention to examine the Lake Al drina and the outlet minutely, that I may complete my chart with accuracy than circumstances permitted me to do on the former occas report of which I shall do myself the honour of laying before your I lency.—I have the honour to remain your very obedient servant,

CHARLES STUR

“To his Excellency George Stephen, Esq.,  
Acting Governor, South Australia.”

COMMERCE WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

A correspondent has favored us with the following Tables, upon the corre of which our readers may fully rely.

1837.—IMPORTS.

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bales Wool.</i>	<i>Tuns of Sperm Oil.</i>	<i>Tuns Black Oil.</i>	<i>2 W.</i>
To London . . . . .	47	14,461	22,875	2,417	3,060	
To Liverpool . . . . .	11	3,187	7,639			
	58	17,648	30,514			

1838.—IMPORTS.

To London . . . . .	59	19,498	27,126	2,160	6,770	
To Liverpool . . . . .	7	2,285	5,029			
	66	21,783	32,155			
Increase London ..	12	5,037	4-251	—	3,710	
Decrease Liverpool.	4	902	2,610			
Total Increase ....	8	4,135	1,641	—	3,710	
“ Decrease ....	—	—	—	257	—	—

## 1837.—EXPORTS.

	<i>Mercht. Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Convict.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Emig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Total Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
From London ..	61	9,246	18	8,620	11	5,600	90	23,466
" Liverpool ..	6	1,785	4	2,128	3	1,521	13	5,434
" Bristol ....	1	529					1	529
	68	11,560	22	10,748	14	7,121	104	29,429

## 1838.—EXPORTS.

From London ..	85	29,384	17	7,704	24	13,817	126	50,905
" Liverpool ..	14	4,842	4	2,024	4	2,307	22	9,173
" Bristol ....	2	937					2	937
	101	35,163	21	9,728	28	16,124	150	61,015
Total Increase ..	33	23,603	—	—	14	9,003	46	31,586
" Decrease ..			1	1,020				

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Increase—Port London .....	36	27,439
" " Liverpool .....	9	3,739
" " Bristol .....	1	408

## WOOL IMPORTED FROM NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, INTO THE PORT OF LONDON.

	1838	1837	1836
John Gore & Co. ....	3,497	2,920	2,589
Walker, Brothers .....	2,719	2,307	1,401
J. Montefiore .....	2,215	1,398	804
Robert Brooks .....	2,102	1,224	1,125
S. Donaldson & Co. ....	1,093	1,032	804
Cockerell & Co. ....	859	515	674
Reid, Irving & Co. ....	834	342	378
John Flower .....	775	397	618
Buckles & Co. ....	676	415	472
Australian Company .....	570	493	576
J. H. Bettington .....	557	—	—
Parbury & Co. ....	508	162	—
J. Hoskings .....	481	561	408
D. Dunbar and Son .....	469	360	166
J. Masson .....	444	568	195
D. Cooper & Co. ....	431	687	265
Scott, Bell & Co. ....	413	85	—
L. Stevenson & Co. ....	411	152	162
Forster & Smith .....	400	451	318
W. Orr .....	399	169	222
J. Adamson .....	371	171	236
Ellice Kinnear & Co. ....	362	379	—
Ryan & Dale .....	332	83	76
Enderby, Brothers .....	326	427	526
Rickards, Little & Co. ....	279	—	—

WOOL TABLE CONTINUED.

	1838	1837	1836
A. Willis & Co. ....	271	398	71
Major McArthur ....	250	236	290
F. Huth & Co. ....	229	156	—
C. & J. Rawdon ....	224	—	—
B. Rout ....	209	—	76
Palmer & Co. ....	207	—	150
Allnutts & Co. ....	165	—	—
Melville & Andrews ....	148	—	—
Magniac, Smith & Co. ....	144	—	—
W. Wansey ....	143	—	151
W. Wilkinson ....	141	185	—
R. H. Davis ....	130	105	106
Majoribanks & Co ....	120	226	87
T. Richardson ....	104	—	—
R. & B. Brown ....	100	—	—
Small & Co. ....	95	—	—
Walkenshaw & Co. ....	92	—	—
Forbes, Forbes & Co. ....	88	—	79
D. H. Weddeson ....	82	191	—
Hyde Hodge & Co. ....	78	—	—
E. Lindo & Co. ....	77	—	—
J. Tetley ....	76	—	—
O. Wilcocks ....	73	—	—
Norman Sewell & Co. ....	70	—	62
A.A.Gower,Nephews & Co. ....	66	171	—
Kenworthy & Richards ..	65	—	—
F. Devy ....	60	—	—
Young & Co. ....	60	—	57
J. Clark ....	57	—	—
Various ....	2,172	—	2,395
Sundry.. ....	1,237	1,744	1,076
Order ....	742	2,022	1,076
	27,126	22,904	17,701

	1836	1837	1838
Imported into London .....	17,701	22,904	27,126
"    Liverpool .....	5,082	7,639	5,029
	22,783	30,543	32,155

\*\*\* Those marked thus — are either new importers, or imported less number than 50 Bales.

MOVEMENT OF SHAH SOOJAH'S CONTINGENT.

The *en avant* movement of Shah Soojah's Contingent is not to take place, and that gallant body will either accompany our army or precede but a few marches. The cause of this change in the original determination of Government is the hostility of the Scindeans, who, it appears, are resolved to oppose the Contingent, and even harass the march of our own army. The Bhawalpoor Rajah is also thought to be uncertain of the course I shall pursue, if he has not even determined to be troublesome. These circumstances

symptoms of hostility should be gratefully welcomed by Government, to whom they will, or at least ought, to point out the course to be followed. So far as the advance of the Contingent is prevented, our arrangements are improved, for we can see no object in throwing it forward as a moral feeler—the design first contemplated, we presume, in sending it in advance,—or of endangering it by opposing it alone to the Scinde Chiefs. A defeat would throw it back upon and embarrass us and between the New Contingent and the Scindeans—Greek to Greek—the balance of victory is pretty equally poised. Nothing can be gained by insulating this body which ought to be covered by our army, and as close to it, as the convenience of marching will admit. When Shah Soojah has been restored, the use of this body may come into play, but the restoration must be effected by our own troops. The hostility of the Bhawalpoor Rajah can only be met by such decided measures, as will impress indelibly on him the rashness of offering opposition to the paramount power of India. No other course is now left to Government—the sword has been drawn, and further perseverance in that pacific conciliating policy, that has marked the career of the carpet knights and civic lords sent to govern the country, will involve us in an infinity of insignificant disputes. The first symptom of opposition by this Rajah, should be met by the infliction of a heavy fine, and the occupation of his capital until it was paid. Such a step would have a surprising effect upon those, in whose vocabulary clemency and weakness are synonyms.

From what we can learn of our proceedings to the westward, the campaign is not likely to be opened under very auspicious circumstances, unless indeed the energies of Government rise in proportion to the calls upon them. Sir Alexander Burnes, and Capt. Scott, who had gone into the Bhawalpoor country for the purpose of arranging for supplies, had proceeded no further than Khyrpoor, near the Fort of Hukulpoor. Sir Alexander stopped there convinced that the purchase of supplies would be too hazardous a proceeding and the supplies themselves altogether unsafe. He was, therefore, by the latest reports contemplating a return to Head Quarters. But without stores a passage through the Bhawalpoor territory will be impossible—indeed, water itself must be carried in this country. To prevent the formation of magazines is, therefore, tantamount to preventing the passage of our troops by the Bhawalpoor Rajah, who thus successfully opposes a power that could crush him at a word. Truly, this is Gulliver allowing himself to be bound by his pigmy foes. We have either, in affected deference to rights that we have violated a thousand times, or what is more probable, with a view of raising Runjeet Singh to the level of an alliance with the paramount power of India, waved the incontestable right we had of marching through his frontier, and chosen a desert route, which even still, we are not permitted to tread peaceably, so low has the once high reputation of the British sunk. We should, to have acted consistently, have made the Rajah of Bhawalpoor and every marauder who has a desert for a kingdom, allies, or at least purchased from them permission to tread their lands. But it is not yet too late.

The route north from Candahar is in perfect keeping with that across the desert of Bhawalpoor. Part of it is without water, part without roads, and part with both bad. Such, at least, is the account given by that native and well informed traveller, Mohun Lal, in the following elegant and idiomatic description: "The roads from Shikarpoor to Candahar are very short of water, and full of stones and sands and mountains, and plunderers in abundance!"

This is, at least from one who, though he does write like a boy who had been educated at the Delhee College, saw what he describes, and if his style is rugged, we dare say the road to Candahar is equally so. We do not, however, yet abandon the idea that the Punjaub will be our route finally.—*Agra Tabbar*, Nov. 10.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

*Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire in the West India, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe, &c., from the Official Records of the Colonial Office.* By Robert Montgomery Martin, Esq. 1839. Allen & Co.

A work like this has long been wanted, and to no living writer the magnitudinous task involved in its production, be entrusted more than to Mr. Martin. His former statistical works, though in the highest degree valuable and important, sink into insignificance when compared with the volume before us, a glance at which is enough to make an Englishman proud that the mere record of necessary information relative to the colonies of his country should occupy a space so great, and to which no other kingdom in the world can offer a parallel. The extent of the Colonies appertaining to England is admirably exemplified in the Map at the commencement of the work, wherein such Colonies are coloured, and indeed present a remarkable (we were almost going to say ludicrous) appearance, when compared with a minute spot occupied by the mother country. From the authentic source of information Mr. Martin has possessed, we can entertain no doubt of the rectness of all his statements, and may therefore unhesitatingly recommend his publication as one *for all time*, which no changes can render less valuable than it must be at present, and which, whether in a commercial, political or social point of view, must be interesting and important to every lover of his country. We cannot conclude this short notice without referring to the comprehensive statistical chart, which at one view comprises an admirable summary of information with respect to every Colony dependent upon the British Government.

*The History of the Rise and Progress of the new British Province of South Australia.* By John Stephens. 1839. Smith, Elder & Co.

Little more evidence is needed to prove that the new colony of Australia is attracting a vast deal of attention, than the fact of the volume before us being already in its second edition, although a few weeks only have elapsed since its first publication. Notwithstanding the evident bias maintained by Mr. Stephens, as to the superiority of this Colony to that of any other in Australia, his book may safely be taken as an excellent guide to all parties who have emigration to that part of the world in view; it contains details which are most useful, and which we constantly regret to find wanting in books professing similar objects to the one before us. Mr. Stephens makes but little allusion to the feuds which have lately prevailed among the Government functionaries, but which, however, we, as faithful journalists, have been compelled from time to time to record. We trust they may at last be at an end; and nothing will give us more pleasure than finding unanimity and good feeling existing, since without them no infant colony can ever hope for success.



## OPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

**MR.—THE LATE DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.**—Mr. Ross has now resigned the Government to Colonel Morison, and descended to a private station, after a glorious exertion, prolonged beyond the usual period of Indian service. The stages of office through which he has successively passed, and in the demands of public duty which he has filled, during more than forty years, his name is distinguished by great ability, zeal and integrity. Raised at length Governor of the Western Provinces, he gave the first blow to that system of taxation, known under the name of the Transit Duties. It was he, and not merely but memorable expression of one of his intimate friends, who said, "By abolishing those imposts in the provinces under his direction, it was an imperative on the Governor of Bengal to consummate this benevolent liberating the Lower Provinces from the same burden. It was a bold, wise measure, and one for which, though he was understood to have incurred displeasure at the time, his name will long be held in remembrance by posterity. His brief administration of the Lower Provinces has not been distinguished by that great act of national justice, the restoration to the people of their own language in the management of their own public affairs which they had been deprived for six centuries. This benevolent measure was for some time in preparation; but we cannot forget that it was during Mr. Ross's reign, and mainly through his instrumentality that it received the sanction of Government. Amidst much to admire in the career which terminated, these are the two crowning mercies of Mr. Ross's administration, whose name will continue to live on the page of Indian history, when more useful achievements, shall have lost their lustre.—*Friend of India*,

—After a variety of rumours on the subject of hostilities with Nepal, which Hodgson had been seen, according to popular report, passing through in haste and secrecy to the centre of political movements at Simla, it is now quietly located at Catmandoo, without any extraordinary alarm to the future. All the accounts which have been latterly received from the Kingdom of Nepal concur in stating, that the Nepalese are infinitely less desirous to attack us, than we can possibly be of any aggression on them.

The arrest of Matubur Singh, who was sent to see how the land lay in Nepal, must have served to convince that Court that we should not allow them to go with impunity in any enterprise of an equivocal character. The news which reached the Court at Catmandoo from time to time of extensive military operations on our part, when no enemy appears in view, or even in prospect, must have tended to alarm them, and to engender a belief that their country was after all the object of attack. It is doubtless under this view of circumstances, that they have been led to the precaution of occupying the passes in the mountains with their troops. Unless the Court is playing a deeper game of dissimulation than they are likely to obtain credit for, they have no intention of commencing a war with us, of which must fill them with anxiety. They have the bitter experience of our failure to bind them to a pacific policy. And since we came into a political connection with them, every circumstance must have tended to strengthen their ideas of our power. Having themselves paid the closest attention to the discipline of their army, they are enabled more eminently to appreciate the strength and military resources of Britain in the East, and will not rashly engage in hostilities with us in the field. The journey of their envoy to Calcutta cannot have been without use. He cannot have remarked the frankness and hospitality of his reception, and the freedom with which our military resources were exhibited to him, without imbibing those feelings of respect and admiration for the British character, which would form an additional guarantee for the peace of the East.—*Herald*.—Vol. 3.—No. XIV.

continuance of mutual peace. These feelings have, of course, been communicated to his Court. We should be disposed to conclude, therefore, from the appearance of existing circumstances, that the Nepaulese will not go to war with us, unless change, of which there is at present no indication, should come over our prospects. If they have confined themselves strictly to a defensive line of policy, when so strong a temptation to attack was presented by the absence of any adequate force from the plains, at the foot of their hills, they are not likely to exchange a defensive for an aggressive course, when we are prepared to meet them by the concentration of troops now in progress. We think that a hope may be safely indulged, that the peace of India will not be disturbed by any movement east of the Indus, more especially if our independent allies are convinced that we are fully prepared to meet them. Everything will, of course, depend upon the expedition which we are sending across the river; and if it should prove successful, there will be no reason to fear any attack from any other quarter.—*Ibid.*

**CLIMATE OF AFGHANISTAN.**—The climate is very variable, and a region hot as India may be found within a day's journey of a perpetually frozen country. The east is generally much hotter than the west, and in the plains of Peshawar, a thermometer in the shade, rises to the height of 128 degrees in July (?) In the same place frost lasts to the beginning of March. The spring is very rapid; before the end of March, plum and apple trees are in full foliage; barley is in the ear; the heat is already disagreeable, and in May the very wind is hot. In the hot parts of the country the simoon is felt occasionally. This is a hot wind which lasts but a few minutes, but its effects are terrible—a person exposed to its full influence drops senseless, and rarely recovers. Its approach is known by a peculiar smell, on perceiving which, every living being runs to seek shelter. It is conjectured that the hydrophobia, which attacks dogs, wolves, and jackalls, is caused by the simoon.

The season of rains called in India the S. W. monsoon, is felt in the east part of Afghanistan, though not so violently as in India. It commences about the end of July, when the earth, which has been parched by the summer heat, resumes the appearance of spring, with miraculous rapidity—at other times there is little rain, fogs and clouds are rare, and the air is usually dry.

The average heat is much less than in India, and the difference of temperature between day and night, and winter and summer, is much greater than either in India or England. The climate generally is healthy; the most common diseases are fevers, colds, and ophthalmia; and occasionally the small-pox is very fatal in spite of inoculation, which has been long practised.—[*From an interesting Pamphlet published in Calcutta just previous to the departure of the last Overland Mail; written by an Officer who appears perfectly acquainted with the country.*]

**THE CAPITAL OF AFGHANISTAN.**—The capital is Cabul, the chief city of the province of the same name which forms the eastern half of Afghanistan. The city is situated on the river which bears the same appellation, in a large well-watered plain filled with villages.

The town is surrounded on three sides by low hills, on one of which to the north is the King's palace. The tomb of the Emperor Baber, on a hill near the city surrounded by large beds of flowers, commands a noble prospect.

The town is not large, but is handsome and compact; and the houses are built mostly of wood, to avoid the consequence of the frequent earthquakes.

Beautiful gardens surround the town which is celebrated for its fine climate though the proximity of the mountains, causes great varieties of temperature. North latitude 33 degrees 10 minutes, and East longitude 71 degrees 43 minutes.—*Ibid.*

**DESCRIPTION OF CANDAHAR.**—Candahar is on the site of an ancient city conjectured to have been founded by Alexander the Great and named Alexandria or in the language of the country "Iskondria," thence Kandahar; the present one is quite modern, being founded by Ahmed Shah in 1747 or 54. That King made it the capital of his dominions; but on the accession of Timour Shah in 1774, the seat of government was removed to Cabul. Candahar is large and populous, supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. Its form is oblong, and its plan perfectly regular, four streets meet in the centre, in a circular place fifty yards in diameter, surmounted by a dome. This is called the "Chaursoo," and is a public market place surrounded by shops. These four principal streets, are fifty yards in width, are lined with shops and extend to the gates of the city; the smaller streets are narrow, but straight, and all cross each other at right angles.

The town is well watered by canals from the Urghundaul, a tributary of the Helmund; and a small stream runs through almost every street. The tomb of the

Julian Ahmed Shah, the founder of the monarchy covered with a gilt cupola, stands over the King's palace, and is held as a sacred asylum; the King himself not daring to take a criminal from it. Kandahar, unlike any other of the cities, is chiefly inhabited by Affghans, who have conformed externally to the habits of their near neighbours the Persians; it is situated in 32 degrees 10 minutes north latitude and 65 degrees 30 minutes east longitude.

All the large towns are inhabited chiefly by Persians and people from India; an Affghan never keeps a shop or exercises any trade. The only Affghans found in towns are the officers of Government and their followers, soldiers, priests, and perhaps a few labourers. The houses of the rich are enclosed by high walls, and contain three or four courts with gardens and fountains. Each court contains a building with several small apartments and three or four large halls, reaching to the roof, supported by wooden pillars, carved and painted. The apartments open into the halls, and are filled up with paintings and looking glasses.

One room at least has glazed windows, and several have fire places. The doors are carved, and covered in winter with velvet or brocade. The floors are covered with handsome carpets and thick *felt* seats go all round the room, close to the wall, and are covered with silk or velvet.

The houses of the common people are of one story, and usually of a single room about twenty feet by twelve: they have little ornament and scarcely any furniture. Neither tables nor chairs are used; their place is supplied by coarse woollen carpets and thick cushions of felt.—*Id.*

**MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE AFFGHANS.**—The genuine Affghans, who compose little more than a third of the dwellers in Affghanistan, are of moderate stature, but remarkably hardy and athletic. Their high cheek bones and prominent noses distinguish them essentially from the Tartars, with whom some persons have confounded them. Their complexions are various; men as fair as Europeans being found in the same places with others as dark as the natives of the East Indies. The eastern tribes are fairer than those of the East; (they are removed at a greater distance from the chance of intermingling with Indian races); their hair and beards are mostly black, occasionally you see brown or red; the usual dress is a sort of tunic reaching below the knee, and loose dark cotton trousers. The head is covered with a low flat-sided cap of black silk with a colored or brocaded top; they wear high boots laced in front; the dress of the western tribes resembles that of Persia, and the people of the East imitate their neighbours of India.

The manners of the Affghans are frank and open; they pay little respect to rank, but show great reverence for old age. They are very sociable and give frequent dinner parties, which are accompanied by music, singing, and dancing. Any game of chance or skill, however childish that may lead to a dinner, is played with great zest; marbles, prison-bars, hunt the slipper, hopping, &c. &c., and the losers are at their opponents.

They are fond of sitting in a circle, conversing or listening to story tellers. The people of the East remark the attachment of the Affghans to truth, in which they are much superior to their neighbours of India and Persia, although Europeans may not rank them very high in that respect. They are strongly imbued with family pride, and fond of recounting long genealogies, scarcely allowing one to be a genuine Affghan, who cannot prove six descents. They are very jealous of attentions paid to others, and can be more easily wrought upon by kindness than threats.

Hospitality is the great characteristic of the Affghans; it is with them a point of honour; and a greater affront cannot be given to an Affghan, than by inviting his guest to another dwelling. A man may travel without money from one end of the country to the other; and the bitterest enemy is safe if he claim the protection of hospitality. A person who has a favor to ask of another, goes to his house, and sits down to sit down or partake of food until the boon be granted. This custom is called "Nanawattee," and it brings disgrace on a man to reject a petition under such circumstances.

Another resemblance to the Arabs of the desert, so celebrated for their hospitality, is the practice of robbery by the ruder tribes of Affghans.

A traveller passing through certain districts must expect to be plundered if not under strong protection; while a traveller come to settle amidst them is perfectly safe. These robberies, however, are never accompanied by murder, and where the government is powerful, the traveller is safe.

The good qualities of this people have been summed up, by stating that they are faithful, hospitable, brave, frugal, laborious, and prudent; their bad qualities are revenge, avarice, envy, rapacity, and obstinacy. Among the western tribes, the

pastoral character is much retained; many tribes live entirely in black woollen tents, and migrate with their flocks from place to place as conv directs; but although the larger extent of *ground* is occupied by the dwellers, the householders are the more numerous body. Agriculture is very generally increase; many parts of this country are highly cultivated, and the most regions are not without the marks of human industry.—*Ibid.*

**GOVERNMENT OF AFFGHANISTAN.**—The whole nation is divided into which continue much unmixed, each under its own peculiar Government, with interference from the royal power. Their internal Government is republican; they are divided into separate clans, and each clan has its chief or khan, chosen from the oldest family. The khans administer justice in most cases, but rarely with concurrence of a council of the heads of families. These clans are eminently sive, and are often at feud with each other. They appear to be little attached to their chief, but very strongly to their tribe. They are very jealous of interference, and their republican spirit has preserved the country from degenerating into the ordinary Oriental despotism. The reply made to an English traveller, who expressed on the freedom from alarm, blood, and discord, which must ensue from a more despotic Government, was, "We are content with discord, we are content with alarm, but we are content with blood, but we will never be content with a master."—*Ibid.*

**THE TRADE OF AFFGHANISTAN.**—The trade of Affghanistan was formerly very extensive, but has greatly increased of late years. The most important is with India, where they import cottons, muslins, ivory, indigo, tin, wax, sugar, and spices; they export horses, furs, shawls, tobacco, and fruits. Horses used to be purchased in Persia (where, from the abundance of Lucerne clover, they used to be reared in great numbers) for the service of the East India Company; but since the formation of the stud, the trade in horses, though still considerable, has declined.—*Ibid.*

**THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF DOST MAHOMED KHAN.**—The military, from the last historical accounts, would appear to be only 30,000, but we know at the present day that the strength of the usurping holder of the country (Dost Mahomed) is at least three times that amount. The classes from which this army is recruited are as follow:—One-third Gholams or military adventurers, who enlist for life, or for a term, and are furnished by the land owners at a stated rate, and a large contingent was supplied by the Duranee clan when they were in power in terms of the feudal tenure by which they held their lands. The Affghans are chiefly irregular cavalry, and their arms are swords and matchlocks.

**THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE AFFGHANS.**—The history of the Affghans cannot be traced to a remote period—in the ninth century, they were possessed of the north-eastern part of their present empire; and at the close of the tenth, a Khorassan conquered the country and made Ghizni his capital. For two centuries his family governed the empire, but although the plains were conquered, the Affghans maintained their independence in the mountains. At last, under the conduct of Mahomed of Ghor, a descendant of their ancient princes, they defeated this Khorassan King of Ghizni, and burned his metropolis, A. D. 1159.

**GENEALOGY OF THE SEVERAL CLAIMANTS TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF C.** At the death of Aurungzebe in 1707, when the Mogul empire was shaken to its base, its power, the Affghan tribe of Ghiljee grew strong, conquered Persia, and founded an empire of vast extent, but of short duration. This dynasty was overthrown by Nadir Shah of Persia (the author of the massacre at Delhi,) who conquered the Affghans, and annexed their country to his empire. At his death in 1747, Ahmed, a Duranee and an officer of an Affghan troop in the service of Persia, fought back to his own country, and founded the present monarchy—from that time to the death of his son Timour Shah in 1793, the empire maintained its splendour, but that event a civil war broke out between the sons of the deceased king.

Humayoon, the eldest, in an attempt to reign before his father's death, was defeated and blinded. Shah Zeman, the second son, succeeded to the throne after his father's death, and was dethroned by his younger brother Mahmood after several attempts to seize the musnud, and blinded. He has been many years resident at Loodianah.

Mahmood was in his turn deposed and imprisoned, but not blinded; he was succeeded by Shah Soojah al Moolk, the fourth son of Timour Shah, during whose reign his two nephews, Kyser, the son of Shah Zeman, and Kamran, the son of Mahmood, successively contested the throne with him. They were each defeated separately by the celebrated Futteh Khan, an ex-Vuzeer, and the Warwickshire maker of Affghanistan and of high descent.

Shah Soojah at length gave way, and Mahmood, who had escaped from

again seized the throne of Cabul, while his brother the Shah retired to Loodianah where he has lived for many years on the bounty of our Government.

Mahmood, mainly assisted by the Vuzeer Futteh Khan in this enterprise, became jealous of him, particularly as he in a manner guided the affairs of the Government in Mahmood's name, he therefore had him assassinated. On which, the brothers of the Vuzeer raised an army and again dispossessed Mahmood, who fled with his son Kamran to Herat, not without showing a great deal of pusillanimity, he there reigned (Herat being a dependency of Affghanistan) till 1829, and was succeeded by Kamran, who now governs the city and province. Futteh Khan's brothers, on the flight of Mahmood, seized the kingdom, and divided it amongst them and their families as follows:—

Dost Mahomed, the eldest of the race, possessed himself of Cabul, and the command of the troops. Ameer Mahomed took Gizni for his share. Sooltan Mahomed established himself at Peshawur, sharing his power with two brothers. Kandahar fell to the lot of some junior branches of which Rusheem Dil is the head.

In this state of things, some dependent rulers threw off their allegiance, so that the monarchy is little more than a name.—*Ibid.*

#### DISTANCES FROM LOODIANA TO CABUL.

Same distance to go by Um- britzer to	By Lahore.		By Shikarpoor		Water.
		Miles.		Miles.	
}	Ferozepoor . . .	70	Ferozepoor . . .	70	440
	Lahore . . . .	45	Shikarpoor by Indus		
	Jellapoor		Candahar . . . .	378	
	(Jelum) . . . .	85	Guznee . . . .	160	
	Attock . . . .	130	Cabul . . . .	70	
	Peshawur . . . .	40			
	Cabul . . . .	150			
		<hr/> 520			
			Land	678	
			Add Water	440	
				<hr/> 1118	

FROM KURNAUL BY ANOTHER ROUTE.—Hissur, 90; Butneer, 102; Bhawulpoor, 136; Oach, 50; Doultupoor, 60; Mitten Kot (cross Indus), 22; Shikarpoor, 118, miles. Total—578 miles.

OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.—Officers of Her Majesty's Army obtaining leave to England during the year 1838, were ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the Officer commanding the Presidency division, to take charge of invalids, and to do duty under the Brigade Major in the Fort until their services should be required.

NEW CORPS OF ARTILLERY.—A corps of Artillery under Capt. W. Anderson, had been formed from the reserves of Horse Artillery, and the reserve companies of Foot Artillery, for special service.

MARCH OF CHRISTIANITY.—Twelve natives, five young men and seven young females, were baptized at Calcutta on the 1st October, by the Rev. Mr. Yates.

PASSENGERS PER SOORMA, FROM CALCUTTA TO ALLAHABAD (24th Sept.)—H. M. Parker, Esq., Mrs. Parker; F. Millett, Esq.; Misses Brooks; Miss Crump; Mrs. Hampton; Capt. McDonald; R. Houstoun, Esq.; G. Rae, Esq.; Sir C. Ochertony; R. B. Thornhill, Esq.; and Capt. Fitzgerald. Ditto *Per Bhagurutty*.—For *Allahabad*: Lady Mouat, Miss Christopher, and Lieuts. R. Pigou and Young. For *Benares*: Capt. . . att, For *Ghazeepore*: Mr. Daunt. For *Dinapore*: Mrs. Capt. MacVitie and Capt. Basely. For *Bhaugulpore*: Mrs. F. Millett and child, and J. Freeman, Esq.

COLONEL CASEMENT'S LETTER TO COLONEL SIMPSON, APPOINTING THAT OFFICER TO THE COMMAND OF SHAH SHOOJAH'S CONTINGENT.—To Colonel E. H. Simpson, Commanding at Cuttack.—Sir—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General to desire, that you will proceed with the least practicable delay to Loodianah, and assume the command of the force raising for the service of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, to which you have been nominated by his Lordship. 2.—The force will consist of a troop of horse artillery, two corps of irregular horse of 1,000 and five regiments of 800 men each, all commanded by British officers, and having a brigade major attached, to assist in conducting the details of the force under your command. 3.—The Post Master General will this day be directed to lay in communication with you, a dawk from Cuttack to Loodianah, with three extra baghys, or five in all, and the Governor General anticipates from your known zeal for the service, your reaching the Head-Quarters of your command, at the earliest possible date.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY, SEPT. 11, 1

*Including Her Majesty's Regiments.*

\*\*\* All Officers draw full tentage except those at Chinsurah and Fort William first receive half tentage and house rent; the latter half tentage and public quarters.

CORPS.	STATION.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	RATE OF BATTAL.	REMARKS.
<i>Horse Artillery.</i>				
Hd. Quarts., 1st Bde.	Kurnaul . . . .	Dec. 1837	Full.	
1st troop . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Oct. 1837	ditto	
2d ditto . . . . .	Mhow . . . . .	Dec. 1837	ditto	To march to Meerut relieved by Bombay
3d ditto . . . . .	Muttra . . . . .	Dec. 1837	ditto	
4th ditto . . . . .	Neemuch . . . .	Dec. 1836	ditto	Native Troop
Hd. Quarts., 2d Bde.	Meerut . . . . .	Dec. 1837	ditto	
1st troop . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1838	ditto	
2d ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Dec. 1837	ditto	To join the army of Candahar
3d ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Dec. 1837	ditto	Ditto.
4th ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Nov. 1836	ditto	Native troop.
Hd. Quarts., 3d Bde.	Cawnpore . . . .	Nov. 1837	ditto	
1st troop . . . . .	Dum-Dum . . . .	Jan. 1838	Half.	
2d ditto . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	Jan. 1838	Full.	
3d ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Nov. 1837	ditto	
4th ditto . . . . .	Loodianah . . . .	Jan. 1837	ditto	Ditto.
<i>H. M.'s Dragoons.</i>				
3d Light Dragoons.	Cawnpore . . . .	Mar. 1838	ditto	Landed in Bengal in 1822.
16th Lancers.	Meerut . . . . .	Jan. 1837	ditto	To join the army of Candahar.
<i>Native Cavalry.</i>				
1st Regiment . . . .	Neemuch . . . .	Dec. 1835	ditto	
2d ditto . . . . .	Meerut . . . . .	Feb. 1836	ditto	To join the army of Candahar
3d ditto . . . . .	Kurnaul . . . . .	Feb. 1835	ditto	Ditto.
4th ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Jan. 1836	ditto	
5th ditto . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	Nov. 1834	ditto	To march to Kurnaul 1st November.
6th ditto . . . . .	Mhow . . . . .	Dec. 1834	ditto	To march to Ghazeeabad relieved by Bombay
7th ditto . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	Feb. 1835	ditto	
8th ditto . . . . .	Sultanpore . . . .	Dec. 1834	ditto	
9th ditto . . . . .	Nusseerabad . . .	June 1836	ditto	
10th ditto . . . . .	Muttra . . . . .	Nov. 1834	ditto	
G. G.'s Body Guard			ditto	On duty in the Upper Provinces at Kurnaul.
<i>European Foot Art.</i>				
Hd. Quarts., 1st Bat.	Dum-Dum . . . .	Mar. 1836	Half.	
1st Company . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Mar. 1835	ditto	No. 3, field battery at Meerut
2d ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1835	ditto	
3d ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Mar. 1836	ditto	
4th ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1836	ditto	
Hd. Quarts., 2d Bat.	Nusseerabad . . .	Nov. 1830	Full.	
1st Company . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Nov. 1830	ditto	No. 1, ditto.
2d ditto . . . . .	Meerut . . . . .	Nov. 1830	ditto	



## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY, CONTINUED.

ORPS.	STATION.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	RATE OF BATTAL	REMARKS.
<i>3rd Foot Art.</i>				
to . . . . .	Kurnaul . . . .	Nov. 1830	ditto	No. 5, field battery attached.
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1831	ditto	Ditto ditto.
to . . . . .	Mhow . . . . .	Dec. 1835	ditto	To march to Benares when relieved by Bombay troops.
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Dec. 1835	ditto	No. 7, ditto ditto.
to . . . . .	Saugor . . . . .	Nov. 1836	ditto	No. 8, field battery attached.
to . . . . .	Dinapore . . . .	Mar. 1836	ditto	No. 12, ditto.
to . . . . .	Benares . . . . .	Mar. 1836	ditto	No. 11, ditto.
to . . . . .	Agra . . . . .	Jan. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Dum-Dum . . . .	May 1831	Half.	No. 4, ditto.
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Nov. 1830	ditto	
to . . . . .	Agra . . . . .	Jan. 1836	Full.	No. 10, ditto.
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Jan. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	Feb. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Mar. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Mar. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Chunar . . . . .		ditto	Detachment at Buxar.
<i>Foot Artill.</i>				
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .		ditto	This battalion furnishes the details for the post guns at Futtebghur, Shahjehanpore, Moradabad, Bareilly, Hussingabad and Jubbulpore.
to . . . . .	Lucknow . . . .	Mar. 1835	ditto	No. 9, field battery attached. To march to Cawnpore after practice.
to . . . . .	Delhi . . . . .	Jan. 1836	ditto	No. 6, field battery attached. Expected to join the army of Candahar.
to . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	April 1829	ditto	
to . . . . .	Allahabad . . . .	Mar. 1834	ditto	To march to Lucknow after practice.
to . . . . .	Neemuch . . . . .	Dec. 1835	ditto	No. 2, field battery attached.
to . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	Aug. 1827	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Feb. 1831	ditto	To march to Allahabad after practice.
to . . . . .	Dum-Dum . . . .		Half.	This battalion furnishes the details for the post guns at Cuttack, Berhampore, Khyouk Phyou, Goruckpore, Dacca, Sylhet, & Bishnauth; & with the Munnipore levy.
to . . . . .	Dum-Dum . . . .	April 1836	ditto	
to . . . . .	Cawnpore . . . .	Jan. 1836	Full.	
to . . . . .	Dum-Dum . . . .	Mar. 1827	Half.	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .		ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .		ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	July 1829	ditto	
to . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Dec. 1830	ditto	

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY, CONTINUED.

CORPS.	STATION.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	RATE OF BATTAL	REMARKS.
<i>Native Foot Artil.</i>				
8th Company ....	Dum-Dum ..		Half.	
<i>European Infantry.</i>				
H. M.'s 3d Foot ..	Meerut .....	Jan. 1836	ditto	Landed in Bengal in 1835. To join the army at Can
" 9th ditto ..	Chinsurah ..	Jan. 1836	ditto	Ditto in 1835.
" 13th ditto ..	Kurnaul ....	Jan. 1836	Full.	Ditto in 1823. To join army of Candahar.
" 16th ditto ..	Cawnpore ..	Feb. 1834	ditto	Ditto in 1829.
" 26th ditto ..	Fort William..	Jan. 1837	Half.	Ditto in 1830.
" 31st ditto ..	Dinapore ....	Feb. 1836	Full.	Ditto in 1825.
" 44th ditto ..	Ghazee pore ..	Feb. 1837	ditto	Ditto in 1822.
" 49th ditto ..	Hazareebaugh.	Feb. 1835	ditto	Ditto in 1828.
European Regiment.	Agra .....	Dec. 1835	ditto	To join the army of Can
Invalids .....	Chunar .....		ditto	Detachment at Buxar.
<i>Native Infantry.</i>				
1st Regiment ....	Saugor .....	Feb. 1837	ditto	
2d ditto .....	Lucknow ....	Dec. 1836	ditto	To join the army of Can
3d ditto .....	Barrackpore ..	Dec. 1837	Half.	
4th Regiment ....	Goruckpore ..	Jan. 1838	Full.	
5th ditto .....	Benares ....	Dec. 1835	ditto	To join the army of Can
6th ditto .....	Cuttack .....	Dec. 1836	ditto	To march to Dinapore, relieved by the Madras
7th ditto .....	Cawnpore....	Jan. 1838	ditto	
8th ditto .....	Bareilly.....	Dec. 1837	ditto	
9th ditto .....	Chittagong ..	Dec. 1837	ditto	
10th ditto .....	Lucknow ....	Feb. 1837	ditto	
11th ditto .....	Saugor .....	Mar. 1838	ditto	
12th ditto .....	Barrackpore ..	Jan. 1837	Half.	
13th ditto .....	Nusscerabad	Nov. 1835	Full.	
14th ditto .....	Agra .....	Jan. 1837	ditto	To march to Futtchigh, the 15th November.
15th ditto .....	Barrackpore..	Feb. 1837	Half.	
16th ditto .....	Delhi.....	Feb. 1836	Full.	To join the army of Can
17th ditto .....	Loodianah ..	Jan. 1836	ditto	To join the Governor's escort, and subsequent march to Meerut.
18th ditto .....	Benares ....	Feb. 1836	ditto	
19th ditto .....	Cuttack.....	Dec. 1835	ditto	To march to Dinapore, relieved by the 1st troops.
20th ditto .....	Loodianah ..	Nov. 1836	ditto	To join the Governor's escort.
21st ditto .....	Kurnaul ....	Dec. 1835	ditto	
22d ditto.....	Nusscerabad	April 1836	ditto	
23d ditto .....	Agra .....	Nov. 1837	ditto	
24th ditto .....	Midnapore ..	Nov. 1835	ditto	
25th ditto .....	Saugor .....	Feb. 1838	ditto	
26th ditto .....	Meerut .....	Mar. 1836	ditto	
27th ditto .....	Kurnaul ....	Jan. 1835	ditto	To join the army of Can
28th ditto .....	Mynpoorie ..	Feb. 1838	ditto	Ditto.
29th ditto .....	Banda .....	April 1836	ditto	
30th ditto .....	Neemuch ....	Dec. 1837	ditto	
31st ditto .....	Allahabad ...	Mar. 1837	ditto	Ditto.
32d ditto.....	Dacca .....	Jan. 1838	Half.	

## BUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY, CONTINUED.

	STATION.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	RATE OF BATTAL	REMARKS.
V.	Jubbulpore ..	Mar. 1836	Full.	Ordered to Delhi.
....	Putteghur ..	Jan. 1836	ditto	Left wing at Mynpoorie. Rt. wing to march to Agra when relieved by the 14th regt.
...	Kurnaul .....	April 1838	ditto	To join the army of Candahar.
..	Jumaulpore ..	Jan. 1838	Full.	
...	Agra .....	Mar. 1836	Full.	Ditto.
..	Delhi .....	Feb. 1836	ditto	
...	Neemuch .....	Mar. 1836	ditto	
...	Dinapore .....	April 1837	ditto	
...	Benares .....	Mar. 1838	ditto	
...	Bareilly .....	Mar. 1836	ditto	Ditto.
...	Cawnpore .....	Feb. 1837	ditto	Ditto.
...	Etawah .....	Jan. 1838	ditto	L. Wing at Banda, Jan. 1838.
...	Shahjehanpore	Oct. 1837	ditto	
...	Jubbulpore ..	Dec. 1836	ditto	Detachments at Secnee and Gurrawara.
..	Agra .....	Dec. 1836	ditto	
..	Delhi .....	Jan. 1837	ditto	To join the army of Candahar.
..	Neemuch .....	Dec. 1835	ditto	
..	Mirzapore .....	April 1838	ditto	
...	Dinapore .....	Dec. 1836	ditto	
...	Nusseerabad ..	Feb. 1837	ditto	
...	Meerut .....	Feb. 1838	ditto	Ditto.
...	Ditto .....	Jan. 1836	ditto	To take the duties of Delhi till relieved by the 38th regt., and then to march to Lodgianah.
..	Lucknow .....	April 1836	ditto	
...	Berhampore ..	Mar. 1838	Half.	To march to Dinapore, when relieved by the 69th regt.
...	Barrackpore ..	Mar. 1838	Full.	Two Co's. at Bancoorah.
...	Ditto .....	Feb. 1838	ditto	
...	Moradabad .....	Dec. 1836	Full.	L. Wing rejoined, Oct. 1837.
...	Mhow .....	Dec. 1835	ditto	To march to Benares, when relieved by the Bombay troops.
...	Almorah .....	Jan. 1838	ditto	Two Co's. at Lohoghaunt, and 2 Co's. at Pctorahghur.
..	Cawnpore .....	Jan. 1837	ditto	
...	Mhow .....	Jan. 1838	ditto	To march to Lucknow, when relieved by the Bombay troops.
...	Allyghur .....	Mar. 1838	ditto	
..	Barrackpore ..	Mar. 1838	Full.	To embark for Arracan on the 20th November
...	Hussingabad ..	Dec. 1836	Full.	Detachment at Baitool.
...	KhyoukPhyoo	Jan. 1837	ditto	Detachment at Sandoway and Akyab, to proceed to Benares when relieved by the 65th regt.
...	Allahabad .....	Jan. 1838	ditto	
...	Saugor .....	Feb. 1836	ditto	To march to Berhampore on the 15th October.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY, CONTINUED.

CORPS.	STATION.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	RATE OF BATT	REMARKS.
<i>Native Infantry.</i>				
70th ditto .....	Sylhet .....	Dec. 1837	Full.	To march to Allahabad, w <del>the</del> relieved by the Bom <del>the</del> troops.
71st ditto .....	Neemuch .....	Dec. 1837	ditto	
72d ditto.....	Mhow .....	Dec. 1837	ditto	
73d ditto.....	Sylhet .....	Dec. 1837	ditto	
74th ditto .....	Nussecrabad	Jan. 1838	ditto	5th Co. at Sylhet, 6th Co. do. detachmt. at Huzareebagh. Corps to join the army of Candahar.
Sappers and Miners	Delhi.....	1831-32- 33	ditto	
<i>Extras and Locals.</i>				
1st Local Horse ..	Hansi .....	Mar. 1836	ditto	Two Russalabs with Ramghur Light Infantry.
2d ditto .....	Bareilly ...	Dec. 1837	ditto	
3d ditto .....	Saugor .....	Dec. 1837	ditto	
4th ditto .....	Neemuch ....	Feb. 1838	ditto	
5th ditto .....	Bhopawar...		ditto	Four 6 prs. and 2 Russalabs 5th L. H. attached: detach- ment at Chyebassa.
Calcutta Militia....	Allypore ....		ditto	
Ramghur Light Inf.	Dounda, Chota Nagpore ..		ditto	
Hill Rangers .....	Bhaugulpore		ditto	
Nussecree Battalion	Soobathoo ..		ditto	Detachments at Simla, Kot- ghur, &c.
Sirmoor Battalion ..	Deyrah .....		ditto	
Kumaon Battalion	Havil Baugh		ditto	
Assam Light Inf. ..	Bishnauth ..		ditto	
Mhairwarrah Battal.	Beawr .....		ditto	Two 6 prs. attached: detach- ment at Suddeeah.
Sylhet Light Inf. ..	CherraPoonjee		ditto	
Arracan Battalion..	Akyab .....		ditto	
Assam Sebundies ..	Gowahatty ..		ditto	
Hurriana Light Inf.	Hansi .....		ditto	Detachments at Cachar, Mo- haram, Jyntecah, &c. Four 3 prs. attached: detach- ment at Aeng. Detachments at Gawalparah, Durrung, Nowgong, &c.
Bheel Corps .....	Mundlaisir ..		ditto	
Nerbudda Sebundies	Jubbulpore ..		ditto	
Resident's Escort..	Katmandhoo		ditto	

MAJOR PEW'S CAMEL DRAUGHT BATTERY.—Every Captain serving with this new Battery was permitted to draw horse allowance at 60 rupees per mensem and Subalterns ditto at 30, from the 1st August, when the Battery was made over by Major Pew to Capt. Abbott. The number of camels to be attached to it was sixty-three, with fifty-eight attendants. The Commandant was to draw a contract allowance of 2½ rupees per camel, per mensem, out of which he was to find ghee, mussalabs, medicine, whips, currycombs, baskets, feeding cloths, and other sundries.

## INDIGO.—ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF PURNEAH FOR SEASON 1837-38.

Manyhasee, Anderson .....	80	Mirzapore, Mellis .....	300
Delowry, Cruize .....	70	Sultanpore, Forbes .....	250
Munshye, Lay .....	180	*Semulbary, Walker .....	125
Jotromroy, Bereiley .....	40	Rampore, Fitzpatrick .....	80
Bowgong, Caie .....	75	*Doomonce, Moore .....	40
Korah, Macintosh .....	340	*Rangapance, Fitzpatrick ....	65
Kolassee, Shillingford .....	340	*Poorunda, G. Buckland ....	80
Juggemotpore, Johnson .....	150	Ruttay, Canham .....	200
Jelollghur, Ditto .....	85	Enampore, Berry .....	200
Peergunge, Mohny .....	280	Merajunge, Fitzpatrick .....	150
Rajah, Abbestee .....	280	Burdah, Gray .....	200
Mohendapore, Brandt .....	180	Buttunyeah .....	150
Neelgunge, Havel .....	45	*Patilway, Reerutt Sing .....	80
Hansdah, Cave .....	180		
Sursee, Wilson .....	117		
Lollpore, H. Buckland. ....	650		
		Total, Fy. Mds. 5,002	

\* Not exactly known.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—The following are the provisions of an important act passed in council on the 24th September.

1. That the act which prescribes that the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal shall not exceed 75 lacs of rupees, shall from this day be repealed.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council whenever he shall see fit from time to time, to authorize the capital stock of the said bank to be increased, and to make such order and direction for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital as to him may seem fit, giving due notice to the proprietors of the said bank for the time being, and allowing to them a period of not less than eighteen months to fill up such subscription.

3. That whenever such increase of capital stock of the Bank of Bengal shall be ordered by the Governor General of India in Council, the proprietors entitled to share therein, shall not be debarred of the right to subscribe for the new stock in the proportion of the shares they may be legally holding, by reason of any limit to the quantity of stock which a single proprietor may hold that may be imposed by the provisions of the charter of the bank.

4. That it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, when he shall direct an increase to be made of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, to prescribe that the subscriptions shall be made upon each share respectively, in any given proportion to the amount of stock represented by such share, and after subscription made at any time within the period of notice prescribed in section 2 of this act, to permit the amount subscribed on account of any share or shares to be paid up and annexed to the capital stock of the bank in such manner and at such dates as may be deemed most convenient and proper, and likewise to prescribe that the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for by proprietors within the period of eighteen months so specified, shall be sold by auction by an officer of the bank for the benefit of the said bank, on some early date, after the close of such period, and that the proceeds of such sale shall be at the disposal of the proprietors of the bank by resolutions duly passed at their general meetings, anything in the existing charter of the said bank regarding the method of taking the subscriptions of new capital to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. That it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, at the time of ordering any increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, to reserve the portion of such increase that may belong to Government by reason of its share of the capital of the said bank, and to fix any date within the period of eighteen months above specified, as that before which it shall be finally declared whether the Government will take the share of new stock to which it is so entitled, or will refuse the same, and in case of refusal by Government to take its share of new stock, such stock shall not be sold on account of the proprietors at large as above provided for stock not subscribed for by other proprietors, but the amount to which the Government may be so entitled shall not be raised, and if the Government shall determine to subscribe for the share of new capital to which it is entitled, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council either to retain the same or to order the sale of such new stock or any portion thereof on account of Government in such manner and at such times as to him may seem fit.

LATE INSOLVENT FIRMS.—It is now from five to six years since the fail and the whole paid is

From McIntosh & Co. ....	9 per cent.
“ Cruttenden, McKillop & Co. ....	20 “
“ Fergusson & Co.....	30 “
“ Colvin & Co. ....	20 “
“ Alexander & Co. ....	3 “

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st June to 31st August, 1838.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
By balance of last account ....Co.'sRs. 173719	To advances for manufacture of Indigo 21
Recoveries from debtors..... 20720	Dividends paid ..... 11
Rents realized ..... 66	Law charges..... 3
Money lent repaid ..... 104000	Office establishment ..... 1
Money borrowed..... 6000	Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, dur-
Unclaimed dividends received from	wan's wages, &c.....
Insolvent Court ..... 7865	Advertisement, postages, and petty
Rents realized at Kootoobporetalook 2000	charges ..... 9
Drawn from Union Bank ..... 112474	Money borrowed repaid..... 30
	Paid the Bank of Bengal in further
	part of purchase-money of factories
	and landed property, redeemed by
	estate ..... 111
	Deposited in Union Bank ..... 6
	Balance as per account ..... —
Co. Rs. 426844	Co.'s Rs. 42

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignees of late Firm of Fergusson and from 1st July to 14th September, 1838.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance of last statement, 28th July.. 44720	Indigo advances ..... 9
Outstanding debts recovered ..... 26583	Premium paid on life insurances .... 6
Money borrowed..... 121692	Amount paid being refund of so much
Amount received on account of an	received on account outstanding
outstanding debt, but in which other	debts but in which other parties are
parties are interested ..... 3832	interested ..... 1
	Money borrowed repaid..... 1
	Dividend paid ..... 1
	Sundry advances.....
	Sundry charges connected with estate
	Postage paid.....
	11
	Balance in Union Bank, Co.'s Rs. 34
	Ditto in hands of assignees .... 3573
Co.'s Rs, 196827	Co.'s Rs. 11



*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., from 1st June to 31st August, 1838.*

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
By balance of last account ..Co.'s Rs.	69400	To advances for manufacture of indigo	
Indigo factories sold .....	4000	Co.'s Rs. ....	65203
Recoveries from debtors.....	50263	Dividends paid.....	9725
Money borrowed.....	213083	Deposited in the Union Bank .....	189735
Rents realized .....	8769	Life insurance premium.....	27179
Drawn from Union Bank .....	190081	Money borrowed repaid.....	162000
		Annuities secured by mortgage.....	5440
		Law charges.....	7205
		Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, dur-	
		wan's wages, &c.....	225
		Payments in anticipation of dividends	
		to be refunded.....	102
		Advertisements, postages, and petty	
		charges .....	62
		Refunded a sum realized on account of	
		a party not indebted to the estate ..	206
		Balance as per account .....	68424
	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 535596		<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 535596

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st June to 31st August, 1838.*

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on 31st May last .....	41957	Advances for manufacture of indigo..	13872
Proceeds of landed property .....	2717	Life insurance premiums .....	3879
Remittances from debtors .....	49872	Miscellaneous charges, including dur-	
		wan's wages, &c. ....	214
		Office establishment .....	877
		Law charges.....	1543
		Money borrowed repaid.....	1033
		Ditto lent, to be refunded .....	3947
		Dividends paid.....	18382
		Deposited in Union Bank ....	46715
		Less drawn .....	37090
			<hr/> 9625
		Balance.....	41174
	<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 94546		<hr/> Co.'s Rs. 94546

**INSURRECTION AT JHANSEE.**—A letter from a friend in the Upper Provinces has just reached us, stating that an insurrection had broken out at Jhansee; and which it is expected will be followed by similar demonstrations in Jalona. He adds that the military are under orders to move in that direction, and that the political agent at Boondelkhund has proceeded to the seat of the commotion escorted by a party of troops.—*Commercial Advertiser*, Oct. 18.

**JUNCTION OF THE BENGAL AND MADRAS STEAM COMMITTEES.**—We are happy to learn that at length there is every prospect of a hearty and cordial unity of operation between the Calcutta and Madras steam committees. The opening has, we understand, been made by the latter body in a manner at once candid and manly. Without in the smallest degree sacrificing their own independence as the representatives of the second Presidency, they seek to unite themselves with the Calcutta committee, not on any speculative points, but with a view to the practical development of a particular mode of establishing the communication. On the suggestion of

the Madras Chamber of Commerce, they have submitted to the Calcutta committee the expediency of at once endeavouring to get up a company in India for the purpose of originating and maintaining a monthly communication between Calcutta, Madras, Galle, and Suez, the present conditional subscriptions being assumed as the base of proceedings. The Calcutta committee, however, have represented that it is not in their power so to use these subscriptions, which did not originate in a scheme framed here, but at home; and therefore until it is known whether or not the scheme will be followed up at home, the Calcutta committee cannot interfere with these subscriptions. But they have, we learn, stated that it is most expedient that no time should be lost in the preparation of estimates, with a view to be ready for the promulgation of a prospectus immediately it is satisfactorily known that all hope of the thing being done at home is at an end. For this purpose letters have been addressed to various parties, the Supreme Government, the Governor of Ceylon, Lord William Bentinck, &c. Communications have been made to the Straits and China; and it is intended also to address parties at the Mauritius, with a view to ascertain whether the intercourse between these places and Europe is of sufficient consequence to warrant the immediate extension of the communication to them. The two committees will carry on this measure in unreserved communication; and we are happy that the time has arrived when the Calcutta committee will be able practically to show how thoroughly single-minded have their purposes been all along.—*Englishman*, 10th October.

### By the December Overland Mail.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CHARGE TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 22nd Oct.—1. With the approbation of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen., the army assembling for duty in the field will be denominated 'the army of the Indus.'

2. Previous to the advance of the troops from the Jumna, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, having in view the various unusual duties which many of the officers will be called on to discharge for the first time, offers, for their consideration, a few topics the result of his experience.

3. All know that discipline is esteemed the first quality in an army, to ensure success in any military operation; but all are not aware of how small a part of the discipline of an army in the field is comprised in what is considered 'discipline' in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

4. One of its most essential points on service, is the watchfulness which every individual should bestow on the manner in which the grades below him discharge their duties; and in every officer not only performing his own duty with correctness, but in his seeing that the duties of the class immediately below him are also correctly discharged.

5. Thus, the officers commanding divisions must be watchful over the commanders of brigades; and they over the officers commanding regiments; who, in their turn, must take care that their captains perform their duties strictly; and so through all grades down to the non-commissioned officers of squads.

6. Officers on service in the field must esteem their own personal convenience but the secondary consideration: the care of the soldiers under their charge the first. No commanding officer of a regiment or a company, on the termination of a march, must attend to his own business, until the soldiers under his command are properly disposed of in their camp, and the necessary arrangements are in progress for the supplies for the men, or forage for the horses. The casual sick also require immediate attention.

7. A troop or company on service should never be dismissed after a march, until a scrutiny has been made by the officers belonging to it, into any accident which may have happened to the arms or accoutrements of their men or horses, during the previous movement, and orders are given for the requisite repairs. At the evening parades every thing should be again in order. The ammunition in pouch should be carefully looked to; and the act of making away with any be invariably punished.

8. Officers commanding regiments must be very attentive to the regularity of their column of march; since the more or less of fatigue to their men, greatly depends on this point. The falling out of the ranks by individuals should always be checked as much as possible; and when a man does fall out, his firelock is invariably to be

carried forward by his next file, under orders from the commander of the section. A halt, and a piling of arms for five minutes in every hour, prevents the necessity for individuals frequently quitting the ranks.

9. Good conduct towards the inhabitants of a country passed through, both on the part of officers and soldiers, is another very essential part of good discipline. All plundering or ill-treatment of them must be most carefully repressed; and in foraging, or other unavoidable encroachments on their property, every unnecessary injury should be abstained from.

10. All encouragement, by good treatment, should be given to the country people bringing articles for sale to the bazaars: as many of the comforts of the army may depend much on this point.

11. Whenever camps are near to towns or villages, safeguards must be placed in them to prevent all pillage or marauding, or misconduct of any kind, by stragglers from the army, or its followers; and when such places are passed on the line of march, small guards should be detached from the head of the column to prevent stragglers entering them; which guards should join and come forward with the rear guard of the column.

12. In some of our marches the supply of water may prove scanty; and, where it must be drawn from wells for a large body of troops, careful arrangement is always necessary; and the commanding officers of regiments should establish strict regulation, to preserve order at these places.

13. The soldiers must be taught always to recollect that many of their brother soldiers are marching behind them; and that needless injury can never be done, or waste committed on a line of march, which does not bring trouble and inconvenience on those following them.

14. A strict performance of all duties by guards and piquets must be carefully enforced from the commencement of the march, so that proper habits may be early established: the details for these should never be larger than circumstances render imperative; as the more soldiers, on service, are spared from unnecessary fatigue the better.

15. An officer in command of a brigade must never rest satisfied until he has personally seen, that the piquets of his brigade are properly posted.

16. The greatest happiness which could befall His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the reflection which would be the most gratifying to him, during the remainder of his life, would be, if he could be enabled to carry through the duties entrusted to him without the infliction of any punishment whatever. It is only from good discipline that such a result can be possible; and he calls on every officer and non-commissioned officer with the army, to aid him in maintaining that which is so very desirable.

17. At the same time that he proclaims what he so much wishes, he makes known to the soldiers that the necessity for good behaviour on their part is so important, for their own advantage as well as for general success, that he will repress disorders, and breaches of discipline, and neglects of duty with a strong hand.

18. He has the utmost confidence in the courage of the troops placed under his command, and if, with that good quality, strict discipline be combined, His Excellency doubts not that the detachment of the Bengal army will return to Hindoostan, having acquired high honor for themselves, and advantage for their country.

**The Army of the Indus.**—We are indebted to the Editor of the *Calcutta Englishman* (himself on the spot) for the following very interesting details of the movements of the army.—*Camp, Kurnaul, October 30, 1838.*—The whole of the corps intended to rendezvous at this station, have reached their destination, with the exception of the 3rd Buffs (who are expected to-day) and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, which latter corps has received an *arrêt* from the Commander-in-Chief. You will remember that Colonel Worsley, of this corps, had made up, or caused to be made up, some hundreds of pairs of boots for the sepoys, (with the full assent, as is generally said, of the men themselves), but that when the order came for their march they refused to take them. Nevertheless, they *did* march in the boots, and some of the men got sore feet in consequence; and refused to go a step further. The refractory were placed under restraint for subsequent trial and punishment. The next morning, however, when in the road between Allyghur and this place, five companies refused to budge until their comrades were relieved. This led to altercations and remonstrances. The Major of the regiment, a great and deserved favourite with the men, expostulated with them, and urged them to proceed: they at length assented, but the Commander-in-Chief, feeling that it would be highly imprudent to take into the field a body of insubordinate men, has countermanded the order of the

is, and the good feeling which has subsisted amongst the men of the Native Regiment, the occurrence of only three cases of serious crime amongst the whole of these the four years of his command, sufficiently prove the good discipline maintained by commanding officers, and redounds to the credit of all under them. The requests commanding officers will make known to their officers, non-commissioned, and men, the high opinion he entertains of them.

Assistant Adj. Gen., Capt. Brownlow, and Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., Capt. Skinner, and all officers who have been any length of time with the Sirhind Division: to them, assistance, and great attention to all their duties, the Major General returns his thanks. The Kurnaul Regiments will now in a few days be separated from Major General. Most of them removed from under his immediate command; but he anticipates often meeting them in the field, and of witnessing their acquiring fresh laurels *of the Indus*.

Upperley of the 4th Light Cavalry has been appointed to the Hissar Stud, of Capt. Johnson, who is in charge of the Commissariat of Shah Soojah. Eatson, of Shah Soojah's service has been removed by the Gov.-Gen. at he held, and is succeeded by Captain Craigie of the 20th Regiment. Gen. Sir W. Cotton has appointed Captain Havelock, 13th Light Infantry, aide-de-camp, and Post Master of the division. This appointment has satisfaction. The Major General has also appointed Dr. Murray of the Infantry, surgeon to the head-quarters of the division.

Troup of the 48th Regiment N. I., has resigned his post as baggage of the Army of the Indus, and requested leave to join his corps.

h Regiment N. I., under Lieut. Col. Moseley, is to be moved immediately

The 20th N. I. fall back on Meerut, where a Court of Enquiry is to enquire into the unfortunate causes of the refusal of the five companies. salute of thirteen guns was fired this morning on the arrival of Major bert Stevenson, who is just come from the hills.

4, 2d November, 1838.—The 4th regiment of light cavalry, which is to Lord Auckland's escort, marched this morning for Loodianah, having two howitzers for Runjeet Sing. The corps is in excellent order, but disappointed that it does not, as originally intended, form part of the

Sir Robert Stevenson likewise left Kurnaul to-day on his way to Lieutenant Hardfield of the Buffs has been appointed to act as aide-de-camp to Brigadier Dennis. The Brigadiers are not sufficiently well supplied with brigade quarter master would seem to be desirable in each brigade. Major of the 53d is acting as a Brigadier, pending the junction of the second of the 20th N. I. at Loodianah, when Colonel Paul assumes the command given to him by the supercession of Colonel Worsley.

Kurnaul, Nov. 3d.—Major General Duncan this morning saw his division in ordinary and quick time. Its appearance elicited expressions of warm not only from the gallant veteran himself but from all the officers in came upon the ground. The Europeans, though numerically weak, by their bearing, the high character of Brigadier Roberts as a regimental officer. The 3d, 35th, 37th and 53d N. I. also looked remarkably well, and to be tolerably strong in European officers. Only eight companies of division were commanded by native officers. The whole of the native regiments indeed, throughout the grand army, are now pretty well officered, being from 10 to 15 in each corps present and fit for duty. The 31st sixteen officers, the 35th N. I. twelve, the 43d, fourteen or fifteen; Captain of the 5th N. I., has been appointed Brigade Major to the fifth brigade ——— of the 28th N. I., whose corps is left behind) pending the command of the Commander-in-chief. We hear that the 16th Lancers and 2nd Cavalry to procure forage on the route indicated for the left column, and are deviating from the line laid down for them, and are coming to Kurnaul right column, proceeding on the 7th via Loodianah. The greatest difficulty has been experienced by the whole army in getting carriage for their provisions, and camp equipage. The consequence is that every officer has himself more or less, and abandoned many little comforts that would have been possible. In no instance is a double poled tent to be seen, excepting for mess where the mess is large; and in eight cases out of ten two officers occupy a tent. The best feeling and the greatest cheerfulness continue to although the heat is unusually great there is scarcely any sickness in camp. 4, Nov. 4.—Yesterday evening, Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, inspected the second brigade of the first division, under Major General *the Herald*. - Vol. 3.—No. XIV.

regiment for field employ, and has substituted the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, now at Loodianah. Colonel Worsley thus loses his Brigade, and Colonel Paul becomes a Brigadier.

The annexation of the 20th N. I. to the field army makes an alteration in the escort of the Governor General. The 21st N. I., under Col. Palmer, has been ordered for this latter duty, and will leave Kurnaul in a very few days. This causes Captain Spottiswoode to lose the office of Post Master at Kurnaul, which (on Captain Brownlow's going to Dinapore) he had begun to fill with great credit to himself, and advantage to the service at a moment of uncommon exigency. Lieut. Lomer of the 21st N. I. (Adjutant of the Depot of Recruits) has been appointed Captain Spottiswoode's successor, and a precious task it is for him—new as he is to the duties, and with the correspondence of fourteen regiments to attend to, (to say nothing of the endless service at this juncture), while the regular functionary, in peaceable times, would have but three corps, and the ordinary staff to provide work for his establishment. Government, it should be added, does not allow Lieut. Lomer an additional baboo!

There has, it is said, been a meeting in one of the Regiments raised for Shah Soojah's service. The story goes that on Captain Christie's (for it was in his corps) inspecting the levy at Loodianah, he found one man with a sword arm *hors de combat*. This man accordingly received his *congé*, but the sirdar or rissaldar, who enlisted him would not stand this rejection of his special ragamuffin, and accordingly walked off with a *whole troop* of 100 men, also raised through his means, and encamped them in a high state of disaffection about a mile off. This called for the 'strong hand.' Captain Christie immediately marched up to them with two troops of well disposed embryo Kuzzacks, and threatened to cut them to pieces if they did not resume their duty and return to their allegiance. The mutineers then gave in.

There are reports of intended changes in the command of corps. Lieut. Col. Stacy of the 32d, who, you are aware, has been ordered up to join the regiment so *inopportunately* vacated by Lieut. Col. Charter, will now, I hear, be appointed to another regiment, while Col. Hawthorne goes to the 28th, which is to remain at Delhi. All these stoppages of corps, withdrawals and changes, will leave Kurnaul with only three companies of the 54th, when the force has moved off.

A division order, issued this day by General Duncan, directs that all reports be made from the 1st proximo to Captain Stehelin of the 13th Light Infantry. But is not this a blunder? Colonel Cheape of the Engineers is stationary here, and of course the senior officer.

*Camp, Kurnaul, Oct. 31.*—The European regiments were inspected this morning by their late favorite commander, Brigadier Roberts, who expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance. The 35th Regiment N. I., marched into camp, and took up their ground at day-break, as did H. M.'s 3rd Buffs. The latter regiment bore an amazingly fine appearance. The 27th Regiment N. I., went out of cantonments and likewise took up their ground this morning—so that when the cavalry have left their lines and got under canvas, there will not be more than a detachment of Native Infantry, and the depot of recruits in all this cantonment. The howitzers for Runjeet Sing have arrived at Kurnaul, and are going to Loodianah in charge of the 4th Light Cavalry.

*Kurnaul, Nov. 1, 1828.*—This was muster day. Commanding Officers of Regiments mustered their own corps, but Sir Willoughby Cotton came on the parade ground and inspected the 16th and 48th N. I. in the morning, and the 31st and 42nd N. I. Regts. N. I. in the evening. The inspection was rather minute, and extended to an examination of the contents of the sepoys' knapsacks. On this day the two General Officers (Duncan and Sir W. Cotton) took command of their respective divisions, Major General Duncan having previously, however, issued the following gratifying and highly complimentary order:—

*Kurnaul, Oct. 29, 1838.*—Major General Duncan cannot permit the Regiments at this station, which have now been nearly four years under his supervision, to separate, without expressing the high gratification he has experienced in having had such excellent regiments as the Kurnaul division of Artillery; 3rd and 4th Regiments of Light Cavalry; H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry; 21st, 27th, and 35th Regiments of Native Infantry under his personal command. He has had peculiar pleasure in observing the great attention paid by all commanding officers to the discipline of their regiments, and to the care and comfort of their men. He has repeatedly, upon occasions of inspection, expressed his high approbation, and he reiterates those expressions, begging commanding officers to accept his warmest acknowledgments, and he requests they will convey to their officers his best thanks for having, by their almost universal good conduct, rendered his command at Kurnaul most easy and pleasing.

The great cordiality and friendship which has prevailed amongst the men of the different



European corps, and the good feeling which has subsisted amongst the men of the Native Regiments, with the occurrence of only three cases of serious crime amongst the whole of these troops, during the four years of his command, sufficiently prove the good discipline maintained in the regiments by commanding officers, and redounds to the credit of all under them. The Major General requests commanding officers will make known to their officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the high opinion he entertains of them.

Deputy Assistant Adj. Gen., Capt. Brownlow, and Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., Capt. Skinner, are the only staff officers who have been any length of time with the Sirhind Division: to them, for their zeal, assistance, and great attention to all their duties, the Major General returns his best thanks. The Kurnaul Regiments will now in a few days be separated from Major Gen. Duncan, and most of them removed from under his immediate command; but he anticipates the pleasure of often meeting them in the field, and of witnessing their acquiring fresh laurels with the *Army of the Indus*.

Lieut. Apperley of the 4th Light Cavalry has been appointed to the Hisar Stud, in the room of Capt. Johnson, who is in charge of the Commissariat of Shah Soojah.

Capt. Beatson, of Shah Soojah's service has been removed by the Gov.-Gen. from the post he held, and is succeeded by Captain Craigie of the 20th Regiment.

Major Gen. Sir W. Cotton has appointed Captain Havelock, 13th Light Infantry, his (second) aide-de-camp, and Post Master of the division. This appointment has given great satisfaction. The Major General has also appointed Dr. Murray of the 13th Light Infantry, surgeon to the head-quarters of the division.

Captain Troup of the 48th Regiment N. I., has resigned his post as baggage master of the Army of the Indus, and requested leave to join his corps.

The 38th Regiment N. I., under Lieut. Col. Moseley, is to be moved immediately to Kurnaul. The 20th N. I. fall back on Meerut, where a Court of Enquiry is to assemble to enquire into the unfortunate causes of the refusal of the five companies to move. A salute of thirteen guns was fired this morning on the arrival of Major Gen. Sir Robert Stevenson, who is just come from the hills.

*Kurnaul*, 2d November, 1838.—The 4th regiment of light cavalry, which is to form part of Lord Auckland's escort, marched this morning for Loodianah, having in charge the two howitzers for Runjeet Sing. The corps is in excellent order, but very much disappointed that it does not, as originally intended, form part of the grand army. Sir Robert Stevenson likewise left Kurnaul to-day on his way to Calcutta. Lieutenant Hardfield of the Buffs has been appointed to act as aide-de-camp to Brigadier Dennis. The Brigadiers are not sufficiently well supplied with aides. A brigade quarter master would seem to be desirable in each brigade. Major Hoggan of the 53d is acting as a Brigadier, pending the junction of the second division with the 20th N. I. at Loodianah, when Colonel Paul assumes the command which has fallen to him by the supercession of Colonel Worsley.

*Camp Kurnaul*, Nov. 3d.—Major General Duncan this morning saw his division march past in ordinary and quick time. Its appearance elicited expressions of warm approbation not only from the gallant veteran himself but from all the officers in camp who came upon the ground. The Europeans, though numerically weak, vindicated by their bearing, the high character of Brigadier Roberts as a regimental commanding officer. The 3d, 35th, 37th and 53d N. I. also looked remarkably well, and appeared to be tolerably strong in European officers. Only eight companies in the entire division were commanded by native officers. The whole of the native infantry regiments indeed, throughout the grand army, are now pretty well officered, the average being from 10 to 15 in each corps present and fit for duty. The 31st N. I. have sixteen officers, the 35th N. I. twelve, the 43d, fourteen or fifteen; Captain Jervis of the 5th N. I., has been appointed Brigade Major to the fifth brigade (vice Capt. — of the 28th N. I., whose corps is left behind) pending the confirmation of the Commander-in-chief. We hear that the 16th Lancers and 2nd Cavalry have failed to procure forage on the route indicated for the left column, and are consequently deviating from the line laid down for them, and are coming to Kurnaul to join the right column, proceeding on the 7th via Loodianah. The greatest difficulty is and has been experienced by the whole army in getting carriage for their baggage, provisions, and camp equipage. The consequence is that every officer has pinched himself more or less, and abandoned many little comforts that would have been desirable. In no instance is a double poled tent to be seen, excepting for mess purposes, where the mess is large; and in eight cases out of ten two officers occupy a single poled tent. The best feeling and the greatest cheerfulness continue to prevail; and although the heat is unusually great there is scarcely any sickness in camp.

*Kurnaul*, Nov. 4.—Yesterday evening, Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B., inspected the second brigade of the first division, under Major General



Nott; Ensign Hammersley of the 41st (doing duty with the 31st) acting as aide to Gen. Nott. Sir Willoughby Cotton expressed himself much satisfied with the manner in which the manœuvres were performed; and, indeed his encomiums were well merited, considering that the three regiments (the 31st 42d, and 43d) had never been brigaded together on any former occasion. The third brigade is to be inspected to-morrow, and the whole division on Tuesday. Majors Hough and Sage joined their regiment the 48th N. I. yesterday evening. Like every body else, travelling by dawk from below Cawnpore, they had experienced much inconvenience and detention en route. Captain Nicol's troop of horse artillery has received orders to march immediately to meet the Governor-General, and escort him to Ferozepore. This movement will leave the station of Kurnaul without a medical man, Assistant Surgeon Bryce, of the horse artillery, being the only officer of that branch now here, who was not under orders to move. The remaining wing of the 27th N. I., (the other having gone on a-head)—is under orders to march immediately under Colonel Wymer, with fifty-four lacs of treasure.

*Camp Kurnaul*, Nov. 5th.—Intelligence has been received from Loodianah of the death of Lieut. Halliday, of Shah Soojah's service, and of Lieut. Black of the 17th N. I. The former fell a victim to fever,—the latter died from an injury received in a fall from his horse. Yesterday two or three sepoys of the 48th regt. N. I. received their dismissal,—the only punishment now available to courts martial—for the crime of endeavouring to seduce the rest of the men from their allegiance by urging them not to carry their knapsacks. The offence was committed, and discovered, on the march from Delhi. The culprits, it appears, had gone about the regimental encampment, administering oaths to their fellow soldiers and inciting them to the scandal and dishonour of an infringement of what the Baron Bradwardine calls, the '*sacramentum militare*.' On detecting their proceedings, the commanding officer threatened instant chastisement, at all personal hazards, and thus succeeded in preventing mischief. No punishment, however, was inflicted, until yesterday, when the traitors were discharged with disgrace. Brigadier Dennis put his brigade through some movements this morning in the presence of Sir Willoughby Cotton. The general was received by the brigade in line. H. M. Bull's on the right, 27th N. I. in the centre, 2d N. I. on the left. Brigadier Roberts, at the same time that the manœuvres were going on in the first division, put his own brigade (the Europeans, 35th and 37th N. I.) through others. It was said that Captain C. Troup of the 48th N. I. had resigned the baggage mastership. This was premature. He merely meditates doing so at Ferozepore.

*Kurnaul*, Nov. 6, 1838.—This morning at daybreak, Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B., reviewed his division of infantry. The line, consisting of six regiments, exclusive of the reserve of Brigadier Sale's brigade, had an imposing appearance, and in spite of the great unevenness of the ground, performed the evolutions very much to the satisfaction of the general commanding. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief had suggested the programme, in anticipation of future operations. The army breaks ground to-morrow. The 3rd Light Cavalry opens the ball and proceeds, as you are already aware, by the common high road *viâ* Loodianah. One troop of the regiment, however, remains behind to accompany the 27th N. I. with treasure. Intelligence has been received that the Lancers and the Camel Battery can now continue their original route without coming to Kurnaul.

*Kurnaul*, November 7, 1838.—Orders were yesterday evening received by Capt. Thomson, the field engineer, to proceed immediately to Ferozepore, and there concentrate all the means and appliances of his particular department for the purpose, (as it would appear from the *materiel* ordered) of throwing a bridge of boats across the Sutledge at that place. It is now conjectured, in the most likely and best informed quarters, that the intent of the Government is to go through the Punjaub at once. The arrangements at Shikarpore nevertheless continue, by way, it is supposed, of a feint, in order to induce Dost Mahomed to draw his forces down to that quarter, and so clear the country to the immediate north and north-west of the Punjaub. There will be no indiscreet or lavish outlay in this, because the preparations at Shikarpore will answer very well for the 5,000 Bombay troops. The 3rd Light Cavalry marched this morning for Ferozepore. The regiment goes into the field in the most efficient state, highly to the credit of its acting commandant, Major Angelo. The actual strength of effective men is 477, fourteen of whom are European officers, and three non-commissioned officers. There is only one man unfit for duty in the whole regiment! Not many days ago I spoke of the gloom that pervaded the camp, arising from recent separations, fearful forebodings, &c. However true the picture might have been at that time, a few days have sufficed

stirrely to alter the complexion of affairs. For the last week the camp has gradually assumed the most cheerful aspect. The bustle of preparation, the continual brigade parades, the incessant interchange of visits, have caused the tenderest and the deepest afflicted of husbands and parents to doff their cares aside, and look only to the business of the future. At the mess tables, which are crowded with officers and their occasional guests, the conversation is animated almost to boisterous mirth. A challenge to drink is often accompanied by a challenge to be foremost in the fray; and bets, (small in amount, but heavy in their temerity) are laid upon the issue of every anticipated struggle. Such a thing as a murmur of any kind is never heard by the smallest chance. Sir Henry Fane—though his 'strong hand' general order excited much dissatisfaction, because it was wanting in those warm expressions of confidence on his troops, which are so grateful to the feelings of true soldiers, is nevertheless toasted with enthusiasm, and spoken of with unfeigned respect. His military reputation, known gallantry, and unquestionable judgment, are permitted to set off, to a very great degree, his stern severity and unpalatable brusquerie. The same good feeling, but in an unmitigated form, is extended to Sir Willoughby Cotton and General Duncan, who, in their turn, manifest a fraternal interest, in the welfare of all under and about them. In a word, if we who have passed ten days in an uninterrupted communication with every regiment in camp may be credited, it is utterly impossible that a large body of troops could take the field with more patriotic fervor, or a more thorough dependence upon the invincible character of an army, whose members are cemented by the bonds of brotherhood. The 38th regiment Native Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Moseley, marched into Kurnaul this morning. The 21st under Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, move forward to-morrow, pursuing the same road with the 3rd cavalry. Capt. Nicol's troop of Horse Artillery likewise marched to-day for Loodianah.

*Camp, Kurnaul, Nov. 8.*—This morning, Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton and the staff of the first division; the brigade of Horse Artillery under Brigadier Graham, C. B.; the 13th Light Infantry, 16th and 48th regiments, (forming Col. Sale's brigade,) the 31st Native Infantry, under Major Thomson; the brigade under Col. Roberts, consisting of the European regiment (commanded by Major Warren, Col. Orchard being field officer of the day,) the 3rd company of Sappers and Miners, and the 35th and 37th regiments of Native Infantry, marched for Ferozepore. The 31st Native Infantry under Col. Palmer likewise marched to join the escort of the Governor-General. The 21st Native Infantry and the Horse Artillery proceed by Amballah, as did the 3rd Cavalry; but the others march respectively by Khyatul and Pahavar as previously arranged. The troops went off in excellent order. A heavy fall of rain last night had somewhat increased the weight of the tents by saturating the outer canvas, but this annoyance was more than counterbalanced by the effect of the storm upon the earth. The dust has been allayed and promise given of good crops, and abundant grass on the road. In a former letter I mentioned that the *boot business* was the origin of the mutiny in the 28th Native Infantry. That business undoubtedly laid the seeds of the disaffection which ensued; but I learn that the *immediate* cause of the revolt was the confinement of a sepoy who could not, or would not put his *towa* into his knapsack, and was insolent to his superior officer. But, as was before remarked, it is of little consequence what caused the misunderstanding. It is sufficient that from some mismanagement the men ceased to be loyal.

*Kurnaul, Nov. 9.*—Major General Duncan marched yesterday morning with Brigadier Roberts' brigade. This morning the camp broke up, and that vast plot of ground, which only two days ago was instinct with life and animation, sending forth the hum of a hundred thousand human beings is now a dreary plain scarcely diversified by broken kedgerree pots, big holes, broken bottles and deserted cooking places. The gleaners are at work, but it is doubtful if a single tent peg will have been left behind to reward their researches.

The corps which marched this day were the 3rd Buffs (33 officers and 608 men strong); the 42d, 43d, 2d, 5th and 53d regiments of Native Infantry and a company of Sappers. They proceed by Pahavar and Khyatul, according to the divisions to which they respectively belong. But in order to make your history complete, and to satisfy the curiosity of military readers, you had better give the routes, as they have within the past two days been delivered to the Brigadiers—

Route of the 1st Division, or right centre column from Kurnaul to Ferozepore.				Route from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, for the left centre column.				
From Kurnaul.		Distance.		Remarks.	From Kurnaul.		Distance. Remarks.	
TO		M.	F.		TO		M.	F.
8th Nov	Neesung .....	14	2		Suggah .....	10	4	
9th do.	Futtchpore ....	14	2		Sakrah .....	10	4	Cross the
10th do.	Kythut ... ..	10	5					Chitlang.
11th do.	HALT .....	0	0		Pehoah .....	13	4	
12th do.	Bungun .....	12	0	Cross the	Kurah (Mauasoor) ..	8	0	Cross the
				Sursuttee.				Surentree.
13th do.	Dhuttul .....	10	0	Cross the	Golah, .....	10	4	
				Cuggur.	Barnana .....	11	0	Cross the
14th do.	Dirbah .....	11	0					Cuggur.
15th do.	Soonum .....	13	4		Molampoore .....	8	0	
16th do.	Loungawal, ....	10	4		Munsoorpoore .....	10	0	
17th do.	Hurriayah .....	13	0		Bhaloor .....	8	0	
18th do.	HALT .....	0	0		Kottah Mullair, ....	8	0	
19th do.	Ognike .....	8	0		Chota Moree, .....	12	0	
20th do.	Bhuddour .....	8	4		Bussean .....	12	0	
21st do.	Puttaha .....	9	0		Daudira .....	12	0	
22nd do.	Bagha Beronee ..	13	0		Mogah .....	13	0	
23rd do.	Anoudka .....	15	0		Tilwundee, (Harajh) ..	15	0	
24th do.	Nurhowal .....	16	0		Booltan Khauwala ..	11	0	
25th do.	HALT .....	0	0		Ferozepore .....	11	0	
26th do.	Ferozepore ..	0	0					

In further conversation regarding the affair of the 28th N. I., with a member of the corps, I learn that no blame was imputed to Col. Worsley on that account, and that so far from five companies having laid down their arms, only 17 men mutinied, and after a little remonstrance returned cheerfully to their duty, actually destroying their extra chattels that they might march to Ferozepore with the greater facility. It was in fact, a momentary *émeute*, which has been cruelly exaggerated in a camp pregnant with extravagant rumours. Sir H. Fane acted on the report of the Court of Enquiry, but his proceeding is considered rather harsh and hasty, and both officers and men have addressed a memorial to him, praying the reversal of his sentence.

*Addio!*—My task is over for the present. By the 25th, D. V., I shall be at Ferozepore, where the actors will be at hand: and

“————— by their show  
You shall know all that you are like to know.”

**THE GALE—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF SHIPPING.**—As we anticipated in our last, (page 103) the gale proved a most terrible one; but perhaps the most melancholy of its results, is the total loss of the ship *Protector*, Capt. Dixon, at the Sand Heads on the 19th Oct., with almost all hands; this unfortunate vessel left the Downs on the 23d June. The following is the most correct list of the crew and passengers on board the unfortunate ship that we have been able to obtain. Captain Dixon, Commander; Mr. Younghusband, chief-officer; Mr. Bluett, 2nd officer; Mr. Brooks, 3d officer; Mr. Rust, and another name forgotten, Midshipmen; Surgeon of the ship, Mr. Law; Passengers—Mrs. Hobson; Mrs. Cooper and Son; Captain Martin, 39th N. I., and Sister, Dr. Evans and Lady; Captain Monke, commanding the troops, (41st N. I.); Mr. Smith. Mr. Shaw, steerage passenger; 116 Recruits, 10 women, 7 children; 40 or thereabout European seamen and servants. The following is from a correspondent of the *Daily News*, who belongs to one of the Pilot vessels: ‘Where I am now writing (in the Eastern channel, at the outer station) the sea is covered with wreck, and numerous fragments, which we have picked up, prove it to be that of the *Protector*, Captain Dixon—so dreadful seems to have been the force by which she was rent asunder, that I have not seen two planks in connexion. The panels of the cuddy, the companion ladder, and planks of 40 feet floated past us. Portions of the masts broken asunder, and split from end to end were whirling at liberty about. The bolts and nails of the deck and poop planking were twisted, bent,

and broken, in every imaginable way and place. Boxes containing the June periodicals for Thacker, and Pittar Lattey, have fallen into our hands; as you may suppose, in a wretched state. They will read, however, and that is all—many of course quite reduced to a paste.' Our pinnacle was sent out to pick up a boat that was seen floating in the distance. She turned out to be the long boat—or rather a fraction of her, both prow and stern being torn away. This is a ground for melancholy reflection, snapping the only conceivable twig of hope to which we could cling, for the safety of the passengers. We picked up the cuddy door and tied to the handle was a lady's reticule. How striking and how sad is the tale told by that little bag! black was its color, and gloomy and sad was its report; cold too, it is to be feared is now that heart, lately warm perhaps with affection and buoyant with hope, which this little relic informs us, beat on board the ill-fated vessel. *Monday*—I have learnt nothing more satisfactory. Two vessels are in sight totally dismasted—a soldier has been picked up, and is now on board the P. V. Sea Horse; I hear that the poor man is however insane. One man passed the floating-light vessel, clinging to a fragment of the wreck and implored assistance—but as no boat could have lived an instant he was left to perish. Seven recruits (one named James Meekin and another Malcolm McNilum,) have been picked up, after being at sea from three to five days: the following is the account given of the disaster by the man who appears to have left the vessel last.—There can be no doubt that the ship was lost on the Saugor Sand, not on the tails of the roads, but a good way up to the northward. They had not seen the sun for three days, and of course were uncertain of their latitude, and the set of the bay having carried them to the eastward, the ship got to the back of Saugor road when the commander imagined himself approaching the mouth of the Eastern channel. About noon on the 18th the Protector was sighted by the Falcon standing a course, which from her position far to the northward, must have carried her right into the dangers, which proved fatal to her. No alarm was entertained on board up to midnight, at which hour two-thirds of the recruits were below in their berths, and the other third on watch with the crew of the ship, all of whom were on deck. About this time they shoaled into fifteen fathoms and anchored, when the sea began to make a complete break over the ship. They endeavoured to ease her by cutting away the masts but she continued to drive until about half-past one A. M., when she struck with violence on the reef and almost immediately filled with water. Those on deck endeavoured to get on the hatches, all of which were open to give air to the men below, but the hatches were not to be found; the weather gunwale was in a few minutes washed away—and many washed away in an unsuccessful attempt to get out the long boat. Every thing now was in the most frightful confusion, the water rushing below had extinguished the lights between decks, and floating the chests and boxes thus barricaded all egress, and drowned the greater number of the recruits in their hammocks. About this time the narrator threw himself into the main chains, which he clung by to the last. He states that the commander and first and second officers were then in front of the poop, and all the passengers in the cuddy on their knees. Captain Monke was in the act of ascending the poop, when it parted from the ship, and the man then lost sight of every thing on board. Feeling that the vessel was literally in pieces, he feared to be crushed amongst the floating timbers, and relinquishing his hold of the main chain, swam towards a plank, which he gained, and on this plank, which had formed part of the deck and measured thirty-six feet, he sustained himself for four long nights and for three days in a tempestuous sea.—The Irrawaddy S. V., despatched by order of the Marine Board, for the purpose of looking for any of the survivors of the unfortunate ship Protector returned from the Eastern Channel, Oct. 31st, after a fruitless search, in company with the pilot vessels Jane and Saugor. The former vessel boarded two country crafts, and took from them some planks, clothes and part of a chest of drawers.—The Herculean, had also picked up a seaman named William Whisker, *eight days* after the wreck.

**ESCORT FOR THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—Two companies of the 17th N. I. to move from Loodianah, so as to meet the Governor-General's camp equipage and cattle at Umballa, on the 29th of Oct., and escort them to Buddee. The remainder of the 17th regiment to move from Loodianah, so as to join the camp at Roopur, on the 3d of November.

The head-quarters, with two squadrons, of the 4th L. C. to move from Kurnaul on the 2nd of November, for Loodianah, and there to await the arrival of the Governor-General's camp.

Two guns from the 4th troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery, under the command of a subaltern officer, to be held in readiness at Loodianah, to accompany the Governor-General, for firing salutes.

A company from the Nusseree battalion to be detached from Subathoo to Budee, on the 20th inst.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ESCORT.**—The left wing of the 20th N. I. from Loodianah, to move to Pinjore, so as to arrive there on the 1st proximo.

A squadron of the 4th L. C. to move from Kurnaul on the 25th of this month, as an escort for the cattie and camp equipage of both camps, as far as Umballa; when the squadron will escort that of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as far as Munnymajra, where the squadron will remain until the head-quarters' camp arrives.

A company from the Nusseree battalion to be detached from Subathoo to Bar, for the protection of the head-quarters' baggage, on the 18th inst.

Routes for the above detachments will be furnished from the office of the Quartermaster-General for the army.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO CIVILIANS.**—The following list and intelligence respecting the leave of absence and furloughs granted this year to Civilians, may prove of interest to the service, and to many of our readers connected with it; it may be relied upon as correct:—*To receive Furlough.* No. in the Civil List: 14, W. Blunt; 70, Hon. R. Cavendish; 92, J. Dunsmure; 128, G. C. Cheap; 135, J. Shaw; 185, T. Taylor; 190, D. Pringle; 222, F. Cardew; 228, E. Bentall; 233, Hon. R. Forbes; 235, E. V. Irwin; 236, R. H. Mytton; 242, T. Bruce.—*Not to receive Furlough.* No. in the Civil List: 255, W. J. H. Money; 263, E. F. Tyler; 269, N. H. E. Prowett; 271, \*N. B. Edmonstone; 272, J. Muir; 273, \*B. J. Colvin; 274, J. Thornton; 278, \*P. C. French.

Those noted thus \*, have applied for leave on private affairs, and obtained the same. Any others in the second column who wish for the same indulgence, will, we understand, be allowed to go home on private affairs, leaving their Furlough to be sent home to them as they may fall due hereafter.

We understand that the Six Annuitants of the year are Messrs. Ross, Wigram Money, Walter Ewer, E. Barwell, Alexander Colvin, and C. Hyde.—*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 1.

**REPROOF TO COL. CHARTER.**—The Governor-General's extraordinary reproof to Col. Charter will be found in the Register department, under date Oct. 22.

**FAILURE OF A NATIVE MERCHANT.**—On the 23rd Oct., the large firm of Kinnoo Roy and Co., of the China Bazaar, stopped payment. The amount of its liabilities is not stated.

**MR. NEAVE.**—We are happy to learn that Mr. John Neave has resumed his office of civil and session judge, at Allyghur.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 31.

**SUICIDE OF LIEUT. H. KEWNEY.**—We regret to learn from our correspondent at the Camp, Kurnaul, that Capt. Kewney, Assist. Quartermaster-General, in the first division of the Grand Army, committed suicide on the evening of the 4th Nov. An inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of 'Insanity.'—*Englishman*.

**ROUTES OF THE ARMY,** (From the *Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 18).—The following are the routes by which the four columns of the Field Army will move upon Ferozepore:—

Left Column.	Left Centre Column.	Right Centre Column.	Right Column.
viâ.	viâ.	viâ.	viâ.
Meerutt, Delhi, Syndpore, Nahora, Beroke, Kot Kupora,	Kythul, Durbal, Sungowal, Bhudoun, Bagapatan, Moodka,	Puhawa, Goiah, Munsorpoor, Bhasoor, Busseeah, Mozah,	Kurnaul, Shahabad, Umballah, Rajpoora, Sirhind, Loodianah.

#### TO FEROZEPORE.

**Right Column**—viâ Umballa; 3rd and 4th Light Cavalry, 2 troops of Horse Artillery, and 2 companies Foot Artillery—18 stages, 3 halts, and marches from Kurnaul, 7th November.

**Right Centre Column**—viâ Pahawa; European regiment, Sappers, 5th, 28th;



35th, 37th, and 53rd regiments—17 stages and 3 halts, marches from Kurnaul, 8th November.

*Left Centre Column*—via Khyatul; Buffs, 13th Light Infantry, 2d, 16th, 27th, 31st, 42d, 43d, and 48th regiments—16 stages and 3 halts, marches 9th November.

*Left Column*—via Delhi; Lancers, 2d Cavalry, and Camel Battery—25 stages and 4 halts.

MUTINY IN THE 28TH N. I.—We hear that a court of enquiry is ordered to investigate Col. Worsley's conduct in the command of his regiment.—*Calcutta Courier*, 22 Nov.

## Madras.

THE DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. STOKES.—In our last Number, (p. 77,) we gave the dispatch from the Court of Directors to the Madras Government, commanding the dismissal from their service of Lieut. Stokes, of the 4th N. I., for having been the cause of the death of a native soldier. We at the time considered the proceeding a particularly harsh one, but had no leisure to comment upon it. We are however glad to see that our Madras brethren, particularly the Editor of the *United Service Gazette*, (whose experience should give his opinions considerable weight,) are advocating Mr. Stokes's cause. This gentleman after having been twelve years in the service, volunteered during the late disturbance in Canara, where he accidentally, but solely with an intention to preserve discipline, became the instrument of the death of a sepoy belonging to the same regiment.

The following circumstances which probably induced the Court Martial by which Lieut. Stokes was tried to extenuate his guilt by a finding of manslaughter instead of murder, seem to have been entirely put aside by the Court of Directors in their summary dismissal of this officer in addition to what he has already suffered. It appears that while in command of a detachment engaged in the pursuit of the rebel Chief Davapuh, Lieut. Stokes halted to refresh his men before leading them against the insurgents who were in the neighbourhood in considerable force. As it was of importance during this hastily snatched repose that the detachment should not be surprised, Lieut. Stokes posted a Havildar's guard upon an eminence with strict orders to keep a good look out, and prevent any of the sepoys from going into the village. To obviate all necessity for their doing so, he caused such refreshments, as were then procurable, to be brought to the post at his own expense and given to the men. Notwithstanding this kindness, in direct disobedience of his orders many went to the village, amongst whom was the deceased, Paupiah, who, at all times, an insolent, turbulent character, refused to leave the place. Lieut. Stokes pushed him from the spot upon his behaving in a most insubordinate manner after he had been ordered as a punishment to do three days double duty. Even then he would not retire, but, throwing his belts and accoutrements upon the ground, refused to fall into the ranks of the detachment. To crush this attempt at mutiny, Lieut. Stokes called for his sword, and wounding the prisoner in a vital part of the neck, almost immediately produced his death. His contrition for this unhappy termination of his efforts to maintain subordination was represented as excessive, and all the evidence elicited upon his trial, even from the most unwilling and adverse witnesses went to prove his invariable kindness to the men under his command. The court conceiving perhaps that he had sufficient time, between the commission of Panpiah's provoking act, and the bringing of his sword, to moderate his passion, sentenced Lieut. Stokes to two years and six months imprisonment in the jail at Madras, although he had, previous to the promulgation of his sentence, suffered an arrest of upwards of four months under a guard with a total deprivation of his staff allowances. Severe as was this sentence, they who passed it, did so from an imperative duty, trusting, most likely, that those who had the power of exercising the prerogative of mercy would remit its infliction; and sincere was the sympathy shown him by every officer of the Madras army who had an opportunity of expressing it, while he was still kept in this state of suspense. The Court of Directors taking a different view of the case, and as we think, an illegal one, have removed Lieut.



Stokes from their service with comments calculated to infuse a double portion of gall in the bitter cup which fate has mixed for him, from the sufferer's consciousness that they are unmerited in a case where the error has arisen from a strong sense of duty. The grounds upon which the court base this stretch of authority, that punishes twice for the same offence, is their standing order against cruelty and ill-treatment of natives of India by officers in their service. But a little reflection must show that this rule was intended at first only to hold a check over those ebullitions of passion which are not always cognisable by a civil court, and was never meant to apply to military offences which are clearly defined in their nature, and have degrees of punishment specified for them in the articles of war and the Company's military regulations. Such an extra-judicial exercise of the Court's discretionary power is in fact calculated to weaken in a great measure that confidence which should be placed in the deliberate decisions of a Court Martial. If we could deem such an occurrence *probable* we would hope that the Court under the circumstances here detailed may be induced to recall the order which has given rise to these remarks.

**MILITARY BOARD APPOINTMENTS.**—The contemplated appointments of Colonels Sim and Hitchens to seats at the Military Board have caused some discussion; the *Spectator* entirely disapproves of them on account of the absence of both officers from the Presidency, but at the same time fully concurs in the policy of such appointments were they present—in their absence, the same journal advocates the nomination of Major Moberly both on the score of economy and for other reasons.

**THE WEATHER.**—The monsoon set in on the 14th Oct. very favourably, the wind having been north-east for some days previously. The price of grain had fallen in consequence of the supply of rain.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—The left wing of H. M.'s 4th regt. left Madras on the 12th Oct. for Bangalore. Details of H. M.'s 62d and 63d regts., consisting of 10 men, seven women, and thirteen children, left Madras on the 17th Oct. in the barge *Clarissa* for Moulmein:—the following were passengers, Mesdames Sheriff, Dean and Hulton; Captains Sheriff and Rawlinson; Lieut. Herbert; Ensigns Egar Young, Elkington, Deane and Kenny; Assist.-Surgeon Woodford, and P. J. Phillips, Esq. The *United Service Gazette* Oct. 16th says, that the Queen's officers and troops at Poonamallee proceeding to Secunderabad are to stand fast till after the monsoon.

**CURRENTS IN THE MADRAS ROADS.**—It is said that Government has sanctioned a certain sum for the purpose of determining the drift and velocity of the currents in the Madras Roads.

**LIEUT. STOKES.**—The Supreme Court have declared the above-named unfortunate officer entitled to his discharge from prison in consequence of the validity of the objections raised against the legality of his commitment. We have already in the present number expressed our opinion with regard to the decision arrived at by the Court of Directors (No. XIII., p. 77): they have hit upon a most *mal à propos* case, in which to exhibit severity for the purpose of showing their regard for the natives of India, we could name some dozens in which it would have been much better exercised, but forbear further discussion of the subject lest it should prejudice Lieut. Stokes. We feel convinced that no right-minded body of men can object to his reinstatement, after perusing the many most respectable expressions of sympathy at his unmerited sentence.

**THE BISHOP.**—His lordship arrived at Cannanore on the 13th October, and preached at the station on the Sunday following. On the 16th he proceeded to Mercara, Yelwall, Mysore, and Seringapatam, to Bangalore, where he preached on the 21st. His Lordship was expected in Madras on the 26th, and would probably be installed on the 28th. It is noticed as a curious coincidence, that the late bishop Corrie was also installed on the 28th Oct., three years preceding.

**CHOLERA.**—The deaths of Captain Peppercorne, and the Lady of Captain Lambert, (see obituary) were caused by this baneful disease. By the last account it was raging in the 16th N. I., that regiment had been forced to halt a day's march from Cuddapah on account of the sad havoc the disease was making amongst the Sepoys and camp followers.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.**—A meeting of the South India Temperance Society, was to be held on the 25th Oct.

**THE MACKENZIE MANUSCRIPTS.**—The Rev. Mr. Taylor is still progressing in his labour with these manuscripts. He is evidently most indefatigable, and prosecutes his task of examination and collation with a zest that overcomes all its irksomeness.

**ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.**—Lieut. J. B. Hayman

6th N. I. to registrar of supreme court. Ensign R. Podmore, 1st N. I., to ditto; Lieut. C. C. Harvey, artillery, to ditto; G. Garrow, Esq., C. S. to ditto; Lieut. J. P. Buce, 15th N. I. to ditto; Asst. Surg., Alex. Warrant, to ditto; Miss J. Fraser, late of Calicut to ditto; Lieut. H. Garnier, 4th light cavalry, to A. J. Maclean, Esq., attorney for the widow.

**COMMERCIAL CHANGE**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Geo. Cadell, in the firm of Arbuthnot & Co., ceased on the 2nd July, and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, was on the same day admitted a partner in that firm.

**INSOLVENT COURT, OCT. 5.**—Re. CAPT. CHARLES HOSMER.—This case excited much interest in the army. The Court decided that a deduction of Rs. 450 per mensem, should be made from the Insolvent's pay, leaving him only Rs. 270 for the support of himself and wife, out of which he must subscribe to the retiring fund. The decision was important, inasmuch, as it warned the creditors of Insolvents, that they cannot hope to retain either interest or insurances on their debts; which will prevent the trading community from suffering their customers to contract large debts, unless, satisfied of their ability to discharge them within a reasonable time.

**THE ECLIPSE.**—The Eclipse of the Moon (Oct. 3rd) seems to have excited unusual interest among the Natives, not only at Madras, but throughout India.

**OOTACAMUND.**—They write from Ootacamund, that after an unusually dry season, and an almost total failure of the South-west Monsoon, gentle showers have fallen for the last week or so; the thermometer ranging from 64 to 66 degrees during the day.—*U. S. Gazette*, Sept. 28.

**ELLICHPORE.**—They write from Ellichpore, that all have been put on the *qui vive*, by a letter recently received from an authentic source, which mentions the probability of a part of the Nizam's army moving towards the Nerbudda during the ensuing cold season. Our correspondent states, that a large number of troops may be well spared for frontier duty, more especially of cavalry; which arm of the service consists of five regiments to only eight of infantry.—*U. S. Gazette*, Oct. 5.

**AURUNGABAD.**—Brigadier Roberts, commanding Aurungabad, having become entitled to off-reckonings by the death of General Brown, of the Bombay army, is expected to leave the Nizam's service immediately; but no rumour has yet transpired who is to succeed to the command of the division.—*Ib.*

**TRICHINOPOLY.**—They write from Trichinopoly, that the 2nd Cavalry will commence their march for Bellary on the 3rd instant; and that a dinner is to be this day given by the Cantonment to Brigadier Fane, on the occasion of his being relieved from the divisional command by Major-General Allen. Weather hot—thermometer at 90 degrees!—*U. S. Gazette*, Oct. 2.

**THUGGIE DEPARTMENT.**—We learn that forty Thugs have been apprehended and committed for trial before the Circuit Court in the Northern Division, by the active and intelligent officer in charge of the department for the suppression of Thuggie in those districts.—*Ib.*

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The Com.-in-Chief has directed that no application be made by Officers for leave of absence on their private affairs, unless under the most urgent necessity.

**ABOLITION OF THE USE OF DRUMS AND FIFES.**—The use of drums and fifes in light infantry regiments of the Madras Army is to be discontinued, and bugles are to be substituted, at the rate of two per company.

**MILITARY RUMOURS.**—The post of Adjutant-General vacated by Col. Hitchens' transfer to the Military Board would, it was said, devolve upon Colonel Elderton, who was expected by the same ship as the new Com.-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls. Lieut. Taynton of the 8th N. I. would also, it is said, be aide-de-camp to His Excellency.

**CHOLERA AT VEPERY.**—The 19th N. I. was still suffering severely from this dreadful scourge.

**H. M. S. "WELLESLEY."**—Admiral Sir F. Maitland arrived from China at Madras in the *Wellesley* on the 13th of Nov. and left on the 15th for Trincomallee.

## Bombay.

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**LORD AUCKLAND'S DECLARATION.**—Those who live in glass houses, it should not venture to throw stones. Poor Lord Auckland, however, must be ignorant of the character of the rise and progress of our Indian possessions, would surely never have had the imprudence to disport such a string of clear and respected terms throughout the foliage with which he has most unwarily clothed his declaration. The words 'unprovoked attack, faith and friendship to the British nation, justice, schemes of aggrandisement and ambition, pretexts, and violations of unjustifiable and cruel aggression;'—all these flourish and dance through the mazes of the Governor General's elaborate exposition, as if the bare idea of such things even was most abhorrent to our sense of honor and justice.

According to the explanation that has been given, it appears that we have resolved to meddle with a less patient enemy than the Hindoo, and to force a nominal and detested king on the throne of Cabul, which he cannot for a moment resist unless by the positive presence of the strength of our arms—and for what? Because the present ruler of the country, Dost Mahomed Khan, unfortunately thought himself strong enough to endeavour to retake that portion of his territory which had been most unjustifiably conquered and seized some twenty years back by the king of Lahore, and because this supposed strength on the part of Dost Mahomed chanced to be felt at a moment when it might possibly interrupt the commercial schemes we had in view with regard to opening the Indus to trade. It is not said that the Afghan chief was aware at the time of Captain Burnes being on his route to Cabool, and of the object also of that officer's mission, even admitting that he was, still that was no reason why he should forego the opportunity of recovering his lost territory, as he was bound in no sort of treaty with us regarding it. When Runjeet Singh was over-running Dost Mahomed's country, did we ever offer the former "to exert our good offices," or did we interfere with the Maha Raja in his unprovoked aggression? No! indeed not we; and it cannot be maintained that because a war between these two powers might have delayed our views with respect to the trade of the Indus, we had any the least intention to interfere and put a stopper on Dost Mahomed's just and honorable designs. It is not a doubt that having recovered the right bank of the river, he would have been equally happy as Runjeet Singh to have entered into our commercial treaty with us. In the case was, he had just as much to do with the navigation of the Indus as the Lama of Tibet.

If Dost Mahomed, indeed, threatened Captain Burnes when at his Camp, he had every provocation to do so; for that officer's arrival on the very errand of his last instructions, could only be received and understood as a downright interference and prohibition on the part of the Indian Government to the Dost's ever being permitted to redeem the honor of his nation. To make any the least of a pretext against the Cabul and Candahar chiefs, it must actually be shown that they were hostile to us *previous* to Captain Burnes's interview, which I fancy cannot be proved, and all therefore that has since happened of their calling in the aid of Runjeet Singh, ranging themselves under the banners of Persia, is leather and prunella. Had Lord Auckland indeed sent ten thousand men at once to the relief of Herat, instead of squeaking a trumpet at Karrack all this while, there would have been no call for the force that is now proceeding to Cabul, and we should be holding at the present time a position with respect to our neighbours that we have yet to reach and acquire. —*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.*

**SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.**—When a Superintending Surgeon promoted from England, the next Senior Surgeon within the Company's charter is in future promoted to that rank.

**MOONSHEE ALLOWANCE.**—Any officer acquiring the requisite degree of proficiency in any of the vernacular dialects, the grant of moonshee allowance is to be extended to him.

**PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE.**—In the event of the Government Steamers being obliged from accident or otherwise to return to port, passengers are to have the option of proceeding in the next succeeding Steamer, upon the payment of one half of the sum fixed for messing to the captain, but they are not to be entitled to a refund of passage money.

**OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.**—No goods will be allowed to pass the custom house on the Sabbath for import or export, except in extraordinary cases of absolute necessity, to be judged of by the Collector of Customs.

**RANK OF CHAPLAINS.**—With regard to the Military Fund, Chaplains who are subscribers are to rank as Captains, until they have served fifteen years in India, and subsequently as Majors.

**THE INDIAN NAVY SUPERINTENDENT.**—We have heard that the stay of Captain Oliver at the head of the Indian Navy is to be limited to the short space of three years, at the expiry of which he is to be succeeded by Captain Carnac. This arrangement would appear to be a very singular one, but in these extraordinary times when the affairs of men and states seem to be on the eve of undergoing a series of revolutions, we should not be at all surprised to find it carried into effect.—*Bombay Gazette*, 26th October.

**THE DROUGHT.**—The latest *Bombay Gazette* says, "The distress occasioned by the late drought to the ryots in the Concan, and throughout the greater part of the Deccan, is, we understand very severe. Large remissions of rent will be required, for it is impossible that the demands of Government can, in many places, be met at all. It does not however appear that the price of grain will be much enhanced, as the market is now attaining an equilibrium. We are, moreover, glad to perceive that the influx from the provinces is not so great as was expected, which may be partly owing to the moderate price of grain. The outskirts of the town are, however greatly occupied, in every nook, which can afford a shade or asylum, with numbers of miserable beings in the last stages of poverty. Every tree is occupied, and the *kumlies* suspended from branch to branch, on which repose their children, furnish a strange contrast to the cradled delicacy, and caudled luxury of the European nursery. We hear that these people are industriously inclined, and are very solicitous for work."

**THE LATE GOVERNOR'S EQUIPAGES.**—We understand that the Chief Moolla of the Boorah Tribe has purchased the state carriage of the late Sir Robert Grant for Rs. 4000. The Britchka formerly belonging to the same lamented individual has been purchased by the Nawaub of Mazagon.

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## Miscellaneous.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### SYDNEY.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR.**—On Sunday, 26th August, His Excellency the Governor and family attended divine service at Parramatta, and on his return to Government-house, as the carriage entered the gates of the domain, the horses took fright at the sentries who on either side came to the present, and dashed up the domain at a furious rate. The coachman retained his seat, and strove to regain the command of his horses, but failed to arrest them until the carriage was literally dashed to pieces in the centre of an oak. His Excellency received several severe contusions about the face and head, and Lady Gipps also received contusions, but neither his Excellency nor lady have suffered so severely as might have been expected from the violence of the concussion. The coachman is the greatest sufferer, as he first came in contact with the tree, having nothing to defend him from the boughs. His Excellency came to Sydney the following day by water, and attended the council chamber as usual, but evidently suffered severely from the fall.

**THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.**—The new Commander of the Forces, Major General Sir Maurice O'Connell, it is understood, will take up his residence at Parramatta, the Government-house there being set apart for his use.

**SIR GORDON BREMER.**—A deputation of gentlemen waited on Sir Gordon Bremer, on board H. M.'s S. *Alligator*, on Thursday, August 23, with an address, previous to his leaving the colony for Port Essington, where he is about establishing the new colony, which in a trading point of view will be of much advantage to the mercantile community.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The estimates were again under consideration 27th August. The sum of 14,377l. 19s. 2d. was voted for the expenses of the Sydney

Police for the ensuing year. The sum of 30,490*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for the country districts; and 12,276*l.* 15*s.* for the mounted police. Upon these three heads of police a discussion ensued, in which certain of the members objected to the principle of throwing the whole expense of the police force upon this colony; they thought a portion of the expense ought to be borne by the English government. Mr. Berry, with his usual facetiousness, likened the enormous pull made by the proposed estimates on the colonial strong-box, to the sudden sinking of the barometer to the stormy degree. He said that it was the duty of a skilful pilot to take in all sail and prepare for the coming storm, and in like manner it was the duty of the council to take off as much of the expenditure as would prevent the storm from sinking the chest. The council was occupied a considerable time on July 31, in debating upon the course to be pursued with regard to the Presbyterian members who have joined the Synod: the result was, that the Governor promised to include the sum of 150*l.* for each of the ministers, in the supplementary estimate for the present year. The Chief Justice brought up the evidence that has been given before the Imprisonment for Debt Bills Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

**DEPREDACTIONS OF THE ABORIGINES,** (*Extract of a Letter dated Bqjolong, near Yass, 14th August*).—The Aborigines are still committing depredations in and about the Hume; a gentleman returning from that quarter states, that they are constantly spearing the cattle, and that one person, Mr. Rodfern, (I understood,) has lost several head by them; at the Tumot and Murrumbidgee they have been caught in the fact. The settlers are anxiously looking for the parties of police expected to be stationed on the rivers, indeed, the general enquiry to persons coming from Sydney to Goulburn is, "have you met the mounted police?" No difficulty would be felt in getting a contract for rations and forage for them, or in building their barracks and stables, at least at the Murrumbidgee and Hume rivers.

**MAJOR MARLAY.**—Major Marlay, the new Barrack Master, arrived 27th August in the *John Renwick*. Major M. was formerly Barrack Master at Glasgow.

**CATARRH IN SHEEP.**—This disease was fast disappearing: it had not been so virulent in the S. W. district as reported.

**THE WEATHER.**—The late rains, we are happy to hear, have been pretty general throughout the colony, the crops will consequently in many places be saved, in others not more than half a crop may be expected. They have, however, occasioned very serious injury to individuals in various parts of Sydney, in consequence of the torrents of water which rushed into shops, cellars, and other places on a level with, or below the level of the streets.

**SALE OF MESSRS. ASPINALL'S WHARF.**—Aspinall's Wharf, a splendid property, has been sold for £8000, to Mr. S. A. Donaldson. The attendance of bidders was very respectable, and the bidding spirited. The first offer was £3000.

**NEW BARRISTER.**—Francis Moore, Esq., late of Christ Church College, Cambridge, Bachelor of Arts, applied to be admitted a practising barrister of the supreme court of New South Wales, and was ordered to be entered on the rolls.

**WHALES NEAR SYDNEY.**—Many whales are constantly seen near the Heads, one was caught in August, in the harbour, which it was supposed would yield thirty-five barrels of oil.

**GROWTH OF THE SUGAR CANE**—The schooner *Ulitea*, had arrived from the Society Islands, having brought up a cargo of sugar from Otaheite. This beautiful little island last year produced 100 tons of this article, and this year it will be nearly double, as the growth of the cane is in its infancy; the sugar is said to be of a very excellent quality. When the settlement at Moreton Bay is thrown open for location, we entertain little doubt but that we shall be able to cultivate sufficient cane, in the warm latitudes to the northward of that place, as will in a few years supersede the necessity of sending to a foreign port for a cargo. The canes imported from the Mauritius by a Mr. Mayo, and planted at Moreton Bay by that gentleman, are said to thrive well, and will no doubt at a future day be the germ of vast fields of this valuable article of domestic consumption.

**REVENUE.**—The amount of revenue realized during fourteen years, was £2,162,980.

**NATIVE MURDERER.**—One of the black natives from the neighbourhood of Port Phillip, who was concerned in the late murders committed on the road to that settlement on the persons of Mr. Faithful's men, had been brought to Sydney in chains and lodged in gaol.



## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**THE GOVERNMENT BANK, (Colonial Secretary's Office, July 10).**—The Lieutenant Governor has directed the publication of the following statement of the actual liabilities and assets on the 30th ult., of the several banks in which the public money is deposited. **BANK OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**—*Liabilities*—Bank Stock, 61,500*l.*; Deposits, 52,983*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; Notes in circulation, 8,182*l.*; Total, 122,665*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* *Assets*—Bullion, treasury bills, &c. 22,006*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; Bills of exchange, &c. 98,108*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Bank property, 2,550*l.*; Total, 122,665*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* **DERWENT BANK**—*Liabilities*—Bank stock, 77,317*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; Deposits, 65,155*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; Notes in circulation, 13,898*l.*; Total, 156,371*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* *Assets*—Bullion, treasury bills, &c. 19,268*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Bills of exchange, &c. 69,932*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; Bank property 3,925*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; Cash credits, 63,244*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; Total, 156,371*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* **COMMERCIAL BANK**—*Liabilities*—Bank stock, 50,690*l.*; Deposits, 49,446*l.* 14*s.*; Notes in circulation, 6213*l.*; Total, 106,349*l.* 14*s.* *Assets*—Bullion, treasury bills, &c. 28,286*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; Bills of exchange, &c. 77,962*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; Bank property, 100*l.*; Total, 106,349*l.* 14*s.* By His Excellency's command, Signed John Montagu.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**NAVIGABLE ENTRANCE TO THE MURRAY.**—The entrance to Lake Alexandrina and the River Murray from the sea, had been thoroughly explored by Capt. Gill, and found to be perfectly safe and practicable, there being at the shallowest part of the bar more than three fathoms, and about seven both outside and inside the channel.

**ARRIVAL OF CAPT. STURT AND A PARTY AT ADELAIDE, OVERLAND FROM SYDNEY.**—An interesting account of Capt. Sturt's journey will be found in another part of the present number.

**NEW BANK.**—The bank of Australasia had resolved to establish a branch in South Australia.

**WRECK OF THE FANNY.**—Particulars of this loss will be found under the head "Nautical Incidents." The Rev. Mr. Longbottom, who was proceeding to King George's Sound, as a Wesleyan missionary, has lost his library and all his property.

**WHALE FISHERY.**—The fishery at Encounter Bay had been quite as successful as anticipated.

**DISCOVERY OF COPPER.**—Copper it is said had been discovered on the preliminary section, selected by the colonial treasurer, Osmond Gilles, Esq.

**LAND SALES.**—During the fortnight ending 15th August, 3360 acres of land had been sold at the rate of £1. per acre, and 400 more during the following week. It was expected that very soon there would not be an acre to sell within ten miles of the capital.

**THE SUPREME COURT.**—Mr. John Warner Nicholls had intimated his intention to practise as a barrister.

**THE COLONIAL SURGEON.**—This functionary had been accused of neglect to patients in the infirmary. The acting Governor had ordered an enquiry upon the subject.

**MR. FISHER.**—Mr. Fisher the late resident commissioner, had withdrawn from council.

**THE ANNIVERSARY.**—The anniversary of the day (15th Aug.) on which the bill for founding the colony of South Australia received the royal assent, was commemorated by a bachelor's ball, hurdle race, and other gay doings.

**SURVEY OF PORT ADELAIDE.**—An immediate and most elaborate survey of the port was about being made by Col. Light, assisted by Capt. Field.

**COLONIAL STATISTICS.**—The number of horned cattle in the colony was 1859.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CLUB.**—A club had been formed in Adelaide, under this title. Seventy members had been enrolled. Messrs. Light, Fisher & Morphett, were appointed trustees: Mr. Brown, treasurer; Mr. Nixon, secretary.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHURCH.**—The subscriptions for erecting a stone church in lieu of the frame one sent from England, amounted to above £150.

**NAUTICAL MISHAPS.**—It is said that scarcely a vessel enters or leaves Port Adelaide without taking the ground, and that in fact, Captains of vessels are informed previous to leaving the bay, that they must fully expect to go on shore. The "Southern Australian" attributes these occurrences to the employment by Capt. Lipson, (the Harbour Master) of inexperienced and ignorant men as Pilots.



# ASIATIC REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO FORM THE ESCORTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COM.-IN-CHIEF.—(SEE SYNOPSIS.)**

**THE COM.-IN-CHIEF'S CHARGE TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—(SEE SYNOPSIS.)**

**MINISTER TO RUNJEET SINGH.—*Secret Department, Simla, 11th Oct.*—**With reference to the notification under date the 1st instant, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to promulgate the following arrangements.

Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodiana, will proceed at the proper season to join the Army of Maharaja Runjeet Singh at Peshawur, and will be charged, under such instructions as shall be furnished to him, with the superintendence of all affairs of the British Government connected with the dominions and troops of His Highness.

Captain Wade will be assisted at Peshawur by the following officers:—

Lieutenant F. Mackeson, British Agent for the Navigation of the Indus.

Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers.

**THE RAJA OF NAGPORE.—*Political Department, Simla, 11th Oct.*—**Whereas Maharaja Ruggoojee Bhousla, Raja of Nagpore, being about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares, and Gya, all civil and military officers of the stations and districts through which His Highness may pass, are hereby required to afford every assistance to him and his followers, and to show him every mark of attention and respect. The Maharaja will be received with a salute of 17 guns wherever a detail of Artillery may be posted, and the magistrate of each district will go out the usual distance from the principal station to meet His Highness.

**REGIMENTS WARNED FOR FIELD SERVICE.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 8th September, 1838.*—**The recruits of the 2d, 5th, 28th, 31st, 43d, and 53d regiments of Native Infantry, are either to be kept at, or sent to Meerut, under the command of a native commissioned officer.

The Recruits of the 16th, 27th, 35th, 37th, 42d and 48th Regiments of Native Infantry, are, in like manner, to be assembled, under the same superintendence, at Kurnaul.

Lieut. C. C. Pigott, of the 18th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the recruit depot at Meerut; and Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th regiment, Commandant, and Lieutenant W. H. Lomer, of the 21st regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant, to the depot at Kurnaul. The two first named officers will repair to their respective destinations without delay.

The recruits at these depots are to be formed into two battalions of six companies each; each company to comprise the men of one particular corps, and the soldiers sent from it, as drill instructors, are to be appointed to act as non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of preserving discipline.

The recruits of each corps are to be furnished with arms, accoutrements, and clothing, before they are separated from their regiments.

The recruits are to be settled with up to the 31st proximo; after which date their pay will be drawn by the officers commanding the respective depots.

The officers commanding the depots, and the adjutants, will draw the usual allowances assigned to such appointments in corps of the line; and the former will likewise be entitled to the customary allowance for the repair of arms of companies; the adjutants will draw the stated sum for the provision of butts and targets.

The officers commanding the Meerut and Sirhind division will respectively issue the necessary orders for the entertainment of a Quarter Master's establishment, and they will likewise provide each Battalion with two Native Doctors, and the customary hospital establishment, and place them under the charge of the medical officer, who will be hereafter nominated.

It is the desire of His Excellency, that no more of the recruits, enlisted for the

ions ordered on the 29th of June and 16th ultimo, should be allowed to y their regiments, than will serve to complete them to the former establish- 40 privates, after leaving behind such of the old soldiers, or sickly men, sence with it would rather lessen than increase the efficiency of a corps.

INTMENTS MADE AND CANCELLED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INSUBOR- OF THE 28TH N. I.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, Oct. 24th.—Colonel Paul, of ative Infantry, is appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd class, and is posted to igade.

Oth regiment will join the Army of the Indus at Ferozep re.

ppointments of Lieut.-Colonel Worsley to be a Brigadier, and of Capt. be a Brigade Major, are accordingly cancelled.

8th regiment of Native Infantry will halt near to Pauneeput, till further l is to be replaced in the 5th brigade of the Army of the Indus, by the 20th f Native Infantry.

brigade of Cavalry will march from Meerut under the orders of Lieut.-Col. he 2nd Light Cavalry, who (during the absence of Col. Arnold) will com- left column proceeding via Delhi.

MENTS OF TROOPS.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, Oct. 25th, 1838.—The wing a regiment of Native Infantry, directed in General Orders of the 16th inst., l to Munnymajra, for the purpose of forming part of the escort of His y the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to return to Loodianah; and, the ical commanding the Sirhind division will be pleased to detach a wing of egiment Native Infantry for the duty. The wing will march from Kurnaul ach Munnymajra on the 6th proximo, and await the arrival of head-quar- eeding thence to Ferozepore, where it will join the Brigade to which it

1st regiment of Native Infantry will march from Kurnaul as an escort to the l on arrival at Ferozepore, it will, with the 17th regiment, form part of the he Right Hon. the Governor-General, under the command of Colonel T. P.

*Quarters, Simla*, Oct. 26th, 1838.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct one e supplied to each mounted corps proceeding on field service, for the car- veterinary instruments and stores.

whole of the 4th troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery will join the escort of the a. the Governor-General, instead of a detachment from it, as directed in rders of the 16th inst.

MENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, Oct. 29. ie sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the following s of Her Majesty's Regiments will be carried into effect, in the manner as soon after the receipt of these orders as may be practicable:—

Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot—from Chinsurah, to Hazareebaugh, when ary carriage, cattle, and camp equipage are supplied; embarking their sick to Dinapore, whence they will march to Hazareebaugh.

Regiment—from Dinapore to Ghazepore, as soon as furnished with the arriage; embarking their sick by water.

Regiment—from Ghazepore to Meerut, on the arrival of the 31st regiment: g their sick by water to Ghurmucktesir Ghaut, and thence by land to

Regiment—from Hazareebaugh to Dinapore, as soon after the receipt of rs as may be practicable.

fficers commanding the Presidency, Dinapore, and Benares divisions, will necessary orders for supplying tonnage for the sick at the proper time.

as to be furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

MENTS OF ARTILLERY AND LOCAL HORSE.—*Head Quarters, Simla*, —The 1st troop 1st brigade of Horse Artillery will commence its march spore, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, for the f being attached to the escort of the Right Honorable the Governor-General rdsip's march into the Punjaub.

4th troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery, to which this duty was originally is placed under the orders of Colonel Simpson, commanding the force in s of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and will continue attached to it until relieved e troops of Horse Artillery commanded by Captain W. Anderson.

remallahs from the 2nd Local Horse are to be detached forthwith to Hansi, post they will remain till further orders.

**INSUBORDINATION IN THE 48TH REGT. N. I.—***Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 31st.*—1. A report having been received, through the Major-General commanding the 1st division of the Army of the Indus, that certain disorderly conduct has occurred in the 48th regiment of N. I., on the subject of carrying their knapsacks, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the standing order of the army, section 25, may be read to the corps of the army.

2. Since so many of the Sepoys are inexperienced soldiers, His Excellency desires that they may be made to understand, that the greatest inconvenience would often be occasioned to themselves, if they marched without having about their persons the articles they are ordered to carry; and the native officers, of course, should have already explained this to the young soldiers.

3. As there is strong reason for believing that the Sepoys Heerah Misser, Ramdeen (1st), Buctour, and Sewburt Singh, of the 48th regiment, were the principals and instigators in the discreditable insubordination which has occurred, he directs that the three first-named Sepoys be deprived of their arms and accoutrements on the parade of the regiment, and be paid up, and discharged the service, turned out of the lines of the brigade they belong to, and forbid to appear any more in the army. They have each of them been receiving the Honorable Company's pay for fourteen or fifteen years; and this bad conduct is the return they make, on the first occasion of being called on for real service.

5. His Excellency overlooks the conduct of Sewburt Singh, in consideration of his being a soldier of little service, and supposing him to have been misled by his seniors.

**DEFALCATION OF PAY HAVILDARS.—***Head Quarters, Simla, 29th Sept.—*1. Instances having recently occurred of native soldiers who have filled the offices of Pay Havildars, having been tempted to commit breaches of trust by the too great confidence reposed in them, or by the careless manner in which pecuniary transactions have been conducted between them and their employers, His Excellency, the Com.-in-Chief, deems it necessary to call the attention of officers to the subject.

2. The instances to which His Excellency alludes, have arisen from officers depositing their private funds in their company's treasure chest, without any written memorandum of the transaction being given to, or taken from, the Pay Havildar.

3. It is hereafter to be considered a standing order, that no such transaction as the lodging of money in a company's treasure chest, or the withdrawing of any part of the same, is ever to occur, without a written memorandum passing between the parties concerned.

4. A book ought to be kept by the Pay Havildar, in which every pecuniary transaction should be entered, testified by the signature of each party; which book ought to form the proof produced before a court of inquiry or a court martial, when pecuniary differences become the subject of investigation.

**THE FURTHER DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CONSEQUENT UPON THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE FALL OF HERAT.—***Camp at Buddee, Nov. 8th.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined extract of a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Stoddart, dated Herat, the 10th of September, 1838, and addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Honorable East India Company's Envoy at the Court of Persia, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, that his Majesty the Shah of Persia yesterday raised the siege of this city, and, with the whole of the Royal Camp, marched to Sangbust, about twelve miles, on his return to his own dominions. His Majesty proceeds without delay by Toorbut, Shekhi Jaum, and Meshid, to Tehran.

"This is in fulfilment of his Majesty's compliance with the demands of the British Government, which I had the honour of delivering on the 12th August, and of the whole of which his Majesty announced his acceptance on the 14th.

"His Majesty Shah Kamran, and his Vuzeer Yar Mahomed Khan, and the whole city, feel sensible of the sincerity of the friendship of the British Government, and Mr. Pottinger and myself fully participate in their gratitude to Providence for the happy event I have now the honour to report."

In giving publicity to this important intelligence, the Governor-General deems it proper at the same time to notify, that while he regards the relinquishment by the Shah of Persia of his hostile designs upon Herat, as a just cause of congratulation to the Government of British India and its allies, he will continue to prosecute with vigour the measures which have been announced, with a view to the substitution of

a friendly for a hostile power in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan, and to the establishment of a permanent barrier against schemes of aggressions upon our north-west frontier.

“ The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery, to be political agent at Herat, subject to the orders of the envoy and minister at the court of Shah Shooja Ool Moolk. This appointment is to have effect from the 9th of September last, the date on which the siege of Herat was raised by the Shah of Persia.

In conferring the above appointment upon Lieut. Pottinger, the Governor-Gen. is glad of the opportunity afforded him of bestowing the high applause which is due to the signal merits of that officer, who was present in Herat during the whole period of its protracted siege; and who, under circumstances of peculiar danger and difficulty, has, by his fortitude, ability, and judgment, honourably sustained the reputation and interests of his country.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India,

W. H. MACNACHTEN,

Secretary to the Governor of India, with the Governor-Gen.

**ARTILLERY MOVEMENT.**—*Head Quarters Camp Pinjore*, Nov. 6.—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the several stations of the army, on the first of December next, excepting at Benares where the practice will commence on the tenth of December, for which purpose the following movements will take place:—

The 3rd company 3rd battalion, with field battery will march from Dinapore to Benares; the 4th comp. 6th battalion from Allahabad to Cawnpore, so as to reach these stations, the former on the tenth, and the latter on the first of December next.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Libil.

Sept. 3.—Mr. C. Lindsay, directed to make over current duties of office of judge at Delhi, to the Principal Suddur Ameen, who will conduct the same till Mr. Benson's arrival.

— Mr. C. Lindsay, will proceed to Meerut, and officiate as judge till further orders.

— Mr. W. H. Benson, to take charge of office of judge at Delhi.

4. Mr. G. H. Smith, col. customs, N. W. Frontier, Delhi, leave one month, private aff.

5. Mr. J. S. Boldero, judge of Agra, leave from 9th Sept. till 9th Oct. instead of dates mentioned in orders 11th Aug.

— Mr. J. Campbell, head asst. to act as dep. col. of customs.

— Mr. P. Turnbull, head appraiser, to act as head asst. col. under orders of dep. gov. of Bengal.

— Lieut. A. C. Rainey, asst. to pol. agent at Subathoo, to be postmaster at Subathoo.

10. Mr. G. U. Yule, special officiating dep. col. of Mymensing and Dacca, leave one month.

12. Mr. C. Lindsay, officiating judge of Meerut, and Mr. W. H. Benson, ditto of Delhi, leave for remainder of Dusserah vacation after they have received charge of their respective offices.

14. Mr. G. D. Wilkins, to act as joint mag. and dep. col. of Shahabad.

— Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson, appt. as above cancelled.

— Mr. M. Hickie, to be dep. col. of customs at Hodul.

— Mr. C. Newton, to be dep. col. customs at Saharunpore.

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19. Mr. John Brown, to be postmaster at Rangoon.

24. Mr. I. W. Alexander, 3rd. com. court requests leave one month to W. prov. priv aff.

25. Mr. W. Blunt, special com. for div. of Calcutta, leave three months.

— Mr. A. C. Bidwell, spec. dep. col. of Sylhet, leave for six weeks, private affairs.

— Mr. C. I. Muller, to be dep. col. of zillah Behar, and Patna.

— Mr. J. G. Campbell, supdt. of Khas, and resumed Mehals in Tihoot, leave one month, private affairs. The leave granted to him on 30 ultimo. has been cancelled.

— Mr. R. Orr, to be a dep. coll. in zillah Moradabad, under the prov. of regulation ix. of 1833.

— Mr. J. G. Bruce, to be a dep. coll. in zillah Humeerpoor, under the prov. of reg. ix. of 1833.

— Mr. W. J. Morgan, leave of absence to proceed to the Sandheads, for one month.

29. Mr. F. S. Head is appointed a settlement officer in the district of Cawnpore.

Oct. 4.—Mr. E. T. Colvin, to officiate as joint mag. and deputy collector at Delhi.

— Mr. W. Muir, to officiate as joint mag. and deputy collector of Cawnpore.

— Mr. J. S. Dumergue, to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpoor; in the room of Mr. J. J. Ward, whose appointment under orders of the 7th August last is cancelled.

— Mr. C. Grant to officiate as mag. and coll. of Ghazeepoor; on Mr. N. B. Edmonstone's vacating that appointment.

— Mr. H. Rose to relieve Mr. J. Thornton, now employed in the revision of the settlement of Allygurh; who has obtained leave of

absence from the 25th inst., in the event of his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

4. Lieut. Baker, superintend. of the Delhi canals, to assume charge of the operations on the Nujufghur Jheel, vice Lieut. H. M. Durand.

— Lieut. Spitta, assistant to the superintendent of the Delhi canals, to conduct the operations now in progress for the formation of canals in Moradabad, vice Lieut. J. Anderson; whose services have been placed at the disposal of his Excel. the Commander-in-chief.

8. Mr. R. H. Scott, commissioner of the Rohilkund division, has obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency, and eventually to sea, for two years, on medical certificate.

— Mr. G. T. Lushington to be commissioner of Kumaon, vice Lieut.-Col. Gowan, whose appointment has been cancelled by the Hon. the Court of Directors, because they considered the office unfit "to be conferred on a military officer, without previous revenue or judicial experience."

— Mr. J. Cumine to be mag. and coll. of Etawah, in the room of Mr. Lushington.

10. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke is appointed to officiate as mag. and coll. of Bareilly; Mr. Clarke has been desired to proceed to Bareilly, and to relieve Mr. Lushington by the 1st Nov. next.

12. Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Paneput, leave of absence, on account of his private affairs, for four months.

13. Mr. J. J. Ward to be an assistant to the magistrate and to the collector of Hooghly, from the 18th July last; Mr. Ward will continue to officiate as collector of Moorshedabad, during the absence of Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, or until further orders.

16. G. A. C. Plowden, Esq., reported his return from Singapore.

— Mr. N. B. Edmonstone to make over charge of his office to Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency on leave of absence.

18. Mr. C. Newton to be deputy collector of customs at Humeerpoor.

— Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be mag. and coll. of Banda. Mr. Plowden will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut, until further orders.

— Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an asst. under the commissioner of the Allahabad division.

— Mr. G. H. Clarke to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilkund division.

— Mr. J. Walker to be a dep. coll. in zillah Goruckpore, under the prov. of reg. ix. of 1833.

— Mr. J. S. Clarke, mag. and coll. of Moradabad, leave for a further period of twelve months, on med. certif., to remain in the hills.

19. Mr. J. Thomason, offic. sec. to Gov. N. W. Prov., leave of absence, for 3 months, to visit the Presid., on his urgent private affairs.

— Mr. F. Currie to offic. as sec. to Gov. Gen. N. W. Prov. in the judicial, revenue, and general department, in the room of Mr. C. Macsween, absent on leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

— Mr. J. Thomason has this day delivered over charge of the secretary's office, in the above-mentioned department, to Mr. F. Currie.

20. Mr. F. Cardew, mag. and coll. of Jessore, leave for two months, to visit the Presi-

dency, on private affairs, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Mr. C. B. Trevor will officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Jessore.

23. Mr. E. Bental, mag. and coll. of Dinagpore, leave for two months, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Mr. R. C. Hallett will relieve Mr. Bental, and officiate as mag. and coll. of Dinagpore until further orders.

— Mr. R. H. Mytton, mag. and coll. of Sylhet, leave for two months, from the 15th Nov., to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden has been directed to relieve Mr. Mytton, and to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sylhet until further orders.

24. The Hon. A. Ross, Esq., has been permitted to resign the E. I. Co.'s Civil Service, from 1st Nov. next.

— Messrs. E. T. Trevor and W. Edwards, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages; and attached to the Bengal Presid.

— Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, writer, reported qualified for the public service; attached to the Bengal Presidency, from the 23rd May last.

25. Mr. R. P. Harrison has been appointed to exercise the power of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Midnapore.

— Mr. H. Stainforth, leave of absence for six weeks, on medical certificate. Mr. G. Loch will conduct the current duties of Mr. Stainforth's office during his absence.

30. Mr. A. Littledale to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Dacca, in the room of Mr. A. T. Dick, on deputation to Rungpore.

— Mr. H. D. Fergusson to be an assistant under the magistrate and collector of Dacca.

31. Mr. E. M. Wylly having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service, by proficiency in two of the Native languages, has been ordered to return to England.

— Captain E. S. Ellis, marine paymaster and naval storekeeper, leave of absence for a period of six weeks from the departure of the next river steamer, viz. the 12th proximo. Mr. H. Palmer will conduct the duties of Capt. Ellis during his absence.

— Mr. J. Prinsep, assay master in the Calcutta mint and secretary to the mint committee, leave to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe, for health.

— Mr. John Curnin, asst. assay master, is app. to take charge of the office of assay master until further orders.

— Mr. J. A. Dorin, the junior member of the mint committee, will perform the duties of the secretary to that committee.

*Nov. 1.*—The Hon. R. Cavendish, Resident at Nagpore, has obtained leave of absence from the 10th Feb. with a view to enable him to embark from Bombay, and to proceed to Europe on furlough.

— The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. C. Bagge has been cancelled at his own request.

6. Mr. L. Grey has been removed from Rungpore and appointed an Assistant in Moorshedabad, from the 28th May last, and in-

vested on this date with the powers of joint magis. and dep. col. in the latter district.

5. Mr. E. T. Trevor to be an asst. under the magistrate and coll. of Hooghly.

— Mr. W. Edwards to be an asst. under the Com. of the 19th or Cuttack div.

— Mr. E. V. Irwin, officiating coll. of My-mensing, leave from the 20th prox. prep. to his proceeding to Eur. on furlough.

8. Mr. W. Braddon, leave for one month, on med. cert. to the Sand Heads.

9. Mr. G. F. Cockburn has been removed from Purneah and app. an asst. vested with the power of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Tirhoot.

14. Mr. A. Spiers of the civil ser. reported his return to this Presidency from England on the 9th inst.

— Mr. G. Edmonstone, jun. writer, is reported qualified for the public serv. by proficiency in two of the Native Languages, and is attached to the north-west Prov.

— H. M. Parker, Esq. to be 1st, and John Trotter, Esq. to be 2d Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board.

### Military.

Sept. 3.—Major H. C. M. Cox, 58th N. I. furl. to Eur. commuted to leave to Cape for two years.

4. Captain R. R. Hughes, 62d N. I. returned to duty.

7. Lieut. C. G. Fagan, to be dep. pay-mast. at Benares, v. Capt. H. Clayton.

8. 1d Lieut. R. Pigou, engr. declared qual. for duties of interp.

— Ens. G. P. Goad, 1st N. I. ditto.

— Lieut.-Col. C. R. Skardon, 49th N. I. leave pres. prep. app. furl.

— Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th N. I. is app. adj. to recruiting depot at Meerut.

— Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, 60th regt. ditto Commandant ditto at Kurnaul.

— Lieut. H. Lomer, 21st N. I. ditto, adj. to ditto, ditto.

— 1st Lieut. M. Mackenzie, removed from 4th tr. 3d to 2d. tr. 2d brig. H. Art. and directed to join.

— Lieut. A. G. Reid, 47th N. I. to officiate as interp. and qu.-mast. to 7th L. C. v. Lieut. Wyndham of 35th regt. who has been permitted to join his corps, under orders for field serv.

9. Capt. E. F. Day to proceed from Kurnaul by dawk to Delhi, and to act as com. of ord. to force under orders for service.

17. Capt. E. T. Milner leave two months in extension to enable him to rejoin.

18. Lieut. R. Ouseley, 50th N. I. returned to duty.

21. Lieut.-Col. Herbert, 30th N. I. transferred to invalid establishment.

— Capt. A. Jellicoe, 55th N. I. to officiate as paymaster and supdt. of native pensioners at Oude and Cawnpore, during abs. of Capt. J. Jervis, 5th N. I. on field service.

21. Capt. A. Lewis, 32d N. I. furl. to Eur. med. cert.

— Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L. C. leave for two years to New S. Wales for health.

— Capt. G. Burney, 38th N. I. leave to Cape for two years on med. cert.

27. Lieut. H. W. Matthews, 43d N. I. adj. of Assam Sebundy corps, permitted to join his regt. which is under orders for field serv.

28. Lieut. P. W. Willis, executive eng. 5th div. of public works, leave pres. app. furl. med. cert.

— Lieut. C. C. Pigott, of the 18th N. I. to take charge of the div. and conduct the current duties of that depart. until further orders.

— 2d Lieut. R. Warburton, of the 4th com. 5th, and acting as interp. and qu.-mast. to the 6th batt. directed to rejoin his own batt. and act as adj. and qu.-mast. during the period that Lieut. C. S. Reid may continue in command of it.

— Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. H. McDonald, adj. 6th batt. to act as qu.-mast.

— 2d Lieut. R. Warburton, of the 1th com. 5th, to conduct the duties of interp. to the 6th bat. until the arrival of Lieut. Interp. and qu.-mast. F. A. Miles.

— Lieut. C. Apthorp to act as adj. during the abs. of Lieut. and Adj. R. N. Raikes, or until further orders.

— Ens. F. M. Baker, doing duty with the batt. to act as adj. till such time as Lieut. Apthorp, who is on command at Sandoway, can join the head-qu. of the batt.

— Ens. F. M. Baker to take charge of the art. detach. and all ordnance attached to the batt. from Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, as a temporary arrangement.

— 2d Lieut. W. Paley, of the 5th company 6th batt. to act as adj. and qu.-mast. to the div. during the employment of Brev. Capt. T. Lane in the depart. of public works, or until further orders.

29. Capt. A. Wilson (off. asst. adj. gen. of art.) removed to 1st comp. 6th bat. art.

— Capt. P. A. Torekker removed to 4th comp. 3d batt. art.

— Hon. H. B. Dalzell (com. of ord.) removed to 6th comp. 7th bat. art.

— Capt. I. R. Revell (on furl.) removed to 2d comp. 2nd bat. art.

— Capt. I. T. Lane removed to 1st comp. 3d bat. art.

— 1st Lieut. G. H. Swinley (Brev. Capt.) removed to 1st tr. 3d brig. art.

— 1st Lieut. R. Waller removed to 1st tr. 1st brig.

— 1st Lieut. J. Brind (asst. rev. surv.) removed to 3d comp. 2d bat. art.

— 1st Lieut. A. Broome (on staff employ) removed to 3d comp. 7th bat. art.

— 1st Lieut. R. C. Shakespear (asst. rev. surv.) removed to 2 comp. 6th bat. art.

— 1st Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson removed to 3d comp. 2d bat. art.

— 1st Lieut. W. Barr removed to 2d comp. 2d batt. art.

— 1st Lieut. G. P. Salmon removed to 1st comp. 3d bat. art.

— 2d Lieut. E. K. Money removed to 3d tr. 1st brig.

— 2d Lieut. H. P. de Tessier removed to 2d comp. 1st bat.

— 2d Lieut. R. R. Bruce removed to 3d comp. 1st batt.

Oct. 1.—Capt. J. P. Hickman, fort adj., at Allahabad, to act as adj. of native invalids and



paymast. of native pensioners, v. Capt. Bygrave, who joins his regt., proceeding on serv.

5. Ens. W. Richardson, 73rd, to officiate as interp. and quartermast. to 3rd N. I. during abs. of Lieut. Pott.

— Major C. F. Urquhart, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Meerut.

— Ens. George Holroyd is removed from the 29th to the 43rd N. I., under orders for field serv.

— Ens. Langston Peter Faddy, posted to 29th N. I., at Bandah.

— Ens. Martin Dunsford, ditto 51st N. I., at Dinapore.

6. Capt. E. Sanders, engr., is directed to join and assume comm. of the two companies of saps. and mins., under ord. for field serv.

— First Lieut. W. Timbrell is removed from the 3rd troop 3rd, to the 3rd troop 2d brigade Horse art.

— Second Lieut. R. Warburton is removed from the 4th company 5th to the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery.

— Ens. Joseph McCance is posted to the 65th N. I. at Barrackpore, to fill a vacancy.

— Capt. St. George D. Showers, of the 72d N. I., to be an aide-de-camp on the gov. gen.'s personal staff, v. Major J. Byrne.

— His Excellency the Comm.-in-Chief is pleased to order the following removals of staff officers:—

Capt. J. D. Douglas, assist. adj.-gen., from the Meerut to the Benares division.

Capt. G. A. Brownlow, dep. assist. adj.-gen., from the Sirhind to the Dinapore div.

Capt. D. Thompson, assist. adj.-gen., from the Dinapore to the Meerut division.

Capt. W. G. Cooper, dep. assist. adj.-gen., from the Benares to the Sirhind division.

Capt. J. S. H. Weston, dep. judge advocate gen., from the Meerut to the Saugor division.

Capt. W. Macgeorge, dep. judge advocate gen., from the Saugor to the Meerut division.

Brigade Major H. Hay, from the district of Rohilkund to the Rajpootanah field force.

Brigade Major P. La Touche, from the Rajpootanah field force to the district of Rohilkund.

His Excellency is likewise pleased to make the following appointments of officers to offic. for those on the staff, proceeding on field service:—

Capt. F. W. Anson, of the 18th N. I., to act as assist. adj.-gen. at Benares.

Capt. A. Mercer, of the 70th N. I., to act as dep. assist. adj.-gen. at Dinapore.

Capt. J. E. Bruere, of the 13th N. I., to act as major of brigade to the Rajpootanah field force.

It is to be understood, that the transfer of these officers from stations to which they are now attached, to others, which under existing circumstances they will be unable immediately to join, is not to interfere with their claim to a moiety of the staff salary of their respective appointments whilst employed on field service as sanctioned by Government general orders of the 31st August last.

Major J. J. Farrington, of the 2d brigade Horse art., is appointed to the command of

the Neemuch div. art., which he will and join by the termination of his leave on med. cert.

First Lieut. G. P. Salmon, of the 3rd bat. of art., is appointed to act as to the 3rd bat. of art., during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. E. Sande until further orders.

Cornet Alfred Harris, of the 1st appointed to act as adjutant to the of local Horse, until furth. ord., and to join without delay.

8. Ens. H. J. Burmester, to rank Ens. R. S. Stevenson and G. D. Bon

— Lieut. S. A. Abbott to the charge revenue survey in zillahs Ludaom & jehanpore, in the room of Lieut. J. proceeding on active service.

— Lieut. W. Gibb to act as adj. 34th N. I., during its separation from quarters of the regiment.

— Ens. C. Wright to act as adj. to N. I., vice Woodburn, appointed to a Shah Shoojah's force.

— Lieut. A. Sanders, 44th N. I., to 20th Oct. to 1st Nov. in extension, him to join the force under orders service.

— 1st Lieut. J. W. Robertson, from Aug. to 27th Nov., to remain at a medical certificate.

— Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N. I. 15th April 1839, to visit Calcutta, cert., preparatory to applying for f

9. Lieut. John Bontein, of the 51 to be an assistant in the office of the General of India, on a salary of 500 hundred rupees per mensem.

— Capt. F. T. Boyd, assistant colonel general 2nd class, to be an assistant colonel class, vice Major Satchwell, deceased.

— Capt. H. Doveton, deputy assistant commissary general 1st class, to be an assistant commissary general 2nd class.

— Capt. C. Haldane, deputy assistant commissary gen. 2d class, to be a deputy commissary general of the 1st class.

— Capt. T. J. Nuthall, sub-assistant commissary gen., to be a dep. asst. of the 2d class.

12. Capt. M. Smith, principal assistant commissary general Saugor, leave of absence for three months in extension.

13. Major C. R. W. Lane, 2nd N. I. from 20th Sept. to 20th Nov., to remain at Lucknow, on medical certificate.

— Lieut. G. D. Elliott, 33rd N. I. from 1st Oct. to 1st April, 1839, to remain on med. cer., preparatory to applying for f

15. Major C. St. J. Grant, of the 1st dras N. I., was removed on the 10th last, from his Highness the Nizam's service in conformity with the rule laid down in orders, by the Governor-General, in 1823, on his obtaining a regimental commission, and is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

— Lieut. G. Verner, 9th N. I., to be appointed to the Sylhet light inf. batt., during the absence of Lieut. Carr, or until further orders.

— Ensign E. C. Scott, to do duty

N.I., at Benares; Ena. R. C. Gardner, ditto, 41st ditto, ditto; Ensign T. F. Wilson, ditto, 69th N.I., to await the arrival of the corps at Berhampore.

16. Lt. G. Carr to act as aide-de-camp on the Gov.-General's personal staff, during the absence of Ensign W. L. Mackintosh, on service with his regt., and will join the camp forthwith.

— Capt. R. Wyllie, 6th N.I., is directed to proceed by dawk, to join army head-quarters at Simla.

— Capt. C. Marshall, 68th N.I., to officiate as asst. adj. general to the Cawnpore division, during the absence, on duty, of Capt. Wyllie, or until further orders.

— Capt. R. Campbell, 43rd N. I., comm. of the Hurrianah L. I. batt., has permission to join his regiment, proceeding on service.

— Maj. E. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., will proceed to Hansi, without delay, and relieve Capt. Campbell from the command of the Hurrianah L. I. battalion.

— Ensign H. Ramsay, 53rd N.I., is directed to resume his duties as aide-de-camp. to Maj.-General the Hon. J. Ramsay, commanding the Meerut division.

17. Capt. W. Alexander, 5th Lt. Cav., to be commandant of 4th Local Horse, v. Major C. C. Smyth, whose services are required to command the 3rd Light Cavalry.

18. Lieut.-Col. N. Alves, agent to the Gov.-General for the states of Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 1st Dec. next, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to the Government of Fort St. George, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or one of the Australian colonies.

— Cornet C. Becher, 1st cavalry, of the Oude Auxiliary Force, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec. next, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

— Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L. C., qualified in the Native languages; Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 21st N.I., ditto; Lieut. C. W. Duffin, 26th N. I., ditto; Ens. C. Harris, 27th N.I., ditto; Lieut. G. W. Golding, 35th N. I., ditto; Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 35th N.I., ditto; Ens. W. A. Jeremie, 38th N.I., ditto; Lieut. J. Bunce, 48th N. I. ditto; Lieut. C. W. Duffin, 26th N. I., to be interpreter and quartermaster.

— Captain J. H. Craigie, 20th N. I., to command the 3rd regt. of Shah Shoojah's force, vice Beatson, placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

19. Lieut. Handfield, of her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, to command, and Lieut. Sawyer, of the same regt., to do duty with, the detachment of convalescents return, from Landour to Meerut.

— 1st Lieut. A. Huish, of the 2nd troop 3rd brigade, to repair to Lucknow, and receive charge of the artillery at that station from Capt. Emly, about to proceed on leave of abs.

— Captain J. Gouldhawke, leave from 1st Dec. 1838 to 1st Dec. 1839, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

20. Lieut.-Col. L. R. Stacey is removed from the 32nd to the 5th N. I., and directed to proceed forthwith and join.

— Major T. Croxton, leave from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1839, Pres. on med. cert., and

appear before the Cawnpore medical committee, preparatory to apply. for furl. to Europe.

20. Ensign J. Clarke, 1st N. I., leave from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1839, to Pres., on med. cert., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

— Ensign R. C. Pennington, 11th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th April, 1839, to Pres., on med. cert., preparatory to appl. for furl. to Europe.

— Ensign H. R. Denny, 20th N. I., from 9th Oct. to 28th Feb. 1839, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Trelawny, 51st N.I., leave from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec., to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

— Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, of the 42nd N. I., returned to duty.

21. Captain R. Taylor, of the 65th N. I. returned to duty.

22. Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, is removed from the 42d to the 32d N. I.

— Lieut. W. L. Hasell, to act as adjutant to the left wing 44th N. I., vice Anderson, and to act as station staff.

— Lieut. J. W. Bennett, of the European reg. to proceed and join the corps to which he belongs, under orders for field service.

— Lieut. Col. Charter, of the 5th N. I., is permitted to retire from the service, from the date on which this order may reach the camp of that corps.

The right honourable the Governor General cannot allow a Lieut. Col. to resign his professional duties, and give up the command of a regiment, at the head of which he has been placed for several years, at a moment when the corps is in progress to join the force assembling for active service in the field, under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, without expressing his conviction, that the Bengal army cannot furnish another instance of so lamentable a want of correct military feeling as that exhibited on the present occasion by Lieut Col. Charter, affording, as it does, an example injurious to all its grades, European and Native.

— Captain J. S. Winfield, commanding the Bhopal contingent, leave of abs. prep. to his submitting an application to retire from the service.

— Captain F. C. Elwall, assist. to the gen. sup. for the suppression of thuggee, four months leave of absence, on sick cert. to visit the Neilgherry hills and Madras.

— Lieut Halsted, 2d assist. to the Com. for the Govt. of the territories of his highness the Rajah of Mysore, has been nominated to offic. for Capt. Elwall, during his absence.

— Lieut. P. W. Willis, engineers, leave to Europe on med. cert.

— Lieut. J. S. Harris, of the 30th N. I. leave to Europe on med. cert.

23. Vet. Surg. H. C. Hulse, 10th L. C., from 15th Oct. to 15th March, 1839, to visit Pres. on priv. aff.

Surgeon P. Carruthers, 9th N. I., leave from 23rd Sept. to 15th Nov., to visit Pres. on med. cert. prep. to making an app. to visit Van Diemen's Land.

23. Lieut. Col. Gowan, of the artillery regt. is placed at the disposal of his excellency the Commander-in-chief, from the date on which

he may be relieved from his present civil duties, by Mr. G. T. Lushington, appointed com. of Kumaon.

24. The general order of the 28th ultimo, removing Ensign F. C. Tombs, from the 18th to the 19th regt. of N. I., is cancelled, and he is to remain with the former corps.

— Consequent on the above arrangement, the appointment of Ens. H. B. Lumsden, to the 18th does not take place, and that officer is posted to the 19th regt. of N. I., under orders to proceed to Dinapore.

— Ens. S. T. A. Goad, 20th N. I., leave from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb. 1839, to visit the Presidency on med. cert.

— Major R. Fernie, 27th regt N. I., leave from 22d Oct. to 22d Feb. 1839, to visit the Presidency, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

— Major H. Lawrence, Ramghur light infantry battalion, from the 1st of Dec. to 1st Feb. 1839, to visit the Presidency, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape.

— Capt. S. Nash, 4th regt. light cavalry, from 16th Oct. to 1st April 1839, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

— Ens. C. R. Larkins, 20th regt. N. I. from 15th Nov. to 15th Nov. 1839, in extension to visit Calcutta, on med. cert.

— Lieut. C. E. Steel 61st regt. N. I. from 1st Nov. to 1st April 1839, to visit Meerut and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough on med. cert.

— Lieut. and Brevet Captain F. Knyvett, 64th regt. N. I., from 8th Sept. to 8th Nov., to remain at Delhi, on med. cert.

— Capt. T. E. Sampson, 22nd N. I. to officiate as dep. jud. adv. gen., to the Saugor div. during the absence, on field service, of Captain Weston, or until further orders.

— Ens. W. Egerton, of the 2nd regt. N. I., doing duty with the Sylhet light infantry battalion, is permitted to rejoin the regt. to which he belongs, proceeding on field service.

— Capt. J. L. Mowatt, recently appointed a dep. com. of Ordnance, is posted to the Cawnpore magazine.

— Capt. J. Hall, of the 8th regt. N. I., to act as major of brigade vice Hay about to join his corps proceeding on service, as a temporary arrangement.

— Lieut. C. C. Pigott, of the 18th regt. N. I., to assume the temporary command of the recruit depôt at Merut.

26. Lieut. F. R. Bazely, dep. commissary, to be a commissary of Ord., to fill a vacancy.

— Capt. E. Swetenham, of engineers, to the command of the corps of sappers and miners at Delhi, during the absence, on field service, of Capt. G. Thomson; and to the executive charge of the public works at the station.

— Brigadier H. Bowen, and brigade Major C. Cheape, on the relief of the troops at Mhow by a detachment from Neemuch, will proceed and join the stations to which they were severally nominated in general orders of the 19th ultimo.

— Col. S. Reid, of the 10th regt. of light cavalry, will reside at Agra, during the period he may continue in command of the Agra dis-

trict, making over the command of it of Muttra to next senior officer there.

29. Lieut. and Adjut. E. E. Sunde the 3d battalion, is removed to the branch of the regt., and appointed to adjutant and quarter master to the 1st of horse artillery, during the absence of service, of Brevet Capt. Backhouse further orders.

— Mr. A. W. M. Wyly, adm. on 1 and prom. to cornet. Messrs. D. S. E. M. Wyly, B. E. Bacon, and G. ways, adm. and promoted to Ens.

— Capt R. C. Johnson, 50th N. referred to invalid estab.

— Capt. R. W. Beatson, 72nd N. referred to invalid estab.

— Lieut. W. H. Graham, leave for from the 23rd ultimo, to pres. prepa. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

— Lieut. Thomas Fraser, of the leave on med. cert. is cancelled at his

— Lieut. W. Maxwell, of artillery assistant rev. sur., under Capt. J. rev. sur. in Goruckpore.

30. Lieut. H. Marsh, of the 3rd L. at the disposal of the Com.-in-chf., him to join his regt. proceeding on ser

31. Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan removed the 5th battalion to the 1st brigade.

— Lieut. Col. J. Tennant, (on leave Cape of Good Hope) from the 2nd to the 5th battalion.

— Lieut. Col. I. Pereira, from the 4th battalion.

— Lieut. Col. C. Graham, from the 2nd brigade.

— Lieut. Col. T. Chadwick from the 3rd battalion.

— Capt. John Jervis, of the 5th appointed Major of brigade to the 5th of infantry of the Army of the India

— 2d Lieut. J. Elliot of the 1st 4th battalion of artillery, is directed to Arracan, and assume the command of the artillery attached to the Arracan

— Col. E. Cartwright, 57 N. I., leave 22d Sept. to 1st Dec. to remain at private affairs.

Nov. 1.—Capt. J. Griffin, 24th N. I. on the 29th ult. to be aide-de-camp H. Simpson, Com. the Force of Shaool Moolk.

— Major H. B. Smith of the 8th cav. com. the Ellichpore div. of the Army, has obtained three months leave to proceed to Bombay, prep. to apply for permission to retire from the service.

3. Lieut. R. Maule of the Bengal directed to place himself under the orders of C. M. Wade, political agent at Loodceeding to Peshawur.

— Lieut. E. J. Robinson, asst. to the Gov. Gen. at Delhi, has this nominated to be an offic. assist. to the agent at Loodianah.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Abbot placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief in the field.

— Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N. I. d 5. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Trim

N. I. to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. R. Hay to be lieut. from the 29 Oct. 1838, in succ. to Capt. R. C. Johnson transf. to the invalid estab.

5. Lieut. H. D. Maitland, 72d N. I. to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. G. B. Hobson to be lieut. from the 29th Oct. 1838, in succ. to Capt. R. W. Beatson, transf. to the invalid estab.

— Lieut. H. Goodwyn, exec. engr. four months leave of abs. to visit the Presidency, on med. cert.

— Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N. I. leave of abs. Pres. prep. app. for leave to proceed to sea.

6. 1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings removed from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.

— 1st Lieut. W. Barr, ditto, 2d comp. 3d bat. to 4th tr. 2d brig. H. art.

— 2d Lieut. F. Turner (with Shah Soojahs contingent) ditto, 4th tr. 2d brig. H. art. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

— 2d Lieut. H. A. Carleton, ditto, 4th comp. 6th bat. to 8th comp. 7th bat.

— 2d Lieut. E. Kaye ditto, 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th tr. 3d brig. H. art.

— 2d Lieut. G. H. Clifford ditto, 2d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.

— 2d Lieut. J. Mill ditto, 1st comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

— 2d Lieut. H. Lewis ditto, 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.

12. Major J. Herring to be lieut.-colonel, 37th N. I.; Capt. C. Griffiths to be major; Lieut. T. Hutton to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. W. W. Steer to be lieut. from the 27th Oct. 1838, in succ. to J. Charter retired.

— Ens. J. Plunkett, 6th N. I. to be lieut. from the 7th Nov. 1838, v. H. Apperley, dec.

— Lieut. C. A. Morris, 29th N. I. returned to duty 21st Sept. 1838.

— Major-Gen. J. A. P. Macgregor, of the 38th N. I. military-auditor-gen. is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on med. cert. and to be abs. from Bengal on that account for two years.

— Major W. Gregory, 61st N. I. having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transf. to the inv. estab. from the 11th ultimo.

— Major A. White to be lieut.-col. v. H. Caldwell retired, with rank from 3d Oct. 1838, v. H. Ross, dec.

— Lieut. B. Cautley, 10th L. C. to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. B. Mosley to be lieut. from 9th June, 1838, in succ. to W. Parker, retired.

— Supern. Cornet J. Munro is brought on the effec. strength of the cav.

— Ens. H. L. Bird, 48th N. I. to be lieut. v. R. Brace ret. with rank from 30th June, 1838, v. R. Raban promoted.

— Capt. R. Wilcox, 59th N. I. to be major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Anderson to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. H. F. Dansford to be lieut. from 3d Oct. 1838, in succ. to A. White promoted.

— Lieut. H. Cheere, 74th N. I. to be capt. of a comp. v. M. Huish res. with rank from 1st March, 1838, v. A. Spens promoted.

— Ens. J. P. P. T. Hawkey to be lieut. v. Cheere prom. with rank from 30th April, 1838, v. W. T. Briggs dec.

13. Capt. P. Rowcroft, 1st N. I. ret. to duty.

— Major-Gen. G. R. Penny, 11th N. I. returned to duty.

— Major-Gen. M. Boyd, 53d N. I. returned to duty.

14. Major-Gen. F. V. Raper, 70th N. I. ret. to duty.

— Cadet T. C. H. D'Oyley to be ens. of inf.

16. Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, 39th N. I. ret. to duty.

— Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N. I. ret. to duty.

17. Lieut. J. Chilcott, 74th N. I. ret. to duty.

19. Ens. C. F. Bruere, 13th N. I. to be lieut. from 9th June, 1838, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Griffiths ret.

— Ens. H. J. Piercy, 49th N. I. to be lieut. from 11th July, 1837 v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Stone ret.

— Ens. H. Nicoll, 50th N. I. to be lieut. from 4th Nov. 1838, v. Lieut. H. Kewney dec.

— Capt. and Brev. Major R. Stewart, 61st N. I. to be major; Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 61st N. I. to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. W. H. Ryves, 61st N. I. to be lieut. from 11th Oct. 1838, in succ. to Major W. Gregory, trans. inv. estab.

— Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. E. Barton, 40th N. I. town and fort major of Fort William, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert. and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

— Lieut.-Col. T. Fiddes, 45th N. I. is app. to offic. as town and fort major of Fort William, during the abs. of Brev. Col. Barton, or until further orders.

— Lieut. J. G. Balmaine, of the M. art. to be A. D. C. on personal staff of the pres. council

— Capt. H. De Bude, of the corps of engr. to offic. as sec. to the Military Board, during the abs. of Capt. Sanders, ordered to join the army of the Indus, or until further orders.

— Capt. J. A. Crommelin, of the corps of engr. to offic. as superin. engr. South Western Provinces, v. Capt. De Bude.

— Lieut. G. H. Fagan, of the corps of engr. to offic. as exec. engr. of the 1st or Dum-Dum div. v. Capt. Crommelin, retaining charge of such portion of the embankments of the 24-Pergunnahs as shall appear to the Military Board to be convenient to the service.

### Ecclesiastical.

Sept. 13.—The Rev. R. Chambers, A. B., district chaplain at Agra, leave for 12 months to hills for health.

— Mr. Chambers will perform the ecclesiastical duties at Mussoorie and Landour during the period of his absence on leave.

Oct. 3.—Rev. Richard Arnold, district chaplain at Cuttack, leave one month to Pooree, for health.

— Rev. T. E. Allen, chaplain at Hazareebaugh, leave two months to pres.

19. The Rev. R. P. Brooke, officiating jun. district chaplain at Cawnpore, is permitted to remain at Cawnpore till furth. orders, in modification of the order of the 31st March last.

24. The Rev. A. B. Spry has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, an assist. chaplain on this establishment, and reported his arrival at this presidency on the 20th inst.

— The Rev. Mr. Spry will do duty at the pres. under the direction of the senior pres. chaplain, until furth. orders.

31. The Rev. Henry Hutton is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on priv. affairs.

— The Rev. H. Fisher, jun., will relieve the Rev. Mr. Hutton, and offic. at Dum-Dum until furth. orders.

### Medical.

Sept. 9.—Garr. assist.-surg. J. Barber to act as garr.-surg. of Chunar, as a temporary arrangement.

22. Vet. Surg. W. P. Barrett, 1st brig. H. art. to do duty with art. under orders for field service.

24. Assist.-Surg. J. Taylor to be surg. v. Surg. R. B. Pennington, dec.

27. Assist.-Surg. G. E. Christopher, leave to hills for health.

— Assist.-Apoth. C. A. Carr, art. leave to hills for one year for health.

Oct. 5.—Surg. D. Munro leave to Eng. via N. S. W. and Cape.

— Surg. R. H. Buchanan app. civil-surg. in Malabar, v. Assist.-Surg. J. Adams, M.D. whose app. is cancelled.

— Surg. G. Smith (on leave to New South Wales) is removed from the 33d to the 14th N. I.

— Surg. H. Taylor, new prom. is posted to the 33d N. I.

8. Assist.-Surg. H. Sill, of Banda, to be civil assist.-surg. of Humeerpore.

— Assist.-Surgs. R. W. Faithful to be civil assist.-surg. of Futtehpore, v. C. Madden, placed, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Com.-in-Chief.

— Assist.-Surg. W. Brydon, 4th light cav. to afford med. aid to the 21st N. I. v. Surg. Inglis, M.D. proceeding on leave.

13. Assist.-Surg. M. Grierson, 49th, to receive med. charge of the 30th N. I. from assist.-surg. T. Russel, proceeding to join his app at Kotah.

— Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D. to make over med. charge of the 14th and 47th N. I. the former to Garr.-Surg. D. Woodburn, and the latter to Surg. W. Mitchelson of the 23d N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. J. S. Login, M.D. is directed to proceed by dawk from Lucknow to join his troop, previous to its march from Meerut.

— Assist.-Surgs. G. Rea, H. C. Eddy, M.D. H. H. Bowling, and A. Paton, are directed to proceed forthwith to Kurnaul, and to report themselves to Superin.-Surg. G. Playfair.

— Assist.-Surgs. R. Christie and J. W. Knight, will likewise repair to Kurnaul (the former as soon as the Terrace is open, and the latter when relieved by Dr. Falconer), and report themselves to the same officer.

22. Assist.-Surg. Alex. Stewart, M.D. is placed at the disposal of His Ex. the Com.-in-Chief for the purpose of proceeding in med. charge of a detach. of art. drafts to the Upper Provinces.

— Surg. H. Newmarch, of the 2d brig. H. art. to afford med. aid to the div. and station staff, from 7th inst. v. Assist.-Surg. McKinnon app. to Shah Shoojah's force.

22. Assist.-Surg. T. Scott, 20th N. I. to afford med. aid to the 17th N. I. and to the 4th troop 3d brig. H. art.

— Surg. F. Carruthers, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Van Diemen's Land, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for fifteen months.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Bowron, civ. station Jessore, leave for 2 months, to visit Pres. for med. advice. Assist.-Surg. T. Murray will offic. during abs. of Mr. Bowron.

24. Assist.-Surg. F. C. Henderson, M. D., of the saps. and miners, will afford med. aid to the engr. department, serv. with the Army of the Indus.

26. Assist.-Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 39th N. I., to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Banda.

— Assist.-Surg. T. W. Burt, to the medical charge of the 9th N. I., during the abs. on leave of Surg. Carruthers, or until further orders.

— Surg. H. Newmarch, of the 2d brig. of Horse art., to receive charge of the sup. surg.'s office and records, on the departure of Sup. Surg. Playfair, to join the force proceeding on service.

29. Mr. T. Murray, M. D., adm. on estab. as assist.-surg.

— Mr. J. Edge, ditto ditto.

31. Assist.-Surg. M. Grierson, of the 49th N. I., is appointed to afford med. aid to the officers of the civ. and mil. services and their families residing at Mussoorie, and will proceed forthwith and join.

Nov. 3.—Assist.-Surg. David Gullan is directed to proceed to Jeypore, with a view to afford med. attendance to Major Ross' mission at that place.

13. Mr. J. Macintyre, to be assist.-surg.

16. Mr. R. V. Shuter, ditto.

19. Surg. J. Innes, M. D., leave to Est. on furl., med. cert.

— Surg. A. Murray, M. D., on furl., is removed from the 41th to the 11th N. I.

— Surg. J. H. Palgrave, new prom., is posted to the 44th N. I.

### Her Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 20.—Ens. J. T. J. English, 31st foot, furl. Europe, two years, for health.

— Lieut. R. N. Tinley, 39th foot, furl. Europe, two years, for health.

— Capt. P. McKie, leave two months to Mussoorie, for health.

— Lieut. C. F. Havelock, 16th lancers, to have rank of Capt. by brevet in East Indies only.

22. The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

13th Foot.—Lt. R. M. Meredith to be Capt., v. Keily, deceased; Ens. F. G. Christie to be Lieut., v. Shakespeare, dec.; Ens. Thos. Oxley, to be Lieut., v. Meredith; all 2nd Sept. 1838. Ens. David Rattray to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Deane, who retires 3d Oct., 1838.

Luxmore, 15th foot, leave of absence on his own request.

Es Eman, 41st foot, to be lieut., v. s., 15th August, 1838.

Burnes, ditto, to be quart.-mast., lieut., 16th ditto.

O'Callaghan, 49th foot, to be adj., dec.; Ens. A. R. Shakspear, 49th Lieut., v. O'Callaghan, appointed 1st August, 1838.

F. H. Cox, 39th foot, furl. to 2 years, med. cert.

The com.-in-chief in India has made the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure:—

—Ensign C. J. Foster to be Lieut. en rebase, v. Desborough app. adj., 1838.

Desborough to be adj., v. White, rpt., 1838.

el. the com.-in-chief has been made the following promotion by the East Indies only:—

—Lieut. G. Holt to be Capt., 9th 8.

—mast. S. Palmer, 51st foot, to England, for two years from date of r., on med. cert.

W. White, 3rd Lt. Drag., leave from r. to 30th April, 1839, to Calcutta, priv. affairs.

J. Ramsay, 49th foot, leave to 2 years from date of embarkation, r.

J. H. Daniell, ditto, ditto.

J. Perie, 9th foot, furl. to England,

Lewis, M. D., 4th foot, to proceed for one year from date of embarkation, cert.

Pasley, 49th, and Lieut. Kirk, 16th duty with the Invalids, &c., promote pres. by water, under the com.-in-chief. Meredith, 13th Lt. Inf.

of absence—16th Foot.—Lieut. W. England, for two years from date of r., on priv. affairs.

—Lieut. F. Cassidi, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Harvey, ditto, for one year,

t Capt. Bell, 16th, and Assist.-63d regts., leave, the former for to New South Wales, and the years to England, on med. cert.

Pratt to act as adj. to the 16th during the period Brev. Capt. and Lovelock may be employed on the

com.-in-chief in India has been made the following promotion until r.'s pleasure shall be known:—

—Ensign John D. Blaquiére to be en rebase, v. Langdale, who retires, r., 1838.

#### BIRTHS.

—At Mussoorie, Mrs. C. S. Stowell, boy and girl.

ra, the lady of Capt. C. Boulton, of a son.

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29. At Sylhet, Mrs. R. Martin, of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. N. Meyer, of a son.

31. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Martin, of a son.

— At Mundlaiser, the lady of Maj. F. H. Sandys, prin. assist. in Nimar, of a son.

Sept. 1.—At Chittagong, Mrs. C. W. Mullins, of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

4. At Berhampore, the lady of P. G. E. Taylor, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.

— At Mussoorie, Mrs. Mackinnon, of a son.

— At Hooghly, Mrs. Richard Ross, of a son.

8. At Delhi, the lady of Matthew Nesbitt, Esq., surg., 48th N. I., of a son.

9. At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. Anderson, Engrs., of a daughter.

14. At Bishnath, in Assam, the lady of C. Scott, Esq., 27th N. I., of a daughter.

15. At Gopalpore, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th N. I., of a son.

18. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. D. Salt, of a daughter.

19. At Delhi, the lady of Mr. T. W. Collins, of a son.

21. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Agra, Mrs. H. S. Billon, of a son.

22. Mrs. J. O'Hanlon, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. A. McNaghten, 61st N. I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. James, of Agra, of a daughter.

26. At Moulmein, Mrs. H. Fox, of a son.

Oct. 2.—At Muttra, the lady of G. C. Chill, sub assist. revenue surv., of a daughter.

4. At Moulmein, Mrs. B. D. Tisbury, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. D'Silva, of a son.

5. Mrs. G. C. Hay, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Mary Bagnall, junr., of a son.

— At Agra, the wife of Mr. H. Meyers, head assist. Agra magazine office, of a daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Lomer, 21st reg., of a daughter.

6. At Jaunpore, Mrs. E. Dobson, of a daughter.

— At Boolundshuhur, Mrs. T. Tonnachy, of a daughter.

7. At Barcilly, Mrs. J. Rowe, of a daughter.

— At Simla, the lady of Capt. Lucius Smith, of the 6th reg. L. C., of a daughter.

8. At Delsury Factory, in Purneah, the lady of Richard Cruise, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Derosaire, of a son.

— Mrs. N. Aviet, of a daughter.

— At Dum Dum, Mrs. J. Richard, of a son, still-born.

— Mrs. J. W. Grange, of a daughter.

10. At Futtehghur, Mrs. J. C. Pyle, of a son.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. G. Cleave, of a son.

— At Jeypore, in Rajpootana, the wife of Mr. Joseph Vanzeyst, of a daughter.

12. At Cawnpore, the lady of assist.-surg. James McRae, horse artillery, of a son.

— At Neelgunge, the lady of Mr. J. D'Silva, Sen. of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Peters, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. DeRozario, of a son.

14. At Agra, the Hon. Mrs. Dalzell, of a son.

15. Mrs. D. W. Ambrose, of a daughter.



17. Mrs. M. A. Minoss, of a daughter.  
 19. At Malda, the lady of A. Sconce, Esq., civil service, of a son.  
 21. At Fort William, Mrs. P. Smith, of a daughter.  
 — At Nussceerabad, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Parker, of a daughter.  
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rob. Laufer of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Bells, of twin daughters.  
 23. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Crank, of a son.  
 — At Dinapore, the lady of C. Beadon, Esq., civil service, of a son.  
 — At Tirhoot, Mrs. A. Howatson, of a son.  
 — At Intally, Mrs. C. E. D'Cruze, of a son.  
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Gomez, of a daugh.  
 — At Agra, Mrs. C. Stout, of a son.  
 25. At Calcutta, Signora Ventura, of a dau.  
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Bush, 65th N. I., of a son.  
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. G. McGregor, 1st assist. mil. aud. gen., of a son.  
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of M. J. Tierney, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.  
 28. At Patna, the lady of C. G. Udny, Esq., of a son.  
 — At Midnapore, the lady of Mr. H. W. Tydd, dep. coll. at Midnapore, of a son.  
 29. At Jorahtaloh Street, the lady of Mr. J. Andrew, junr., of a son.  
 — At Cawnpore, Mrs. Dr. Graham, of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Mabert, of a daughter.  
 30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N. I., of a son.  
 — At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. S. Beaufort, of a son.  
 — At Tirhoot, Mrs. H. S. Oldfield, of a son.  
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of E. B. Ryan, Esq., of a son.  
 31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Aubrey, of a son.  
 Nov. 1. — At Calcutta, the lady of D. M'Farlan, Esq. C. S., of twins: the boy only lived a few hours, and the girl died on the 2nd inst.  
 — The lady of R. Dias, Esq., of a son.  
 2. At Patna, the lady of Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. C.S., of a son.  
 — At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Eckford, of a daughter.  
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Lennox, 43rd N. I., of a daughter.  
 — At Bancoorah, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., of a daughter.  
 3. At Moorshedabad, the lady of A. Kean, Esq. M.D., of a daughter.  
 — At Mymensing, Mrs. E. Jahans, of a son.  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Aviet Malcolm, of a da.  
 — At Sulkea, Mrs. T. S. Colliards, of a son.  
 — At Serampore, Mrs. J. Marshman, of a son.  
 4. At Arrah, the lady of W. Dent, Esq. C.S., of a daughter.  
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. John, of a son.  
 6. At Lucknow, Mrs. C. Campagnac, of a son.  
 8. At Soorajpore, Mrs. Geo. Breton, of a dau.  
 — At Chittagong, Mrs. M'Cullum, of twin daughters.  
 — At Allahabad, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.  
 9. At Kidderpore, Mrs. J.R. Aitken, of a dau.  
 10. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Campbell, art., of a daughter still-born.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. G. Herz  
 11. At Dinapore, Mrs. J. H. Matthe  
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. L. Christi  
 13. At Allahabad, the lady of ( Maling, 68th N. I., of a son.  
 14. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Young, ( — In Fort William, the lady Capt. Wm. Tritton, 41st reg. N. I.  
 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Joel — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. H. Dias  
 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Swi — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Forlong  
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Smith, ( — At Calcutta, Mrs. R. B. Bonv  
 — At Howrah, Mrs. R. E. Blan — At Benares, the lady of Maj. com. Benares div., of a son.  
 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Smith, — At Hooghly, the lady of Dutt, of a son.  
 — At Takee, Mrs. John Shiels,

## MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 10. — At Meerut, Ass. Apo H. M. 16th Lancers, to Miss M son.  
 11. At Simla, Mr. J. W. Hay, t garet Matilda Walsingham.  
 — At Jumalpoore, H. D. H. Fer C. S., to Louisa, eldest daughter Godby, com. 36th regt. N. I.  
 12. At Agra, Mr. L. F. Kelly, ( Miss F. W. Boyd.  
 22. At Agra, Mr. J. Piggott, to line Doyle.  
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas D. Clara De Silva.  
 24. At Calcutta, Edward La C.S., to Catherine, daughter of th Sconce, Esq., of Stirling, Scotland  
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Duncan Miss Margaret Paul.  
 — George H. Brown, Esq., to Gertrude Stacey.  
 — Mr. Rich. Bowen, to Miss Dor  
 29. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Sav. Caroline Matilda Matthews.  
 Oct. 3. — At Cawnpore, Wm. Vi to Madame Sophie Moniot.  
 6. Mr. Thos. Irvin to Miss Ann  
 9. Mr. F. W. Wynne to Miss Ly  
 12. Mr. J. Pyvah to Miss J. Le  
 13. Mr. P. D'Souza to Miss C. I  
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Jacob Victor.  
 16. At Allahabad, Mr. J. J. P. Mrs. A. E. Permien.  
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. R. T. Co's Marine, to Miss Mary Caroli  
 19. At Neemuch, W. H. Ryver 4th L. H., to Emma, youngest dau late Brig.-General W. G. Maxwell  
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Pinto to M  
 — At Calcutta, Alexander McC to Miss Sarah Clarke Smith, 3rd C. U. Smith, Esq., reg. jud. and Bengal Presidency.  
 — At Calcutta, James Crooke, E giana Emelia, eldest daughter of Esq. of Coolbariah.  
 — At Calcutta, G. Scott Hills, E

youngest daughter of the late Wm. J. Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Bagley, to Miss M. Calcutta, Mr. L. J. D'Silva to Miss Calcutta, Mr. M. Aurtheray to Miss Calcutta, Mr. J. Martin to Miss E. Calcutta, J. V. Landeman, Esq. to Miss Antoniette, the eldest daughter of Esq. Calcutta, Mr. T. Brae Potenger, to Miss M. Calcutta, Mr. Charles Read, to Miss M. Calcutta, Capt. Jas. C. M. Shepherd, only daughter of the late T. Christy of Calcutta. Calcutta, Lieut. John Baldock, 22nd Regt. Mary Anne Birch. Calcutta, Mr. C. Rossiter to Miss M. Calcutta, Mr. C. Manuel to Miss L. Calcutta. —At Kishnaghur, T. C. Loch, Esq. Miss M. Hannah Ogilvie. Calcutta, W. Keinfry, Esq., to Miss M. Calcutta, Mr. F. Columbo, to Miss M. Calcutta, T. W. Wilson, Esq. M.D., Andrews. Calcutta, C. M. Rees, Esq., 1st regt. force, to Miss E. M. Austen. Calcutta, Mr. J. H. May, to Miss M. Calcutta, Mr. M. D'Cruze, to Miss M. Calcutta, L. Thornton, Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of Capt. J. Nicholson, 8th L. C. Calcutta, Benares, G. Edmonstone, Esq., to Amelia H., widow of the late Esq. B. C. S. Calcutta, Mr. J. Avery, to Miss L. Calcutta, Mr. J. Pereira, to Miss E. F. Calcutta, Mr. J. Carville, to Miss R. Calcutta, T. G. Read, Esq., to Miss M. Calcutta, Howrah church, Mr. J. A. A. Chew, M. J. Thompson.

DEATHS.

—At Mhow, the infant daughter of Esq. 6th L. C. Calcutta, Thos. Elliott, infant son of Esq. Calcutta, Benares, Julia, infant daughter of Esq. Calcutta, Henry Fraser, only child of Esq., civil assistant surgeon. Calcutta, Mr. George Grainger. Calcutta, Caroline, infant daughter of Esq., 10th L. C. Calcutta, Henry John, infant son of Lieut.

10. At Hazareebaugh, Miss Mary Mayne, aged 16.  
13. Mr. John Royce, of the ship *Jess*, aged 34.  
14. At Bulleah, William, the infant son of Mr. T. W. Seyers.  
15. At Agra, Rebecca Jane, infant daughter of Mr. Kidd.  
21. At Khyouk Phyoo, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Lumsden.  
22. At Fort William, Staff-Sergeant Robert Laurie, aged 34.  
23. At Howrah, the infant son of Charles Carter, Esq., H. M.'s 16th foot.  
— At Simla, the lady of Capt. Grant, asst. adjutant-general.  
25. At Calcutta, Mr. Arch. Fleming, sen. asst. judicial department, aged 58.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Sukeas, relict of the late Peter Sukeas, Esq., aged 66.  
— In Fort William, Lieut. and Adjutant W. White, H. M.'s 3rd Buffs, aged 29.  
26. At Delhi, Emma Catherine Anne, infant daughter of Capt. Raban, 48th N. I.  
29. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Michel, of the ship *Jara*, aged 26.  
30. At Calcutta, Mr. P. C. De Sylva, aged 29.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Purcell, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, aged 42 years.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Cornelius, aged 39.  
Oct 3.—At Humeerpoor, the infant son of Mr. James Crawford.  
5. At Nutman, Mr. W. Warwick, aged 27.  
6. At Subathoo, Anna one of the infant twin daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Bean.  
— At sea when within 30 miles of Amherst Town, Burmah, Mr. Robert Henderson Aitchison, aged 23 years, fell over board and was drowned.  
9. At Moulmien Capt. J. Ellis, H. M. 62nd regt.  
— At Howrah, the daughter of the Rev. James Bowyer, aged 7 months.  
— In Camp, near Coodoor, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Peppercome, of the 16th regt. Madras N. I.  
— At Dum-Dum, Mr. John Sheriff, son of the late Rev. William Sheriff of St. Ninians, Stirling.  
14. At Calcutta, Mr. John Starke, of the Gen. Post Office, aged 34.  
— At Patna, Maria, the wife of Mr. A. C. Pereira, aged 16.  
15. At Calcutta, Mr. John Johnson, aged 27.  
16. At Kholna, Jessore, the eldest son of W. H. S. Rainey, Esq., aged 4.  
17. At Delhi, the Lady of Major Gen. Nott.  
19. At Calcutta, Charles Browne Marnell, jun. Esq., aged 23.  
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Henry, aged 45.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Wakefield, aged 19.  
22. At Meerut, the wife of Brev. Col. W. Vincent, 27th N. I.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. A. Gonsalves, aged 75.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Jane Butler, aged 42.  
— At Patna, Maria, the wife of Julien Boilard, Esq., senior, aged 48.  
23. At Kurnaul, Jane, daughter of John

Dyson, Esq., of the 21st. regt. Ben. N. I. aged 3.

23. At Agra, the Lady of R. B. Duncan, Esq., Civil Surgeon.

24. At Allahabad, J. B. Gerard aged 4.

— At Calcutta, Capt. F. Ober, aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Ellen Burke, aged 29.

25. At Agra, the wife of Major G. Warren, Ben. Eur. regt. aged 33.

27. At Sylhet the infant daughter of Mrs W. Erskine.

— Mrs. J. Gomes, aged 90.

29. At Calcutta, Miss Charlotte Lousia Mendes, aged 38.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Graham.

30. At Agra, Master John Pinnah, aged 16.

— At Loodianah Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N. I.

— At Agra, the Lady of Mr. Gabriel Hookins, Assist. in jud. depart. N. W. Provinces, aged 40.

— At Loodianah Lieut. Charles Black 17th N. I.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Rabeholm, aged 37.

Nov. 1.—At Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. P. Sparling, aged 52.

3. At Calcutta, G. P. Woollaston, Esq., proprietor of the *Commercial Press*, aged 27.

4. At Calcutta, Robt Limond Esq., assist. mil. aud. gen. office, aged 65.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Thomas aged 65.

— Lieut. H. Kewney assist. quart. gen. 1st. div. grand army. (by suicide.)

— At Calcutta, at her residence, after a severe illness of only five days, borne with a Christian piety seldom exceeded, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, aged 62 years, relict of the late R. B. Lloyd, Esq., many years Com. of the Court of Requests; many are left to deplore her loss, as a parent none could surpass her in affection and kindness; as a friend she was sincere, and

by all who knew her, she was respected.

5. At Allahabad, Miss M. B. aged 4.

— At Dacca, the infant son of Ionas.

— At Delhi, Miss J. Tapsell,

6. At Calcutta, Monsr. P. aged 55.

7. At Cuttack, Lieut. H. App

8. At Cawnpore Mrs. C. Mack

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Hall

9. At Calcutta, Joseph Ward aged 36.

10. At Ghazeepore, the wife of O'Neill, H. M. 44 regt. aged 26.

11. At Chowringhee, the infant of E. B. Ryan.

— At Patna, Margaret, the infant of James Corbet, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Spear

12. At Sulkeah, Mr. F. C. Fer

— At Rajhmanul, Mrs. Th aged 31.

14. At Sealdah, Mrs. Eliz. Pea

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. aged 45.

— At Calcutta, W. Jackson, 1

16. At Calcutta, W. S. B. aged 40.

17. At Calcutta, J. Bell, Esq.,

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hug

19. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Mich

20. At Calcutta, Master W. aged 1 year.

— At Calcutta, Miss M. A. O.

— At Calcutta, Miss M. A. Gra

21. At Calcutta, James Palmer Moyapore Semaphore, aged 35.

22. At Calcutta, Miss A. aged 18.

## Madras.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMANDS, ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES, &c.—*Fort St. George, Aug.*

—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in relation with the system in Bengal, a general officer on the staff of the Madras Army shall be considered entitled to his full salary for the regulated period of absence, viz. six months on private affairs, and two years on military duty, within the limits of the presidency, the command during his absence to be held without an extra remuneration by the next senior officer, of whatever rank; the latter will not, therefore, transfer his own ostensible command when called away on duty, the next in seniority will be entitled to the command of a third class brigade, as in the case of the accidental charge of two or more brigades.

2. A general officer on the staff is in no case to exercise command over his division when absent beyond its limits.

REVISION OF THE EUROPEAN REGIMENT.—*Fort St. George, 18, 1838.*—With reference to the G. O. G. dated the 31st July, 1838 the Honourable the Governor in Council, directs that the following revision of the establishment of the Madras European Regiment have effect from 1st January 1839.

that all ranks in excess of the number laid down, be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur to bring them on the established strength: Revised Establishment—1 colonel, 2 lieut.-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 2 surgeons, 2 asst.-surgeons, 1 serj.-major, 1 qu.-mast.-serjeant, 1 schoolmaster-serjeant, 40 serjeants, 40 corporals, 20 drummers and fifers, 650 privates:—1 choudry, and 2 peons, bazaar establishment; 20 puckallees, 1 mistrie, and 3 artificers, quartermaster's establishment; 1 second apothecary, 2 asst.-apothecaries, 3 medical apprentices, and 1 native 2d dresser, medical establishment; 1 colonel, unattached, 1 adjutant, 1 qu.-master, 10 colour-serjeants, 2 drum and fife-majors, 1 drill-serjeant, and 1 drill corporal, non effective.

**OFFICERS REMOVING FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.**—*Fort St. George, Oct. 16, 1838.*—An officer removed from one corps, station, or department, to another, has a period not exceeding one month\* allowed him for preparation; after which, should he not join within the prescribed time, he will become subject to a forfeiture of his pay and allowances, unless leave of absence has been obtained by him. Officers returning from sea, or from furlough, must join their corps or stations within the period prescribed by regulation, exclusively of one month allowed for preparation to move, in failure of which they forfeit their regimental allowances for the period in excess.

When an officer, European or Native, is proceeding on duty, he is not restricted to time; but if any unusual delay occurs in the performance of the duty, the Com.-in-Chief will take such notice of the circumstance as in His Excellency's opinion it may deserve.

The regulated travelling allowance, according to distance, will be payable in all cases in which officers, by travelling dawk or otherwise expeditiously, arrive at their destinations in a shorter period than the time prescribed by regulation.

The allowance of a halt for every Sunday is on all occasions to be made in addition to the period of travelling by distance at the rate of ten miles a day.

**MARK OF HONOUR TO THE 6th AND 24th N. I.**—*Fort St. George, 23d Oct.*—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in consideration of the employment of the 6th and 24th N. I. in the reduction of the Island of Bourbon in the year 1810, is pleased to permit those corps respectively to bear on their colours and appointments the word Bourbon, in addition to any other honorary badges or devices heretofore granted to them for their services.

**REMOVALS AND RETIREMENTS.**—*Fort St. George, Oct. 30.*—Extracts from letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 8th August, 1838. Lieut. James Mackenzie of your establishment, having been absent from India beyond the term of five years as prescribed by the Act of the 33d Geo. 3d, Cap. 62, Sec. 70, his name is to be removed from the list of the army. This vacancy has effect from the 12th August, 1835. We have permitted the following officers to retire from the service, viz:—Major G. Stott from the 28th June, 1838, and Capt. O. St. John from the 19th December, 1836. Lieut. C. T. Willes of your establishment, has been allowed to resign the service. This vacancy has effect from the 25th October, 1837. Brevet Major Stokoe having applied for permission to retire from the service, we have after a full consideration of the circumstances of his case, as reported in your military letter of the 30th May, 1836, complied with his request. This vacancy will have effect from the 26th May, 1838.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

Sept. 1.—Capt. G.W. Whistler, police mag., returned to duty.

8. H. Harington, Esq., leave to hills for six months, for health.

11. W. M. Molle, Esq., leave in extension for 7 months, to N. S. Wales, on priv. affairs.

18. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., leave to western coast and Bombay, for two months.

29. J. A. Hudlestone, Esq., leave for five months, on private affairs.

28. Walter Elliott, Esq., leave for 6 months, to Egypt, on private affairs.

Oct. 1.—Capt. F. J. Clerk, 3rd L. I., to officiate as police mag. during absence of Mr. John Walker, on other duty.

9. J. C. Taylor, Esq., leave to Presidency one month, on private affairs.

— 8. J. Popham, Esq., to remain at Bangalore till 10th Nov.

12. C. Whittingham, Esq., leave to Pres., on private affairs.

\* Excepting removals between the following stations:—Madras, the Mount, Palaveram, and Poonamallee.

16. A. M. Sutherland, Esq., extended leave of six weeks, to enable him to reach Madras.

27. H. Forbes, Esq., leave for six weeks, to Bangalore, on private affairs.

Nov. 13.—J. Bird, Esq., to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore.

— G. M. Swinton, Esq., to be head asst. to the col. and mag. of Chingleput.

— Capt. W. Hill, dep. jud. adv. gen., leave to Pres. till 31st Aug. 1839.

14. Franklyn Lushington, Esq., admitted on establishment as a writer.

16. F. N. Maltby, Esq., add. sub. col. and joint mag. of Canara, leave 6 weeks, priv. aff.

19. A. Mellor, Esq., sen. merchant on this establish., reported his arrival at this Pres.

20. G. H. Skelton, Esq., registrar of the zillah court of Nellore, leave cancelled at his own req.

— Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L. C., to be post-master at Secunderabad, so long as his corps remains at that station.

— R. Grant, Esq., jud. and crim. jud. Nellore, leave for one month to Pres., priv. affairs.

— S. J. Popham, Esq., leave in extension, to 30th proximo.

23. H. Dickinson, Esq., 1st. jud. prov. court of appeal and cir. for S. div., leave for one month to Presidency, private affairs.

— Lieut. F. Ditmas, asst. to civ. eng. in 5th div., leave for 6 weeks to Pres., private affairs.

### Ecclesiastical.

Oct. 12.—Rev. John Hallewell, leave to the Pres. one month.

Nov. 3.—Rev. J. Hallewell, is app. domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras; Mr. Hallewell is relieved from his duties at Cuddalore while so employed.

23. Rev. J. C. Street, Chaplain at Cannanore, leave to Pres. for two months, priv. aff.

— Rev. V. Shortland, chaplain at Vizagapatam, leave 3 months priv. aff.

### Military.

Sept. 3.—Ens. A. K. Clark to do duty with 24th N. I.

4. Cornet G. K. Newbery, removed at his own request from 6th to 8th L. C.

7. Lieut. H. Nott, 19th N. I., to act qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Shepherd, resign.

8. Captain P. Beddingfield, 37th N. I., leave to hills from 30th Aug. 1838, to 30th June, 1839.

— Ensign E. J. Yates, removed at his own request from 18th to 34th L. I.

11. Capt. Jas. Robertson, dep. asst. com. gen., from Tenasserim provinces, leave to Madras for health. (His unexpired portion of leave of absence cancelled from 28th Aug.)

— Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N. I., leave to Bombay from 15th Nov. 1838, to 15th Mar. 1839.

12. Capt. J. Wynch, removed from horse brig. to 2nd. bat. art.

— Capt. J. T. Baldwin, from 2nd bat. to horse brig. art.

11. Lieut. Arthur Wyndham, 2nd N. I., to officiate as dep. asst. qu. mast. gen. in ceded districts, during absence of Capt. Harris on sick certificate, or till further orders.

— Capt. D. Archer, 20th N. I., leave to west coast from 8th Sept. 1838 to 15th Jan. 1839.

22. Ens. J. H. Grant, removed from 16th to 50th N. I.

24. Lieut.-Col. J. Henry, removed from 25th to 31st regt.

— Lieut.-Col. F. Haleman, do. 38th to 30th.

— Lieut.-Col. A. D. Dyce, do. 1st to 34th.

— Lt.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, do. 34th to 38th.

— Lt.-Col. T. G. Newell, do. 21st to 25th.

— Lt.-Col. P. Whannell, do. 3rd L. I. to 1st.

— Lt.-Col. J. Leggett (late prom.) to 3rd L. I.

— Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert, recently transf. to inval. estab., posted to 2nd N. V. Bat.

25. Lieut. H. Marriott, 39th N. I., to officiate as qu. mast. and interp., v. Hughes, dec.

— Lieut. G. H. S. Yates, to be acting adj. 8th N. I., instead of acting qu. mast. and interp. as notified in general orders of 18th Sept.

Oct. 2.—Ensign G. Free, doing duty with 24th N. I., leave to Bombay, for three months on private affairs.

2. Capt. F. Blundell, art., to officiate as director of art. depôt of instruction, during absence of Major Derville, on sick certificate.

— Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N. I., to act as superindt. of family payments and pension during employt. of Capt. Thorpe on other duty.

— Lieut. J. T. Ashton, H. brig., to be adj. of A troop art., from date of its march from Bangalore.

3. Lieut. F. Studdy, 5th L. C., has his leave of absence, of 26th Sept., cancelled at his own request.

— Ensign J. H. Butler, 49th N. I., removed from doing duty with 18th N. I., and permitted to remain at Bangalore till 31st Oct. 1838, when he will rejoin his corps.

5. Major C. R. Bradstreet, 37th N. I., leave till 10th Nov. 1838, to enable him to join.

— Capt. W. Rawlins, 40th N. I., leave till 31st Dec. 1838, to enable him to join his corps.

— Lieut. and Qu. Mast. P. L. Spry, 33th N. I., leave to Pres. till 2nd Feb.

— Ensign G. S. Dobbie, 44th N. I., leave to Pres., on sick certificate, till 31st Dec. 1838.

6. Capt. J. M. Ley, brought on eff. strength of H. Brig., v. Seton, resigned.

9. Lieut. E. H. Short, 29th N. I., permitted to reside at Rajahmundry during period of his suspension from rank and pay.

— Capt. G. A. Baillie, 52nd N. I., leave till 25th Dec. 1838, to enable him to join.

10. Ensign C. F. F. Halsted, 11th N. I., permitted to remain at Bangalore till 1st Nov., when he will proceed and join his corps at Kamptee.

12. Col. R. Home, 12th N. I. leave to Pres.

— Capt. G. Logan, 41st N. I. ditto.

— Brev. Capt. J. Gerrard, 45th N. I. leave till 31st Dec. to Western Coast, on sick art.

— Ens. E. J. Colebrooke, 34th L. I. leave to Pres. to 5th Jan. on ditto.

16. Capt. R. Codrington, 46th N. I. to continue to act as pay-mast. at Trichinopoly, on the resp. of Capt. Douglas, until relieved by Capt. Maclean.

— Captain T. B. Chalon leave to Pres. till 25th Jan. 1839.

— Lieut.-Col. T. G. Newell, 25th N. I., leave to Secunderabad till 15th Dec. 1838.

— Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L. C. leave of abs. till 30th Nov.

16. 2d Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, art. leave to Eastern Coast and Pres. to 20th Dec. (since dead).

19. Lieut.-Col. J. N. Abdy, 1st bat. art. leave till 31st Dec. 1838, on sick cert. to East Coast and Pres.

— Ens. A. C. Silver, 24th N. I. leave to Tinnevely till 28th Feb. 1839.

22. Lieut. R. Wallace, 34th L. I. leave to Pres. till 28th Feb. on sick cert.

— Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellow, 5th L. C. leave to Pres. till 30th Nov.

23. Capt. J. Campbell, 41st N. I. has his app. of superin. of family paym. and pensions can. and is perm. to remain in his app. of assist. to the coll. and mag. of Ganjam.

— Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N. I. ditto, *vice versa*, during the employment of Capt. Thorpe on other duty.

24. Cadet of Inf. J. Daniel, admitted on estab. and promoted to ens.

25. Lieut. F. G. Nuthall, art. brought on effc. strength from 5th Oct. 1838, to complete estab. of that corps.

— Major C. St. I. Grant, 52d N. I. (under orders of res. at Hyderabad), placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief, consequent on his prom. from 11th Aug. 1838.

30. Col. J. Napier, 48th N. I. to be a brig. of the 3d class and to command the troops proceeding to Sholapoor.

— The following appointments are ordered in consequence of the occupation of the Southern Mahratta country by Madras troops:—

— Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N. I. to be paymaster of the 1st class.

— Capt. T. E. Geils, art. to be com. of ord.

— Sub-Assist. Com.-Gen. Capt. W. Bremer, to be dep.-assist. com. gen.

— Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 42d N. I. to be sub-assist. com.-gen.

— Lieut. H. I. Nicholls, 25th N. I. ditto, ditto

— Lieut. R. A. Bruere, 33d N. I. ditto, ditto  
Nov. 2.—Cornet A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C. to be lieut. v. Willes resigned.

— Lieut. Brev. Capt. W. R. Foskett, 10th N. I. to be capt.; Ens. O. Brassey, 10th N. I. to be lieut. v. Stokoe ret.

— Capt. J. Clough, 11th N. I. to be major; Lieut. G. Jackson to be capt.; Ens. J. May to be lieut. v. Stott ret.

— Capt. J. Gordon to take rank, v. Bird prom.

— Lieut. Brev. Capt. W. H. Budd, 31st N. I., to be capt.; Ens. B. Revell, 31st N. I. to be lieut. v. Hutchinson dec.

— Ens. A. Robertson, 48th N. I. to be lieut. v. Germon dec.

6. Capt. W. P. Dear, 6th L. C. to act as superin. of family payments and pensions until further orders.

— Lieut. W. Taylor, 7th N. I. to be adj. v. Whitty proceeded to Europe.

12. Ens. A. Barlow removed, at his own request, from Right Wing Madras Eur. regt. to 31st N. I. to rank next below Ens. A. R. Dallas.

13. Capt. T. I. M. Johnstone, 21st N. I. ret. to duty.

— Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N. I. ditto.

— Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th N. I. to be cantonment adj. of Palaveram so long as his corps

continues to form part of the force composing that cantonment.

13. Lieut. R. Hamilton, 1st N. I. to be adj.

— Lieut. R. T. Snow, 24th N. I. to be adjt.

— Capt. R. Watts, 48th N. I. transf. to inv. estab.

— Brig. J. Napier, commanding Sholapoor, leave to Pres. on his route to join his station.

— Lieut. J. M'Mahon Johnston, 4th N. I. furl. to Eur. for health.

13. Ens. W. R. Brown removed, at his own request, from left to the right wing Madras Eur. regt. and to rank as sen. ens.

— Lieut. J. M. Charteris, 49th regt. leave to Pres.

— Col. J. Gibson, com. Cuttack, leave to 30th Nov.

15. Col. (Major-Gen.) W. C. Fraser, removed from left wing M. E. regt. to 13th regt.

— Col. J. Briggs, from 13th regt. to remain unattached.

— Capt. R. Watts recently transf. to inv. estab. posted to Car. Eur. V. B.

— Cornet H. M. O. Smith, 1st L. C. leave to Aurungabad to 28th Feb. 1839.

16. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Gordon, 48th N. I. to be capt. v. Watts inv.

— Ens. J. H. M. Babington, 48th N. I. to be lieut.

— Capt. M. Joseph, Car. Eur. V. B. leave Eur. sick cert.

17. Capt. M. Carthew, 21st N. I. leave one year to hills.

— Lieut. and Qu.-Mast. H. Stewart, 2d N. I., leave from 5th Dec. 1838 to 5th June, 1839.

— Lieut. E. Pereira, 26th N. I. leave to Masulipatam from Nov. 1838 to Feb. 1839.

— Lieut. J. Kitson, 45th N. I. leave to hills for health, from Nov. 1838 to Jan. 1839.

— Ens. A. Shaw, 16th N. I. leave in extension to enable him to rejoin.

— Lieut. J. M. Rees, M. E. regt. furl. Eur. for health.

— Capt. J. Benwell, 46th N. I. ditto, ditto.

— Lieut. J. J. Losh passed examination in the Canarese language.

20. Capt. G. Dods, 13th N. I. to be major, v. Rorison, dec.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Sherman, to be capt. ditto, and Ens. J. Smith, to be lieut. ditto.

— Lieut. C. J. Cooke, art. furl. Eurp. sick cert.

— Capt. F. Darby, 22d N. I. ditto

— Capt. G. Logan, 41st N. I. app. to the Nair brig. in the Travancore state.

26. Lieut. J. W. Nixon, 17th N. I., leave to East Coast two months.

— Ens. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N. I. leave in continuation till 31st Jan. 1839.

— Lieut. G. A. Marshall authorised to receive the regular Moonshee allowance.

— Lieut. F. Knyvett, ditto, ditto, ditto

### Medical.

Sept. 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Butler, removed from the 7th to 10th N. I.

7. Assist. Surg. I. C. Campbell, to do duty with H. M. 55th regt. and to afford med. aid to detach of Madras, Eurp. Regt. under the



command of Capt. Forbes, on its way to Secunderabad.

7. Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison, removed from 10th to the 7th N. I.

— Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M. D. removed from pres. gen. hospital to do duty with H. M. 55th regt., and to proceed and join with Capt. Forbes' detachment.

19. Surg. W. A. Hughes, removed from 14th to 21st N. I.

— Surg. R. Scott, removed from 21st to 14th N. I.

21. Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, M. D. removed from H. M. 63rd regt. and appointed to aff. med. aid to wing 43rd N. I. at Chica-cole.

22. Assist. Surg. A. C. B. Neill, M. D. removed from 2nd. bat. art. to do duty with H. M. 54th regt.

Oct. 5.—Assist. Surg. J. Adams, M. D. has his appt. of civ. surg. in Malabar cancelled.

19. Surg. Q. Jamieson 3d bat. art. leave to Pres. till 15th Jan. 1839.

Nov. 4.—Supdt. Surg. John Macleod, ret'd. to duty.

6. Surg. J. W. G. Macdonell, to be staff surg. with the Madras troops, employed in the southern Mahratta country.

11. Surg. G. W. Scheniman, returned to duty.

13. Supdt. Surg. John Macleod, to be supt. surg. to the Madras troops employed in the southern Mahratta country.

— Asst. Surg. W. P. Molle, 37th N., I. leave to hills till the 31st Aug. 1839, sick cert.

15. Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, 8th L. C. leave Pres. prep. app. furl.

16. Mr. G. F. H. Primrose, admitted on the estab. as an assist. surg. and directed to do duty under the surg. of the gen. hospital at Pres.

17. Assist. Surg. I. Cadenhead 22nd N. I. leave 3 weeks to Pres.

20. Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock, to be dep. med. store keeper at Belgaum, and in med. charge of the staff and all details of that station.

— Assist. Surg. I. C. Campbell, doing duty with H. M. 55th foot has been appd. zillah surg. of Cuddapah.

21. Surg. John Brown, removed from the 1st to 41st regt.

— Surg. G. W. Scheniman, from the 41st regt. to 1st.

23. Senr. assist. Surg. J. T. Maule to be surg. v. Higginson, dec.

#### BIRTHS.

Aug. 3.—At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th N. I., of a son.

8. At Belgaum, Mrs. Browne, of a daughter.

23. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Mr. John Sturt, C. E. V. B., of a daughter.

Sept. 15.—At Madras, the lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

17. Mrs. J. A. Tatius, of a daughter.

18. At Cannanore, Mrs. Morris, of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of A. Bruce, Esq., C. S., of a son.

— At Chintadrepettah, Mrs. F. D. W. Clark, of a daughter.

29. At Cuddalore, the lady of Surg. Preston of a daughter.

30. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 29th N. I., of a son.

Oct. 1.—At Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. C. Bond, of a daughter.

— At the Mount Road, Mrs. George Arton of a daughter.

3. At Vepery, Mrs. S. Scrivena, of a son.

4. At Kimdy, Mrs. Patrick Shortt, of son.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Maj. J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st reg. of a son.

5. At Madras, the lady of George Lawrence Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Webb, 38th N. I., of a son, still born.

— At Kumptee, the lady of Major Kerr, H. M.'s Eur. reg., of a daughter, (who died the following day.)

10. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Duff, of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of G. Knox Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Melnaitam, near Mooargoody, the lady of the Rev. R. Carver, of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Capt. Cort. Taylor, of a daughter.

15. At Nursinjapuram, en route to Cuttack, the lady of W. Poole, Esq., of a son.

16. At Vepery, Mrs. Lacey, of a son.

18. At Vizianagum, the lady of Capt. W. Dunlop, 50th N. I., of twin daughters, one of them still born.

19. At Kumptee, the lady of Capt. Cherry, 1st L. C., of a son.

20. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Thomas McLean, dep. jud. adv. gen., of a son.

— At Sea, on board *The True Brion*, the lady of Capt. Hammond, Madras art. of daughter.

26. At Fort St. George, the lady of Mr. Ramsbottom, of a daughter.

28. At New Town, the lady of 2nd Apoth. W. Erskine, gov. dispensary, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of the Rev. G. Trevor, of a son.

31. At Madras, the lady of Mr. Thomas Hogg, med. depart., of a son.

Nov. 2.—At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of Apoth. J. G. Williams, of a son.

4. At Black Town, the lady of Mr. Gabriel Jacob, assist. in adj. gen. office, of a dau.

— At French Rocks, the lady of Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2d N. I., of a son.

7. At Secunderabad, the lady of Frederick Gray, Esq., of a daughter, still born.

— Mrs. H. Plunkett, of a son.

8. At Madras, the lady of Mr. G. Lovett, of a daughter.

12. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Stockwell, paymast. in ceded districts, of twin sons.

15. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Elliott, 5th L. C., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3.—At Madras, Mr. John C. Henriosa, to Maria, only daughter of the late Francis Brisson, Esq.

Masulipatam, John Rohde, Esq., C.S.,  
 Catherine, daughter of P. J. Truter,  
 Commissioner, Cape of Good Hope.  
 Ichinopoly, Nathaniel Isaac, Esq.,  
 Abeth Maitland.

Ellicerry, Mr. J. M. De Rozario,  
 Gomm.

Kudalore, Mr. M. Rodrigues, to Miss  
 wen.

Madras, Mr. John Aratheon, to Miss  
 Ma.

Madras, Mr. John Gregory, to Miss

At Secunderabad, Lieut. Vine, 6th  
 Couisa Elizabeth, daughter of the  
 Atley, Esq.

Madras, Lieut. R. W. H. Leicester,  
 to Emma, daughter of the late Lt.-  
 de Kutzleben, Madras army.

Every church, the Rev. J. Thomas,  
 diety, to Miss Mary Davies.

Secunderabad, P. E. Warburton, Esq.,  
 ay, to Alicia, daughter of H. Mant,  
 h.

Kudalore, Mr. J. J. Heywood, to Mrs.  
 r.

Madras, W. McTaggart, Esq., to  
 rd dau. of W. R. Taylor, Esq. C. S.  
 Every church, the Rev. J. C. Leh-  
 ary, to Miss Emma Groves.

Madras, J. A. Hudleston, Esq.  
 nas Maria Antoinette Ellen Isa-  
 lons, 2nd daughter of Edw. Archer  
 q.

Madras, Lieut. W. Herford, 5th  
 na Matilda, daughter of W. Peter-  
 of that place.

Mr. John Ambrose, to Miss Grace

. H. Gray, 13th Drag., to Fanny,  
 vard Chamier, Esq., Bombay C. S.

#### DEATHS.

At Nellore, Mr. James Browne.  
 Nellore, the Most Rev. Fr. Jaao de  
 to, aged 80.

At Bellary, Qu. Mast. Thomas  
 M. 41st regt.

Libson, wife of the above.

22. At Rayapooram, Mr. Joshua M'Daniel.  
 Sept. 1.—At Guntoor, Jas. Woodforde, Esq.  
 M.D., assist. surg., aged 34.

5. At Madras, Mr. James Bateman, Madras  
 orphan asylum.

7. At Madras, Qu. Mast. Serj. I. T. Hug-  
 gins, 9th Madras N. I.

11. At Chittoor, Captain Archibald M'Nair,  
 15th Madras N. I.

17. At Madras, the lady of Mr. Nich. Pharrow.

21. At Vizagapatam, David M'Intosh, the  
 infant son of Mr. G. W. Steele.

23. At Ootacamund, Charles Babington, in-  
 fant son of J. L. Johnson, Esq.

25. At Nagpore, Mrs. J. Campian, after  
 giving birth to a still-born daughter.

27. At Camp Gaunah, Will. Matthew Jack-  
 son, aged three months.

Oct. 3.—At Secunderabad, Mr. Joseph Gib-  
 bins, aged 21.

5. At Masulipatam, First Lieut. J. A. Gun-  
 thorpe, art.

7. At Madras, the lady of Mr. R. P. Ives,  
 military board office, aged 26.

9. In camp, near Coodoor, Lieut. (Brev.-  
 Capt.) Edward Peppercorne, 16th N. I.

10. At Kamptee, Christina, infant daughter  
 of Major Kerr, comm. Madras Europ. regt.

14. At Bangalore, Thomas, the infant son  
 of Capt. C. W. Nepean, dep. jud. adv. gen.  
 Mysore division.

15. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Edward  
 Hewitt, aged 54.

— At Goondalor, the lady of Brev. Capt.  
 Lambert, 16th N. I.

17. At Cuddalore, Mr. W. Morris, H. M.  
 4th regt.

20. At Cannanore, Philip Parker, son of  
 Capt. Thos. Bainbridge, H. M. 57th reg., aged 16.

24. At Chittagong, the wife of Mr. R. S. Vaz.  
 Nov. 1.—At Dunjee, en route to Bellary, the  
 lady of Capt. H. T. Hitchins, 52nd N. I.

3. At Kimedy, the infant son of Assistant-  
 Apoth. P. Shortt.

4. At the Hyderabad Residency, Valentine,  
 son of Mr. Charles Prayers, aged 4.

22. At Bangalore, Major Lang, H. M's.  
 13th Lt. Dragoons.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**NOTIFICATION IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN NAVY—Bombay, 9 Nov.—**  
**ORDER BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.**—The Super-  
 intendent desires to notify to the service, that, in pursuance of an order from the  
 the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that  
 of placing the steam packet vessels on the footing therein ordered be  
 d into effect, viz:—that Lieutenants shall be appointed to command them,  
 commander shall specially apply for the appointment.

Arrangement to be accompanied by placing passed Midshipmen in charge of

The Assistant-Surgeon is by the regulations of the service entitled to men-  
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with the Lieutenants, and to be admitted to the Commander's table on the payment of the sum denominated "subsistence money."

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following scale of pay to passed Midshipmen and clerks in charge on board the steam packet vessels.

Passed Midshipmen 2 Rupees per diem, in addition to their present pay 60.

To those midshipmen who have not passed, Rupees 20 per month, in addition to their former pay.

**PROVISION FOR THE ABSENCE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—*Bombay Castle*, 22d Nov., 1838.—During the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the Bombay division of the field force, or until further orders, all reports and returns of the army will be made to Major General Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B., the senior general officer on the staff of this presidency, and commanding the Poona division of the army.

**EXPORTATION OF SALT**—31st Oct., 1838.—It is hereby notified for general information, that salt may be exported from any port under this presidency to the ports of Cochin and Quilon, on payment of a duty of one anna per Indian maund only, provided the exporters furnish security to produce certificates of import, as specified in the notification of the 20th June last, within two months from the date of export.

**THE JANUARY MAIL**—*Bombay*, 7th Nov.—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch the Honorable Company's steam ship *Atalanta*, to Suez, with an Overland Packet, on Tuesday the 1st of January, 1839.

**INDIAN ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS**—*Bombay*, 2d Nov.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, para. 1st of the Hon. Courts' Letter, dated 25th July last.

Para. 1st. Referring to our Military Letters of the 16th August and 18th Oct., 1837, relating to the commencement and termination of the Indian allowances of officers of the Bengal and Madras establishments proceeding to, or returning from, their respective presidencies, via Bombay, we have now to apprise you that the officers of the Bengal army whose corps may be stationed at any place above Allahabad, including the Saugor divisions, and the officers of the Madras army, whose corps may be stationed to the north of the Kistnah, are to be granted the benefits of the arrangement.

### COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. BRODHURST—ENS. PATTERSON—MAJ. FARRELL—ENS. CAHILL.

**LIEUT. J. BRODHURST.**—*Head Quarters, Bombay*, 2d Nov.—At an European general court martial assembled at Dapoolee, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, 1838, and of which Major C. Crawley of the 4th N. I. is President, Lieut. J. Brodhurst of the Native Veteran Battalion was tried on the following charge, viz.

Lieut. J. Brodhurst of the Native Battalion, brought to trial by order of His Excellency the Com.-in-Chief, on the following charge:—

"For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in cantonment near Dapoolee, on the 3d of June, 1838, gone to the shop of Nannah Parangpay, a shroff, residing in the said cantonment, and taking away several handsfull of pice, amounting to four rupees and thirteen annas (4 Rs. 13 Annas), belonging to the said shroff, without counting the same, and without the consent of the said Nannah Parangpay, and not returning the above sum, although asked to do so, till he was officially addressed on the subject by the Superintendent of Bazaars.

*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, 3d August, 1838.—Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

**Finding.**—The court, on the evidence before it, finds the Prisoner Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Native Veteran Battalion, Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

**Sentence.**—The Court having found the prisoner Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Native Veteran Battalion, guilty of the charge preferred against him, sentences him to be dismissed the Honourable Company's Service.

(Approved and Confirmed.)

JOHN KEANE, *Lieut.-General Commander-in-Chief.*

**Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.**—Before confirming the above sentence, the Com.-in-Chief considered it his duty to direct enquiries to be made from the officer commanding the Native Veteran Battalion (who happened also to belong to

the same regiment with the prisoner, when both were on the effective list), in respect to Lieut. Brodhurst's previous character and conduct; and His Excellency greatly regrets that the report which he has received is of so unfavourable a nature, that it precludes him, with a just regard to the honour and respectability of every branch of the army of this presidency, from attending to the recommendation of the Court in the present case.

The name of Lieut. J. Brodhurst is to be struck off the strength of the Native Veteran Battalion, from the date on which this order may be received at Dapoolce, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army.

ENS. W. W. PATTERSON.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 13th October, 1838.*—At a general court martial holden in cantonment, near Poona, on Monday the 3d day of September, 1838, Ensign William Wilde Patterson, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*First Charge.*—For irregular and unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—“In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 22d November, 1837, disobeyed my order to furnish a correct copy of his report, as orderly officer of the 21st of the same month.

2d Instance.—“In having, at the same place, on the 23d of November, 1837, absented himself without leave from the orderly room, where he had been directed to attend daily, although he had been admonished for a similar offence a few days before.

3d Instance.—“In having, on the day specified in the preceding instance, absented himself without leave from a meeting of the officers of the Regiment held by my order.

*Second Charge.*—“For breach of military discipline, in having broken his arrest on or about the 18th of December, 1837, by being in the Fort of Bombay, beyond the limits of his arrest, and being then dressed in a manner unbecoming an officer.

(Signed) J. ALGEO, Major, Commanding H. M.'s 6th Regiment.

*Camp, near Poona, 10th March, 1838.*

*Additional Charge.*—“For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—viz.

1st Instance.—“In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 1st January, 1838, obtained from Bhugwan Sunker, an inhabitant of Bombay, several work boxes, one looking glass, and one picture, amounting in value to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifteen Rupees, or thereabouts (Rs. 215), on the terms of immediate payment, and in having, after obtaining possession of the said articles, refused to return or pay for the same; and in having then and there threatened to beat the said Bhugwan Sunker.

2d Instance.—“In having, soon after the transaction set forth in the foregoing instance, disposed of the said boxes to Keelupah Moideen, a tailor, residing at Colaba, for the sum of Sixteen Rupees (Rs. 16) of which he received payment the same day.

3d Instance.—“In having also disposed of another of the said boxes to the late Girder Kessowjee (commonly called Cheap Jack), an inhabitant of Bombay, for the sum of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50), in part liquidation of a debt due by him (Ensign Patterson), to the said Girder Kessowjee.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

*Finding.*—“The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what the prisoner Ensign William Wilde Patterson, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot has urged in his defence is of opinion, that he is

“Guilty of the first instance of the first charge.

“Guilty of the second instance of the same.

“Guilty of the third instance.

“Guilty of the second charge.

“Guilty of the additional charge in the first instance.

“Guilty of the second instance of the same; but Eight Rupees of the sum therein specified, were received the following day.

“Guilty of the third instance of the additional charge.

*Sentence.*—“The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of War, in such cases made and provided, does adjudge him, Ensign William Wilde Patterson, to be cashiered.”

(Approved.)

(Signed) H. FANE, General Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

10th October, 1838.

To have effect from the date of its receipt at the Head Quarters of the Bombay Army.

**MAJOR F. T. FARRELL.**—*Head Quarters, Bombay, 26th Nov., 1838*  
General Court-martial held at Deesa, on Wednesday the 14th day of Nov., 1838, of which Col. T. Valiant, K. H., of Her Majesty's 40th Regt. is President, Major F. T. Farrell, of the 6th Regt. N. I., was tried on the following charges.

Major F. T. Farrell, 6th Regt., N. I., placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the following charges, viz:—

**First Charge.**—For highly irregular and unofficer-like conduct, in breach of duty as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in the following instance:—having in a letter addressed to the Adjutant-General of the army, dated Sunderland, 1st March, 1837, knowingly made a false report for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that a regular and respectable officers' mess had been formed in the regiment, thereby tending to deceive the Commander-in-Chief, and that the mess was then kept up, as defined and directed in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council of India, under date the 16th of May, 1837, which were republished and declared to be applicable to the army serving under this Proclamation on the 8th July of the same year.

**Second Charge.**—In having betwixt the 24th March, 1837, and the 12th March, 1838, knowingly signed false certificates that a regimental mess was so formed and maintained, thereby sanctioning the Government allowance for the same to be drawn, contrary to the rules laid down in the aforesaid general order, as was, during the above specified period, *bond fide* established and kept up in accordance with the principles therein set forth.

**Third Charge.**—For highly irregular conduct, as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in having in a paper, dated Camp, Deesa, 9th July, 1838, proposed and sanctioned part of the Regimental Mess House to be rented to an office for the use of the regiment, thereby diverting that part of the premises from their intended purposes.

*Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th Oct., 1838.*

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief  
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.  
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision:—

**Finding.**—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that was adduced in the support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell of the 6th Regt. N. I., with respect to the first charge, not guilty.

That with respect to the second charge, not guilty.

That with respect to the third charge, not guilty.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I., did sanction part of the Regimental Mess House to be rented to an office for the use of the regiment, to which the Court attach no criminality.

The Court do therefore, most fully and honorably acquit the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I., of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.

(Signed) T. VALIANT,  
Col. and Lieut.-Col. H. M.'s 40th  
Regt.

(Signed) P. K. SKINNER, Lieut.  
Acting Deputy Judge Adv. General, N. I.  
(Approved.)

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Major

Major Farrell is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL,  
Lieut.-Col., Adj. General of the Army

**ENSIGN J. S. CAHILL.**—*Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th Nov., 1838.*—  
Commander-in-Chief.

At a European general Court-martial, assembled at Bombay, on Monday the 29th day of October, 1838, and of which Major T. L. Groundwater, of the 1st Regt. of Artillery, is President, Ensign James Staunton Cahill, Bombay Regt. of European Infantry, was tried on the following charge, viz:—

**Charge.**—Ensign James Staunton Cahill, Bombay Regt. of European Infantry, placed in arrest by my order, for disgraceful conduct, highly unbecoming to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First—In having appeared at a Regimental Court-martial of which he was a member, on the 27th inst., in such a state from the effects of intoxication, as to be totally unfit to perform his duty.

Second—In being in the state described in the first instance of the charge, from the same cause, on the same day, he being on duty as regimental officer of the day.

(Signed) J. T. OSBURN, Major.

Colaba, 30th August, 1838, in charge Bombay Regt. Enr. Infantry.

Adj. General's Office, Poona, 11th Sept., 1838.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-Col.,  
Adj. General of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

*Finding and Sentence*—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign James Staunton Cahill, of the Bombay Regiment, European Infantry, is—

Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge; in breach of the articles of war, in such case made and provided, and does therefore adjudge him, the said Ensign James Staunton Cahill, to be dismissed the service.

(Signed)

W. F. CORMACK, Lieut. 15th Regt. N. I.

(Signed)

T. L. GROUNDWATER, Offic. Judge Adv.  
Major and President.

(Approved and confirmed.)

(Signed)

JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-General,  
Commander-in-chief.

The name of Ensign James Staunton Cahill, is to be struck off the strength of the Regiment of European Infantry, from this date.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-Col.,  
Adj. General of the Army.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

Oct. 3.—Mr. C. Price, to officiate as first assist. to col. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

— Mr. R. Y. Bazett, to be second assist. to col. and mag. of Rutnagherry, v. Mr. R. Spooner transferred for special duty to political department.

— Mr. W. W. Bell, leave to hills 12 months for health.

— Mr. J. Buchanan, furl. Eurp. three years, for health.

15. Mr. D. Greenhill is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, to visit the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

19. Mr. E. C. Morgan is allowed leave of absence for three weeks, to visit the Mahabuleshwar Hills, on urgent private affairs.

31. Mr. H. A. Woodhouse is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, and Mr. G. Noton is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

— Mr. R. Y. Bazett, 2d assist. to the col. of Rutnagherry, joined his station on the 23d instant.

— Mr. R. Mills, prin. col. of Poona, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts.

— Mr. B. Noton, assay master, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 8th proximo.

— Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2d assist. to the col. of

Kaira, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the Pergunnas of Moondha and Alena.

31. Mr. G. Coles, acting first assist. to the prin. col. of Surat, received charge of that collectorate, from Mr. Liddell, on the 17th instant.

— Mr. G. G. Prendergast, 2d assist. to the col. of Ahmedabad, is to be placed in permanent charge of the Pergunna, of Purautaje, from the 1st proximo.

— Mr. R. Y. Bazett, 2d assist. to the col. of Rutnagherry, is to be placed in permanent charge of the talooks of Severndroog and Unjenwell.

Nov. 2.—Mr. G. Coles, to be first assist. to the prin. col. and mag. of Surat, from the date of Mr. Chambers' departure for England.

6. Mr. J. W. Woodcock assumed charge of the office of act. assist. judge and session judge of the Concan on the 13th ultimo.

7. Mr. J. Webb assumed charge of his duties as act. assist. judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 30th ultimo.

— Lieut. G. Fulljames assumed charge of the Guzerat cooly police corps on the 17th ultimo.

— Mr. H. Brown assumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of the Concan on the 27th ultimo.

— Mr. J. H. Jackson, act. col. of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation.



10. Capt. W. Lang, 21st N. I., to act as political agent in the Mahee Caunta.

— Capt. G. Le Grand Jacob, to act as 1st assist. to the political agent in Kattywar.

— Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N. I., to act as 2d assist. to the political agent in Kattywar.

12. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., and Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d N. I., assumed charge of their duties as act. assists. to the resident in Sinde on the 21st ultimo.

13. Mr. B. Hutt assumed charge of office of judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

— Lieut. G. Wingate, to be assist. to the col. and mag. of Poona and Sholapoor, while employed as superin. of the revenue survey of the Deckan, and to continue in charge of the Talooks of Mohole and Murha.

14. Mr. T. C. Loughman, to be act. assist. judge and session judge at Dharwar.

— Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d N. I., to be adju. of the Guzerat cooly police corps.

— Mr. R. T. Webb is allowed an extension for 12 months of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 3d of Nov., 1837, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

— Mr. John Gordon, to proceed to Eurp., on the furl. allow. of 500*l.* per an., for a period of 3 years, from the date of his embarkation.

17. Mr. H. Hebbert's leave of 23d ult. cancelled at his request.

20. Mr. E. H. Dallas, 2d assist. to the col. in Candeish, to have permanent charge of the districts of Malligaum, Pimpulnere, and Baglan, from the 20th ult.

21. Mr. J. N. Rose, leave of absence to the presidency, on private affairs.

— Mr. J. Vibart, to act as rev. com. from the date on which Mr. Williamson may deliver over charge of that office.

— Mr. W. C. Andrews, to be act. prin. col. of Surat.

— Mr. W. Simson is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation, from the 1st proximo.

— Mr. C. Forbes to remain at Pres. agreeably to sect. 3 of the rules of July 11, 1828.

— Mr. S. Babington, ditto.

— Mr. W. C. Andrews, returned to duty in the *Malabar*, 14th instant.

— Mr. A. Bell, an extension of leave to presidency on account of health.

22. Mr. T. Ogilvy, act. 3d assist. to the col. of Candeish, has been placed in permanent charge of the Talooks of Burgaon and Challegesgaon, from the 3d instant.

23. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt., sub-col. of Nassick, is allowed to proceed into his districts on deputation, from the 3d instant.

— Mr. C. M. Harrison, 3d assist. to the col. of Rutnagherry, returned to his station, and resumed charge of his duties, on the 12th inst.

28. Mr. T. Williamson, rev. com., delivered over charge of his office and records to Mr. J. Vibart, on the 24th instant.

### **Ecclesiastical.**

Oct. 25.—The Rev. E. P. Williams, acting chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, to be chaplain of the Southern Conkan, and of the Mahableshwar Hills.

25. The Rev. G. Pigott, to be chaplain of Colaba and the harbour; but to proceed on duty with the force going into the field, the duty of Colaba and the harbour being performed, during Mr. Pigott's absence, by the two chaplains of the cathedral, until fur. orders.

### **Military.**

Sept. 10.—Cornet F. H. Denys, to do duty with 1st L. C., and to join h. qua. at Rajcote.

22. Cornet E. C. Campbell, 1st L. C. (reported fit for duty) to join his station.

— Ens. W. W. Taylor, to join 5th N. I., to which he is posted, on its arrival at Pres.

— Cornet P. L. Brooke, to do duty with 1st L. C., and join head-quarters at Rajcote.

25. Ensign R. Fitzgerald, 12th N. I. (reported fit for duty) to join his station.

26. Lieut. Kilner to resume his duties as executive eng. at Deesa, on Capt. J. S. Grant taking charge of inspec. eng. office, N. D. A.

28. Ensign H. Stanley, to do duty pro tem. with 19th N. I., until an opportunity offers to join 5th regt., to which he stands posted.

Oct. 2.—Ens. G. Slack to do duty with 10th N. I., until further orders.

— Cornet L. M. Jones, to join and do duty with 2nd L. C.

— Lieut. H. Aston, to continue attached to aud. gen.'s office during Capt. Jameson's absence on sick cert.

5. Lieut. R. H. Wardell, 5th N. I., leave of absence cancelled, as he is urgently required by his regiment, under orders for field service.

18. Captain J. Lloyd, 7th com. Col. Bat. transf. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat., and to repair to Pres. forthwith.

— 2nd Lieut. G. A. Pruett, 2nd com. Col. Bat., transf. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat., and to proceed to Pres. with it.

— 2nd Lieut. A. B. Kemball, 4th comp. 1st bat., transf. to 2nd. comp. 2nd bat.

— Mr. G. S. A. Anderson, adm. to serv. and prom. to ensign.

— Brev.-Col. E. H. Bellasis, retd. to duty.

— Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N. I., do.

— Supernum. 2nd Lieut. T. G. M'Donnell, to be attached to 2nd comp. 2nd bat., and to accompany it to Pres.

19. Ensign W. E. Macleod, 20th N. I., now with 15th, to proceed and join his regiment.

— The under-mentioned officers reported qualified to act as interpreters, as specified after their names:—

2nd Lt. G. P. Sealy, art., in Hindoostanee; Lieut. A. Nash, eng., ditto; Cornet G. C. Kemball, 1st L. C., ditto; 2nd Lieut. G. Macleod, eng., ditto; Ens. W. G. Arrow, 9th N. I., ditto; Ens. J. M'Griger, 21st N. I., ditto.—Lieut. A. Nash, eng., in Mahratta; Ens. J. D. De Vitre, 25th N. I., ditto; Lieut. F. Wemyss, eng., ditto.—Lieut. R. P. Hogg, Native Veterans Battalion, in Guzeratte; Lieut. W. F. Cormack, 15th N. I., ditto.—Ens. E. B. Eastwick, Marine Batt., in Persian.

20. Bt.-Capt. H. Stamford, art., ret. to duty.

— Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st Lt. Cav., ditto.

— Maj. H. G. Roberts, 13th N. I., ditto.

— Mr. L. N. Raikes adm. to serv. and promoted to ensign.

22. Capt. Donnelly, dep. adj. gen., to act as

st. com. gen. during abs. and on re-  
lity of Lt. J. C. Hartley, on sick cert.  
cut. Ramsay, acting assist. qu. mast.  
ona div., to proceed to Pres. on duty.  
cut.-Col. T. Stevenson, commanding  
directed to proceed to Pres., on duty,  
delay.

euts. Threshie and Ramsay, directed  
ed this evening to Scinde, with a guard  
avidar, one naik, and 12 privates,  
N. I. complete in ammunition.

cut. and Brev.-Capt. H. Stamford,  
proceed to Sattara, and receive com-  
detach. of Golundruze from 2nd Lt.  
ho is to repair to Pres.

s. T. S. Sorel, to take rank from this  
l is posted to right wing Europ. regt.  
apt. Adams, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen.  
harge of div. duties of qu. mast. gen.'s  
n add. to his own, on depart. of Lieut.  
, until further orders.

ol. J. W. Morris, removed from left to  
ig Europ. regt.

l. W. Sandwith, removed from right  
p. regt. to 12th N. I.

l. E. Frederick, to remain unattached.  
cut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. W. Gordon,  
I., removed to 23rd N. I.

cut.-Col. C. B. James, 23rd N. I., rem.  
N. I.

ns. H. Pottinger, to join and do duty  
h N. I., at Pres.

he following officers having obtained  
on to join their regiments proceeding  
service, are (with the exception of  
minated to staff situations with the  
irected to join the head-quarters of  
pective corps as early as practicable,  
g the date of reaching their destina-  
the Adjutant-General's Office:—

ry.—Capt. W. M. Coghlan, major of  
Lieut. H. Giberne on survey duty,  
aunta; Lieut. J. Jacob, superintend-  
ng for water in Guzerat; Lieuts. F.  
and T. Gaisford, on rev. survey duty.  
gt. Lt. Car.—Capt. T. B. Hamilton,  
master at the Presidency (since dead).  
*Grenadier Regt. N. I.*—Capt. T. Don-  
p. assist. adj. gen. S. D. A.

*Regt. N. I.*—Capt. J. Swanson, pay-  
t the Presidency; Lieut. D. E. Mills,  
master at Deesa; Lieut. W. B. Salmon,  
b-assist. com. gen. at Poona.

*Regt. N. I.*—Major G. I. Willson, agent  
ng the army; Capt. H. Lyons, com-  
at Akulcote; Capt. J. Outram, poli-  
it, Mabec Caunta.

nt. Giberne will proceed to Baroda,  
command of the company of Golun-  
re stationed: Lieut. Jacob, to join the  
, 2nd bat., proceeding on field service;  
yrtton, to join the head-quarters of the  
t Ahmednuggur, and act as qu. mast.;  
usford, to join the 2nd bat., proceeding  
rrv.—Lieut. W. P. Curtis, of the 1st Lt.  
i permission to proceed from the Pres.  
ime as will admit of his joining his  
on its arrival in Scinde.

pt. J. D. Hallett, sub-assist. com.-gen.  
uggur, joined the Dep. com.-gen.  
the 10th inst.

30. The services of Capt. G. Boyd, 2d or gre-  
nadier regt. N. I. placed at the disposal of His  
Excellency the Com.-in-Chief, for regt. duty.

— Mr. A. W. Lucas appointed a cadet of  
inf. by the Bombay Gov. in conformity with  
instructions received from the Court of Di-  
rectors, subject to the usual contingencies.

— The removal of the wing of the 1st regt.  
L. C. from Rajcote, rendering the services of a  
line adj. no longer necessary at that station, the  
Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint  
Lieut. J. C. Anderson, the officer now holding  
that appointment, to be acting-dep. pay-mast.  
and acting in charge of bazaars at Deesa, in place  
of Lieut. D. E. Mills and Lieut. W. B. Salmon  
of the 19th regt. N. I. who have been placed at  
the disposal of His Excellency the Com.-in-  
Chief, for field service.

Nor. 1.—Capt. J. Pope is directed to proceed  
to the Pres. with the least possible delay to re-  
lieve Capt. Davidson proceeding on field serv.

— Capt. C. S. Stuart, 14th N. I. will receive  
charge of the com. depart. Northern div. of  
the army from Capt. Pope as a temporary ar-  
rangement.

2. Ens. W. Reynolds, 14th N. I. to act as  
interp. to the left wing of the 13th N. I. from  
the 19th ult. on the departure of Lieut. Wright.

— Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th N. I. to act as  
adj. to the marine bat. v. Parr, proceeding on  
field service.

— Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th N. I. to act as  
adj. to the native veteran bat. v. Hogg, proceed-  
ing on field service.

5. Ens. A. Vaillant, 9th N. I. to act as staff  
officer to the field force under the command of  
Lieut.-Col. Bagnold, from the 8th ult.

— Captain J. Swanson is authorised to de-  
liver over charge of the pay-office on his own  
responsibility to Capt. E. M. Willoughby,  
18th N. I. until the arrival of Capt. Hunter.

— Consequent on the appointment of Major-  
Gen. T. Willshire, C. B. to the command of a  
brig. ordered on field serv. towards the N. W.  
frontier, the following temporary removal of  
brigadiers is ordered to take place.

Brig. J. Morse, from Baroda to Poona.

Brig. J. Gibbon, from Sholapore to Baroda.

— Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N. I. and  
aide-de-camp to the Hon. the Gov. is placed  
in charge of the barrack master's depart. con-  
sequent on the death of Capt. T. B. Hamilton.

7. Lieut. S. Landon, 16th N. I. is app. bazaar  
master at Dapoolee, v. Prother proceeded with  
his regt. to the pres.

12. Brev. Col. F. Roome, 13th N. I. to com-  
mand the fortress of Asseerghur, during the abs.  
of Lieut.-Col. Shirreff, or until further orders.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Farquhar, 6th  
regt. N. I. to be adj. v. Thatcher proceeding  
to Europe.

— Brev. Capt. Adamson, H. M.'s 40th regt.  
to act as interp. to 6th N. I. until further  
orders.

— Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N. I. to act as  
qu.-mast. and interp. to that regt. during the  
abs. of Lieut. Cotgrave on leave.

— Lieut. C. J. Owen, 1st L. C. to be capt.  
and Cornet E. C. Campbell to be lieut. in succ.  
to Hamilton dec.

— Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe, 17th N. I. to be

capt. and Ensign W. R. Simpson to be Lieut. in succ. to Cruickshank, dec.

12. Ens. J. W. W. Whittard, 15th N. I. to be lieut. v. Cotgrave dec.

13. Ens. H. Dent, 5th N. I. is allowed a furl. to Eur. for three years for the benefit of his health.

14. Lieut.-Col. M. E. Bagnold, 9th N. I. will, on the completion of the service he is now employed on resume com. of the Baroda brig. pending the arri. of Brig. Gibbon, or until furt. ord.

— Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dunsterville, 7th N. I. returned to duty.

— Major T. Leighton, 14th N. I. ditto

— Major P. D. Ottey, 11th N. I. ditto

15. Capt. Birdwood. fort adj. to act as interp. to the 3d N. I. during Lieut. Crawford's abs. on duty, or until further orders.

— The brigade order issued under date 3d inst. directing that all reports and returns be made to Lieut.-Col. Fendall, on the departure of Major-Gen. Willshire, C.B. is confirmed.

— Ens. E. Wood, 12th N. I. is allowed a furl. to Eur. for three years, for the benefit of his health.

16. Lieut. Hendley, 21st N. I. app. acting assist.-Superin. of roads, &c. and vested with all the duties of Lieut. Walker, until further orders.

— Lieut. T. H. Godfrey, 20th N. I. is allowed leave of abs. for two years to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of health.

— Lieut. C. Mauger, 17th N. I. to be adj. v. Knipe promoted.

— Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th N. I. is app. commis. agent at Rajcote,

17. Lieut. J. C Hartley 2nd or grenadier regt. N. I. and dep. assist. commissary gen., is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

— Capt. J. D. Hallett, sub. assist. com. gen. to assume charge of the department at Ahmedabad.

— Lieut. J. Ramsay, sub. assist. com. gen. to remain at Deesa.

— Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, sub. assist. com. gen., to be attached to the dep. assist. commissary office at the presidency.

19. Capt. B. Crispin, 16th N. I., is appointed commissariat agent at Dapoollee, consequent on the removal of Capt. Ramsay, with his corps to the Presidency.

— Capt. C. Johnson, 3rd N. I. to be Brigade Major in Candeish, vice Forbes promoted, date of appointment 8th Nov. 1838.

— Lieut. Pownall, of the horse artillery to take charge of the ordnance department at Deesa, on the departure of Brevet Captain Webb for the Presidency.

— Brevet Capt. W. T. Whittle, to act as Brigade Major to the regt. of art. during the employment of Capt. Coghlan, on field service, or until further orders.

— Lieut. Bate, dep. assist. commissary gen., delivered over charge of the commissariat depart. at that station to Ensign Barr of the 7th regt. N. I. on the 5th instant, preparatory to his proceeding to the Presidency to be employed on the impending field service.

— Capt. C. S. Stuart, received charge of the commissariat depart. at Ahmedabad from

Capt. J. Pope, dep. assist. commissary on the 7th instant.

20. Lieut. W. B. Salmon, 19th N. I. pointed Mahratta interp. to that regt.

21. Brigadier Gibbon is appointed vice Major General Willshire, C. B. on field service.

— Lieut. Col. Bagnold is placed a posal of the com.-in-chf.

— Lieut. W. S. Stuart, eng. 2 mar to sea coast, med. cert.

— Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville, from 4th N. I. to 7th N. I.

— Lieut. Col. C. Ovans, removed N. I. to 4th N. I.

— Lieut. Col. W. Spiller, removed N. I. to 26th N. I.

22. Capt. C. J. Connyngham, 1st to be Major, Lieut G. K. Erakine to and Cornet F. J. Neeld to be Lieut. cession to Mylne dec.

— Cornet L. M. Valiant, posted light cavalry.

27. Capt. C. Rebenack, 25th N. I., charge of the clothing agency from M. Wilson on the 12th instant.

— Lieut. E. W. Agar to act as Quartermaster to the 3rd regt. N. I., on the departure of Crawford, for the Presidency.

— Capt. G. Pope, dep. assist. com. gen. received charge of the executive duties at the Pres. from Capt. Davidson the 18th instant.

— The leave of absence, on which was granted to Capt. Jacob, 2nd assist. political agent in Kattewar, on the 10th is extended for the further period of one month.

28. Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N. I., assist. adjut. gen. to the Poona div. v. Hagart, proceeding on field service.

— Lieut. T. Postans, 15th N. I., dep. assist. adj. gen. to S. div. of Bombay. Donnelly proceeding on field service.

— Lieut. A. A. Drummond, 11th N. I. act as line adjt. at Bhooj, v. Postans.

— Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N. I. dep. jud. adv. gen. to northern div. of Bombay. Bulkley proceeding on field service.

— Lieut. G. F. Sympton, Eurp. regt. as dep. jud. adv. gen. to the Poona army during abs. of Capt. Mant.

— Capt. J. D. Browne 10th N. I., brig. maj. at Poona, until further orders.

— Ens. I. Mc. Grigor, 21st N. I. adj. at Admednuggur, v. Welstead posted to Europe.

— Ens. Geo. Slack, Eurp. regt., to be regt. 13th Nov. 1838, in the army, v. 1838, v. Ens. J. S. Cahill, dismissed.

— Capt. H. Spencer, 25th N. I. assist. adj. gen. to the Poona div. of Bombay. departure of Capt. Hagart, for Pres. arrival of Lieut. Morse.

— Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th N. I. charge of the dep. jud. adv. gen's. Poona, on departure of Capt. Bulkley Poona, until arrival of Lieut. Sympton.

— Cornet G. C. Kemball, 1st L. C. interp. to that regt. from 11th inst. until further orders.

— Lieut. J. C. Anderson, to act as

Deesa, leave to remain at Rajcote, Dec. next priv. aff.

Robt. Black, prom. to Ens. and 25th N. I.

J. B. Dunsterville, prom. to Ens. 1 to 25th N. I.

are happy to announce to our military, the promotion of four Majors to Lieut. Col. in room of those lately the rank of major gen. The officers are, we believe, Majors Jervis (eng.) Hertzson, Moore, and Leighton: Capt. on (eng.) Farquharson, Warthy, and 1, become of course majors.—*Bombay Herald* Nov. 1838.

### Medical.

—Assist.-Surg. D. Costelloe, M. D., do duty with Eur. regt.

ist.-Surg. A. Burn, civ.-surg. at perform med. duties of Guzerat, during abs. on med. cer. of Assist.-Surg.

ist.-Surg. C. Thatcher, to join and with left wing 1st L. C. at Hurmole.

g. G. H. Davis, to take med. charge of Bombay Eur. regt., on its arrival.

ist.-Surg. A. R. Morton, directed to Cutch for general duty.

ist.-Surg. P. Caunan, ditto, ditto.

—Surg. F. Sheppee, to be Suptdt. Henderson proceeding to Eur.

st.-Surg. A. Wright, directed to pro- Guzerat for general duty, under suptdt. res. div.

ist.-Surg. R. Cullum, M. D., do. do.

J. Hallaran adm. to serve as asst. surg. W. Purnell, ditto, ditto.

ist.-Surg. W. Parsons, 3d L. C., med. charge of that regt. during abs. White on med. cert.

g. Robson, 6th N. I., to aff. med. aid C. until arrival of Assist.-Surg.

ist.-Surg. H. T. Chatterton returned

ist.-Surg. M. Stovell ditto.

ist.-Surg. Cullum app. to med. charge of art. at Ahmedabad, and attached . I.

ist.-Surg. Bowstead, to act as gar. rg. at Surat, during abs. of Surg.

st.-Surg. Wright app. to med. charge . I.

leave to the Mahableshwur Hills, o Assist.-Surg. Hamilton, for the his health, and extended on the 27th ist, is extended for another month, ne account.

—Assist.-Surg. M. Stovell, app. by Court of Directors, to fill the situa- sculist at this Presidency having be Hon. the Governor in council is direct that he assume charge of that

ist.-Surg. J. Don, M. D., will ass. his med. storekeeper of the field force. following medical arrangements in d'armee of Scinde are ordered:—

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Assist.-Surg. Nelson, to join the 19th N. I.; Assist.-Surg. Grant, to join the engineer corps; Assist.-Surg. Gillanders, to join the 5th N. I.; Assist.-Surg. Hallaran, to join the 2d com. 2d bat. art.; Superint.-Surg. McAdam, of the Poona div., is removed to the Pres. div. until further orders; Surg. W. N. Purnell, who was app. 25th ult. to act in Superint.-Surg. McAdam's duties during the abs. of the latter on leave, will immediately relieve Superint.-Surg. Kennedy from the local details of the Pres. div. at Bombay; Superint.-Surgeon Sheppee is removed from the N. W. div. of Guzerat, to the Poona div., and directed to join with the least possible delay; Superint.-Surg. Stuart, of the S. div., is app. to the N. W. div. of Guzerat, and will proceed to join on being relieved at Belgaum by a Madras med. officer; Assist.-Surg. Cunningham, staff surg., and dep. med. storek. at Ahmedabad, is removed to Poona, in the same situation, during the abs. of Assist.-Surg. Don, on field serv; Assist.-Surg. Doig, staff surg. and dep. med. storek. at Belgaum, is removed to Ahmedabad during the abs. of Assist.-Surg. Cunningham, and will proceed to that station on being relieved at Belgaum by a Madras med. officer; Surg. L. Hathway, on being relieved from the med. charge of the 23d regt. N. I., by Assist.-Surg. Chatterton, will repair to the Pres., reporting his arrival at the adj. gen. office.

14. Surg. W. Erskine returned to duty.

21. Surg. L. Hathway removed from 23d N. I. to 21st N. I.

— Surg. W. Erskine is app. to med. charge of the recruit depot at Poona.

21. Surg. R. Frith is app. to tempo. med. charge of N. Vet. Bat. until further orders, and directed to join.

30. Dr. R. Wight, 3d L. C., furl. to Eng. for three years, for health.

### Nabal.

Oct. 26.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Commanders Wilson and Denton, and Lieut. Warry, to retire from the service, on the pensions offered by the Hon. Court, in their letter, No. 33, dated 9th May last, to such of the officers of the Indian Navy as might wish to retire from the service, in consequence of its altered condition.

30. Mr. Midshipman Ford returned to duty; date of arrival, 21st Oct. 1838.

Nov. 7.—Commander J. H. Rowband is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of abs. for 1 month, for the benefit of his health.

12. Midshipman M. W. Lynch, to take rank, v. Harvey, deceased, 16th Dec. 1837.

— Midshipman J. F. Jones, to take rank, v. Clendon, deceased, 16th April. 1838.

— Midshipman H. H. Hewitt, to be Lieut., v. Smith, invalided, 18th Aug. 1838.

21. Lieut. J. S. Prentice has been permitted, by the Government of Bengal, under date the 31st ult., to proceed to England on med. cert.

— Mr. Charles Eden is adm. to the service as a volunteer in the Indian Navy, from the 14th inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 18.—At Colaba, the lady of W. E. Rawlinson, Esq., of a son, still-born.

20. At Bombay, Mrs. Blackwell, of a son.

26. At Colaba, Mrs. J. H. Reel, of a son.

— At Belgaum, the lady of E. H. Townsend, Esq. C. S., of a son.

28. At Bombay, the lady of E. C. Morgan, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Poona, the lady of Maj. C. Cathcart, 10th N. I., of a son.

Oct. 7.—At Ahmednuggur, the lady of S. I. Stevens, Esq., 21st N. I., of a daughter.

11. At Malabar Point, Lady Grant, of a dau.

12. At Baroda, the lady of the late Maj. D. W. Shaw, 20th N. I., of a son.

21. At Poona, the Lady Sarah Campbell, of a son.

Nov. 6.—In the fort, Mrs. Malverly, of a dau.

7. At Deesa, Mrs. Welsh, of a son.

— At Belgaum, the lady of Adam Campbell, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

12. At Dhoolia, Mrs. J. F. Cassabon, of a son.

13. At Poona, Mrs. H. Lawless, of a son.

16. At Colaba, Mrs. E. Durant, of a daugh.

20. At Poona, Mrs. Jos. Hanson, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25.—At Bombay, J. W. Woodcock, Esq. C. S., to Lucy, daughter of the late John Pyne, Esq., Charlton, Berks.

Nov. 5.—At Mahé, J. D'Silva, Esq., to Miss J. Tessider.

12. Alex. M'Intyre, Esq., commander of the *Ardaseer*, to Miss E. A. Dunn.

13. At Poona, R. N. Beebee, Esq., H. M. 6th foot, to Miss A. E. Barbara Cox.

19. At Byculla, Lieut. G. Robinson, I. N., to Jessy Ann, eldest daughter of Captain T. Tanner, Devon.

21. At Byculla, J. Williams, Esq. C. S., to Miss E. M. M. Boswell.

22. At Dapoolie, A. Graham, Esq., to Miss M. A. Scriven.

## DEATHS.

Sept. 3.—At Vingorla, Mr. B. Goodall, aged 37.

22. At Bombay, the wife of Capt. E. Messiter, 39th Mad. N. I.

Oct. 3.—At Colaba, Frederick Geo. Martinant, aged seven months.

30. At Bombay, Capt. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L. C.

Nov. 4.—At Colaba, Lieut. Henry Cotgrave, 15th N. I.

6. At Rutnagherry, Mrs. Marg. Campbell, aged 30.

13. In the Fort, José Antonio Pereira, Esq.

23. At Bombay, J. B. Simson, Esq. C. S.

— Near Rajcote, Lieut. F. J. Neild, 1st L. C.

26. At Bombay, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Lawless, of the mint.

## Moulmein.

## DEATHS.

July 29.—Assist.-Surg. Wm. Collins, of the med. estab.

Oct. 12.—Surg. S. Higginson, 13th Mad. N. I.

## Straits and China.

## BIRTHS.

March 26.—At Macao, the lady of T. B. Colledge, Esq., of a son.

June 12.—At Malacca, the lady of Thomas Oxley, Esq., residency surgeon, of a son.

30. At Macao, the lady of Anthony S. Daniell, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 25.—At Singapore, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., of a son still-born.

27. At Penang, Mrs. James Glass, of a son.

Sept. 4.—At Macao, the lady of T. H. Layton, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 5.—At Singapore, the lady of the Rev. A. Stronach, of a son.

## DEATHS.

July 31.—At Singapore, Elizabeth Anne, the lady of G. A. C. Plowden, Esq., Bengal C. S., aged 22.

Aug. 20.—At Singapore, Eliza Mary Ann, wife of Capt. Ninian Lewis, 63rd Beng. N. I.

Sept. 21.—At Penang, William, infant son of Capt. Oswald Bell, 12th Madras N. I.

Oct. 2.—At Singapore, Rev. J. A. Mitchell, late of Charlestown in South Carolina, U. S.

5. At Singapore, Louisa, infant daughter of the Rev. R. W. Orr.

## New South Wales.

## SYDNEY.

## BIRTHS.

July 26.—At Sydney, Mrs. G. Weller of a son.

29. At Port Macquarie, the lady of the Rev. John Cross, of a daughter, still-born.

31. At Sydney, the lady of E. D. Day, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 2.—At Sydney, the lady of H. M'Dermot, Esq., of a son.

5. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. A. Cugston, of a son.

8. At Orton Park, Queen Charlotte's Vale, Bathurst, the wife of the Rev. F. Lewis, of a daughter.

10. At Port Macquarie, Mrs. J. R. Middleton, of a son.

22. At Beaulede Hall, the lady of A. Fraser, Esq., of a son.

25. At Paramatta, Mrs. Benjamin Partridge, of a son.

Sept. 5.—At Darlinghurst, Mrs. Allan Williams, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

July 4.—At Melbourne, Port Phillip, Chas. Howard, Esq., D. A. C. G. to Miss Griffin.

24. At Sutton Forest, D. Douglass Esq., came from Scotland to Jane daughter of W. Adams, Esq., of Dunse, Scotland.

28. At Sydney, G. J. Rogers, Esq., solicitor, to Martha eldest daughter of Major Russell, late H. M. 29th foot.

30. At Ravenswood, E. S. Hall, jun. Esq., of Rotherwood, Lake Bathurst, to Miss C. Richardson.

At Sydney, Chas. Forbes Esq., late L. M. 17th regt. to Adelaide younger of J. E. Manning, Esq., of Ultimo

Sydney, G. H. Bendall, Esq., surg. of Maria the only daughter of J. Esq., of West Park, Bristol.

James Hackett, of Penrith, to Miss Bradley.

Sydney, Mr. W. Brown, of Maitland to Mrs. Murphy of Hunter-street.

Windsor, Mr. T. Broughton, of Sydney to the second daughter of J. Tindale, of Penrith.

Sydney, Chas. Nicholl, Esq., of Sydney to Jane Terry, eldest daughter of John Simons, Esq., of Hobart Town, to John Sparke, of Sydney.

Parramatta, Mr. E. H. Statham, of Sydney to Miss Snape, of Parramatta.

At Sydney, James Wright, Esq., of Sydney to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. of Chattiscombe, Devon.

Ulgoo, Capt. W. Wells, of the Dubouche to Miss Mary Ann Collins late of

## DEATHS.

At Sydney, Mr. James Crowe, Esq.

Sydney, Mr. John Ferguson, formerly clerk at Norfolk Island.

At Sydney (by suicide) Mr. Beard, David Anderson.

Errima, Mr. John Thorn, of Parramatta, died by being thrown from his horse.

Sydney, Master Holdsworth aged 12. the male orphan school, Richardson of Lieut. R. Sadleir, R. N. aged

Clarence Plains, Mr. Joseph Perring.

Sydney, Mrs. Warman, of the Episcopal; (by falling into the fire in a fit of rage.)

Sydney, the wife of Mr James Edrop. Sydney (by suicide) Mr. Moncar, of Hunter-street.

Sydney, (suddenly) Mr. George of the Commercial Journal Office.

At Sydney, Mr. John Montgomerie clerk of the Gazette Office.

At sea, on the passage from England ship *Fortune*, the infant son of Mr. T.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

## APPOINTMENTS.

W. H. Dixon, Esq. to be a justice of the peace for the island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies.

Justice to be post-master at Hobart by the resignation of Mr. W. L.

G. B. Forster, Esq. to be a justice of the peace and to be assist. police mag. at Hobart. R. Roper, Esq.

J. Johnson to be inspector of stock

Sept. 3.—T. J. Lempriere, Esq. to be a justice of the peace.

6. Mr. G. Foster to be pilot at Low Heads, v. Mr. J. Ward dec.

— Mr. J. Macdonald to be extra pilot for the River Tamar.

## BIRTHS.

June 30.—At Hobart Town, Mrs. J. Lester, of a son.

July 23.—At Westbury, the lady of Capt. Moriarty, R.N., of a daughter.

Aug. 30.—At Woolmers, the lady of Dr. H. G. Brock, R. N. of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1.—At Launceston, James Richardson, Esq. M.D. to Eliza, second daughter of Richard Dry, Esq.

12. At Kirkdale Lodge, Capt. A. Wales, of Launceston, to Miss Kirkby, late of Stanstead Lodge, Herts.

Lately.—at Barton, Macquarie River, Christopher Gatenby, Esq., to Eliza, second daughter of the late Robert Corney, Esq., Lake River.

## DEATHS.

May 25.—At Norfolk Plains, Launceston, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell.

Aug. 26.—At Launceston, Mr. J. Ward, pilot (supposed to have been thrown overboard by his boat's crew when returning from piloting out the brig *Black Joke*).

Sept. 1.—At Launceston, Jane, daughter of Mr. W. Hunter, aged 9 months.

7. At Hobart Town, Maria, daughter of the late Mr. A. Campbell.

14. At Clarence Plains, the Rev. R. Knopwood, A. M. 1st chaplain of the colony.

27. At George Town, the wife of Lieut. M. E. Friend, R.N. aged 41.

Lately,—Mr. John Waddle.

— Mr. David Murray.

— Dr. De Little, Colonial assist.-surg. (supposed to have been drowned in crossing the Clyde.)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## BIRTH.

Aug. 7.—At Adelaide, the lady of J. B. Hack, Esq. of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 14.—At Adelaide, Mr. T. Bright to Miss E. Barnard.

15. At ditto, J. Morphett, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. H. Fisher, colonial commissioner.

18. At ditto, J. Woodforde, Esq., to Miss Carter.

20. At ditto Mr. J. Turner to Miss J. Atkins.

— At ditto, Mr. W. Turner to Miss A. Goble.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 10.—At Adelaide, Miss Julia Eliza Allen, aged 10 years.



## MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**CALCUTTA.—ARRIVALS.**—Oct. 23.—Falcon, from Mauritius, and John, from Sydney. 24.—Plantagenet, from Madras and London; Petite Nancy, from Bordeaux. 27.—Wanderer, from Mauritius. *Nor.* 4.—Bengal Packet, from China. 6.—Belhaven and Herculean, from Bombay; Amelia, from Mauritius. 9.—Eudora, from Liverpool. 10.—Patriot King, from Liverpool. 11.—Madagascar, from Madras and London. 12.—Earl of Hardwicke, from London; Forth, from China. 13.—Harmony, from Cape; Ino, from Bombay and Ceylon. 14.—Ganges, (8.) from Moulmein. 15.—London, from London; James Ewing, from Greenock; Strabane, from Bombay; Drummore, from Sydney. 18.—Lulworth, from China. 19.—Edmonstone, from China. 20.—John Bagshaw, from Liverpool, and Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Madras and England. 23.—Duke of Bedford, from London; Frances Anne, from Liverpool; Hatma, from Chittagong (with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on board.)

**DEPARTURES.**—Oct. 20.—Ganges, (8.) for Moulmein. 22.—Col. Burney, for Bombay. 23.—Queen Mah, for Liverpool; Adams, for Mauritius. 24.—Norfolk, for Mauritius; Will Watch, for Madras. 27.—Ayrshire, for Bombay; Abeille, for Bourbon. 30.—Heroine, for China. *Nov.* 4.—John Hepburn, for Moulmein. 8.—Herefordshire, for London; Isabella Cooper, for Liverpool. 10.—Malabar, Meg Merrilies, and Cuba, for Mauritius; Thetis, for Bombay; Blakely for Liverpool. 13.—Elvira, for Liverpool. 14.—Cecilia, for Moulmein; Miranda and Sunda, for London; Kite, for Mauritius; and Gov. Doherty, for Bombay. 15.—Collingwood, for Liverpool. 17.—Java, for Khyouk Phyoo, with the 65th N. I. to Arracan. 18.—Eumore, to London. 19.—Ida, to Newcastle.

**MADRAS.—ARRIVALS.**—*Nov.* 8.—China, from Cape and London. 11.—True Briton, from Cape and London. 13.—H. M. S. Wellesley, from China. 20.—H. M. S. Victor, from Penang.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Nov.* 13.—Will Watch, for Penang. 15.—H. M. S. Wellesley for Trincomalee. 17.—True Briton, for Calcutta. 23.—H. M. S. Victor, for Trincomalee. 26.—China for Calcutta.

**BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS.**—*Nor.* 3.—Carnatic, from Cape and London; Slains Castle, from Llanelly; Charles Forbes, from China. 4.—Triton, from Bordeaux. 5.—Jupiter, from Liverpool. 9.—Stalkart, from Calcutta; Hero, from the Clyde. 14.—H. M. S. Volage and Cruiser, from Madras; Urania and Tory, from Liverpool; Malabar, from London. 15.—Eamont, from Calcutta. 16.—Argyle, from Cape and London; Mangalore, from Rio. 17.—Elora, from Glasgow; Ayrshire, from Calcutta. 20.—Anne Crichton, from Llanelly. 21.—Atalanta (8.), from Suez, with the October mails; John Marsh, from Bushire. 28.—Col. Burney, from Calcutta; Catherine, from Madras; Wellington, from Colombo; Sir H. Compton, from China. 30.—Sir A. Campbell, from Calcutta. *Dec.* 1.—Emily Jane and Lady Grant, from China; and Isadore, from Madras.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Nor.* 4.—Geo. Wilkinson, for Liverpool. 21.—Mahomedee, for China. 26.—Princess Charlotte and Lintin, for Liverpool. **LOADING.**—*Dec.* 5.—*For London,* George Canning and Malabar; *for Liverpool,* Urania and Argyll; *for the Clyde,* Elora and Hero; *for China,* Carnatic, Slains Castle, Hannah, Good Success, Mangalore, Sir H. Compton.

**CEYLON.—ARRIVALS.**—Oct. 31.—Emma, from Mauritius. *Nov.* 1.—Childe Harold, from Bombay; Herald, from London. 5.—Isadore, from Madras.

**PENANG.—ARRIVALS.**—*Aug.* 17.—Orestes, from Madras. *Sept.*—St. Vincent's, from London.

**SINGAPORE.—ARRIVALS.**—*Aug.* 19.—Helen, from Bombay. 20.—Mary, from Bombay. 21.—Viscount Melbourne, from Bombay. 22.—Bolton, from Calcutta. 25.—Imogen, from Calcutta. 27.—Sir E. Ryan and Ariel, from Calcutta. *Sept.* 2.—Claremont, from Bombay. 7.—Benares, from Bombay; La Belle Alliance, from Madras. 11.—Mermaid, from Calcutta. 13.—Sir H. Compton, from Bombay. 15.—Bengal, from Calcutta; Oriental and Sulimany, from Bombay. 16.—Cleveland, from Bombay. 17.—Albion, from New York. *Oct.* 9.—Duke of Lancaster, from Bombay; W. S. Hamilton, from Liverpool; Reliance and Orwell, from Madras. *Prer. to* 18.—Sultan and Dumfries, from Greenock; Orient, from Liverpool; Water Witch and Cowasjee Family, from Calcutta.

**DEPARTURES.**—James Turcan, for China. *Sept.* 6.—Orestes, for China. 7.—Amelia, for Batavia. 10.—Benares and Mermaid, for China; Bencoolen, for Canton. 11.—Chipewa, for London; La Belle Alliance, for China. 14.—Louisa, for Penang and Ceylon. 17.—H.C.S. Hattrass, for Malacca. 18.—Clio, for Mauritius.

**JAVA AND BATAVIA.—ARRIVALS.**—*Aug.* 4.—Cherebon Packet, from Calcutta. 17.—Penang, from Liverpool. 18.—Aberdeenshire, from Calcutta. 21.—Covington, from Liverpool. *Sept.* 12.—Dumfries, from Clyde; Letitia and John o'Gaunt, from Liverpool;—Orient, from Liverpool. 29.—Erasmus and Jamaica, from Downs.

**CHINA.—ARRIVALS.**—*Prer. to July* 28.—Sylph, from Calcutta. *Aug.* 4.—Castle, Huntly, and Charlotte, from Bombay; Unity, from Cape. 9.—London, from Bombay. 13.—Bengal Packet, from Bengal. 14.—Attaran, from Calcutta; Fairie Queene, from Liverpool. 20.—Ann, from Calcutta. 25.—Euphrates, from Liverpool; Lulworth, from London. *Sept.* 11.—Inglis, from Bombay; Sir E. Ryan, from Calcutta. 18.—Orestes, from Madras. *Prer. to Sept.* 22.—Hopkinson, Helen, City of Poonah, Mary, General Palmer, Viscount Melbourne, and Oriental, from Bombay; Canada and York, from Liverpool; Patriot Queen, Bolton,

and Ariel, from Calcutta; Jane Blain, from Madras. Oct. 1.—Bengal, from Calcutta. *Prer.* Oct. 6.—Alexander Baring and Crescent, from Downs; Covington, Hereford, and Horatio, from Liverpool; Imogen and Victoria, from Calcutta; Benares and Vansittart, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 4.—Permel, for Cork. 11.—Anna Robertson, for Cape and London. 11.—Parkfield, Hero, and Tyrer, for London.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.—ARRIVALS.—Aug. 2.—Helvellyn, from Liverpool. —Westmoreland, from Dublin. 23.—Dispatch, from Downs. 27.—John Renwick, from Downs. 28.—Dryade, from Downs. 30.—Arachne, from London. 31.—William Metcalfe, from Plymouth. Sept. 6.—Chieftain, from London.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 1.—Sultan, for Valparaiso. 26.—Lady Hayes, for China. Sept. 9.—Edith, for London.

HOBART TOWN.—ARRIVALS.—Aug. 14.—Hygeia, from Liverpool. 21.—Fortune, from Plymouth. 22.—Rajah, from Leith. 25.—Lord William Bentinck, from Portsmouth; Felicity, from Greenock; Countess Durham, from Leith; Emerald Isle, from Calcutta. 27.—Nautilus, from Downs. Sept. 18.—Parsee, from Downs. 19.—Runnymede, from China; Frances, from London. 20.—Mayflower, from London.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 7.—Young Queen, for China. 22.—Isabella, for Newcastle.

LAUNCESTON.—ARRIVAL.—Sept. 3.—Munford, from London.

DEPARTURE.—Sept. 30.—Albatross, for London.

MAURITIUS.—ARRIVALS.—Sept. 5.—Mary, from Calcutta. 8.—Resolution, from Moulmein. 9.—William Wilson, from Rangoon; Emma, from Singapore. 10.—Lynher, from Calcutta; Ruby, from Marseilles; Sir Edward Paget, from Plymouth. 11.—Samuel Baker, from Calcutta; Henry, from N. S. Wales; Mary, from Leith. 15.—Palmer, from Batavia. 17.—Mary Eliza, from Calcutta. 18.—Augustina, from ditto. 20.—John Panther from ditto. 23.—Nech, from Cuddalore. 24.—Rosalind, from Calcutta. 27.—Eleanor Russell, from Deal. —Lord Auckland, from Calcutta. Oct. 4.—Suffren, from ditto. 11.—Ganges, from Bombay. —Apprentice, from Cape of Good Hope. 15.—Bride, from Leith; Letitia, from Batavia. —British Monarch, from Cuddalore. 19.—Janet, from Calcutta. 21.—Globe, from Rio de Janeiro; Henry Bell, from Singapore. 22.—Gloucester, from London. 25.—Charles Hartley, from Portsmouth. 26.—Sir John Rae Reid, from ditto; Diadem, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 9.—Frederick Huth, for Calcutta. 12.—Spartan, for Ceylon. 22.—Underer, for Calcutta. 30.—Mary, for Hobart Town. Oct. 1.—Amelia, for Calcutta. 4.—Marius, for Moulmein. 7.—Louisa, for Calcutta. 10.—Emma, for Ceylon; Samuel Baker, for New South Wales; Superb, for Calcutta. 12.—Victoria, for ditto. 13.—Eliza Mary, for ditto. 14.—Velocity, for Cape of Good Hope. 16.—Lonach, for Madras; Resolution, for Hong Kong; Olivia, for Cape of Good Hope. 20.—Centurion and Seymour, for Liverpool; Ruby, from Calcutta. 21.—Lynher, for London. 23.—Cecilia, for Calcutta. 24.—Eleanor Russell, from London, and Britannia, for ditto.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—ARRIVALS.—Oct. 10.—Ganymede, from Deal. 21.—Madagascar, from Falmouth. 22.—Eliza, from Llanelly. 25.—Carnatic, from Portsmouth. 26.—Hope, from ditto. 28.—Dream, from Torbay; Warrior, from Portsmouth. 31.—Morley, from ditto; Portland, from Greenock. Nov. 1.—Duke of Argyll, from Portsmouth. 2.—Queen Victoria, from ditto; Paragon, from Bristol; Meldon, from Newcastle; Orissa, from London. 3.—Mermaid, from Portsmouth; Clifton and Arab, from Downs. 4.—Ranger, from Portsmouth; Mary Sharp, from Calcutta. 6.—Velocity, from Mauritius. 9.—Sir Robert Peel, from Greenock. 10.—Porter and Dorset, from Liverpool. 11.—Cambria, from ditto. 12.—Edith, from Downs. 14.—Lynher, from London; Avoca, from Liverpool; Eweretta, from Downs. 15.—Boyne, from Cromarty. 16.—Margaret, from Kingstown.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 13.—St. George and Arab, for Mauritius. 17.—Comet, for Swan River; Edith, for New South Wales. 20.—Sophia, for Calcutta; Earl Powis, for Mauritius. 21.—Edith, for New South Wales. 22.—Balguerie, for Calcutta. 28.—Madagascar (S.), for Mauritius; Edith, for ditto. 30.—Elizabeth, for London. Nov. 3.—Duke of Argyll and Carnatic, for Madras; Morley, for Bombay. 4.—Perthshire, for Batavia. 8.—Charlotte, for Van Diemen's Land. 9.—Mermaid, for Bombay; Osprey, for Ceylon. 10.—William Wilson, for Madras. —Louisa, for London. 15.—Sir William Heathcote, for ditto.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE OF OUDE.—His Highness the Prince Ekbal-ood-Dowlah has returned to his residence in the Regent's Park, from a tour in France, Belgium, and Holland; in all which kingdoms he has been received with marked attention.

BOMBAY SUPREME COURT.—Sir J. W. Awdry is, we understand, appointed Chief Justice, and Henry Roper Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in consequence of the resignation of Sir Herbert Compton.

**EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.—General Examination.** On Friday, the 14th December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal as to the result of the general examination of the students. The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental Visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall, accompanied by a very numerous assemblage of visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honorable distinctions, was read. The students read and translated in the several oriental languages. The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.,) according to the following report, viz:—

Medals, prizes, and other honorable distinctions of students leaving College, December, 1838.

*Fourth Term.*—Archibald Hamilton, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy.—Bransby H. Cooper, medal in Hindce.

*Third Term.*—Arthur Hathaway, medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, medal in Persian, prize in History, prize in Law, prize in Arabic.—T. J. Knox, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, medal in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.—R. G. Clarke, prize in Teloo goo, and highly distinguished in other departments.—C. A. Ravenshaw and C. W. A. Dance, were highly distinguished.—G. H. Ellis passed with great credit.

*Second Term.*—G. D. Turnbull, prize in Mathematics, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.—W. Roberts, prize in Classics, prize in Hindce, and highly distinguished in other departments.—J. W. Cherry, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Teloo goo, and passed with great credit in other departments.—E. G. R. Fane was highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honorable distinctions of students remaining in College.

*Third Term.*—E. F. Lantour, prize in Hindce.—H. J. Bushby was highly distinguished.—W. H. Brodhurst passed with great credit.

*Second Term.*—H. P. A. B. Riddell, prize in Political Economy, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.—G. C. Fletcher, C. E. Stewart, and V. H. Levinge, passed with great credit.

*First Term.*—G. M. B. Berford, prize in Classics, prize in English composition.—P. Melvill, second prize in English composition, and passed with great credit in other departments.—P. A. Vans Agnew, prize in Mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, and passed with great credit in other departments.—J. H. Goldie, prize in Teloo goo, and passed with great credit in other departments.—C. J. Wingfield, prize in Persian, prize in Hindce.—G. Inverarity, prize in Mahratta, and passed with great credit in other departments.—J. Ratcliff was highly distinguished.—J. S. D. De Vitre, R. S. Garratt, J. D. Robinson, J. A. Hunter, and C. G. Hillersdon passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College, December, 1838:—

**BENGAL.**—*First Class.* 1. B. H. Cooper; 2. C. A. Ravenshaw; 3. G. D. Turnbull; 4. W. Roberts. No Second or Third Classes.

**MADRAS.**—*First Class.* 1. A. Hamilton; 2. A. Hathaway; 3. T. J. Knox; 4. R. G. Clarke; 5. C. W. A. Dance; 6. J. W. Cherry.—*Second Class.* 7. G. H. Ellis; 8. E. G. R. Fane. No third Class.

It was then announced, that the certificates of the Principal were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration had always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within *six months* after they were so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination, previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned him."

The Chairman then addressed the students in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen Students:—It has afforded me very sincere pleasure to have again received from the Principal a most gratifying report of the correctness and regularity of your conduct during the past term, and that you have also given him, and the professors generally, great satisfaction by the progress you have made in the several branches of study to which your attention has been directed.

"For the sake of those most interested in your welfare, as well as for your own

ken, you will, I trust, continue to pursue the same creditable course by which the periodical return to your homes will be hailed with delight by your relations and friends, and you will yourselves feel that happy buoyancy of spirits, and that inward satisfaction which, under opposite circumstances, must give way to a feeling of self-reproach mingled with shame, most painful to an honorable mind to bear.

"I venture to suggest to you the advantage you will derive from attentively looking over, during the vacation, what you have been reading during the past term, so that on your return to College, you may at once go forward, instead of being under the necessity of refreshing your memory with that, which, by the precaution I have commended, would remain fixed in your recollection.

"You will by this means give pleasure and satisfaction to those placed in authority over you, to whose care and attention you are so much indebted, and to whom our thanks are so justly due.

"On the last occasion of my meeting you, I addressed to those students who were about leaving the College some observations in the way of friendly advice, which, if attended to, I was persuaded would be productive of beneficial results.

"What I then recommended is not, I hope, entirely forgotten by you. I will, therefore, only briefly advert to those particular subjects I deem of the most importance to your own welfare, at the same time also most conducive to the efficient performance of your public duty.

"First, as regards a competent knowledge of the native languages.

"You are aware of the regulations of the Supreme Government, allowing a stated time (fifteen months) for the acquirement of a certain proficiency in two of the native languages, and that on failure to pass the prescribed test, you are liable to be sent home as incompetent and unfit for the service.

"It is difficult to imagine that this penalty could ever be incurred. The tuition you receive here; the knowledge which, to a certain extent, you must have acquired of those languages before you are considered eligible to take up your appointment, I should imagine would almost exclude the possibility of such an event: but still it does occur, and great is the consequent misery and distress, not confined, unhappily, to the party himself, (though occasioned altogether by his own thoughtlessness and indolence,) but afflicting still more severely his parents.

"I do, therefore, most earnestly exhort you to use every exertion to qualify yourselves at the earliest possible period, and thus relieve the anxiety of those most dear and dear to you, and which must, in some degree continue, till they hear of your success in this particular respect.

"You may think these observations very unnecessary and quite uncalled for, and that you have no fear, nor have I, if you determine to do as you ought to do, and persevere in that determination; but it does so happen, that within these few weeks I have witnessed the distress caused to an affectionate father by the failure of his son, and it has left so painful an impression on my mind, that I have felt irresistibly impelled to say what I have.

"Gentlemen, you are going to the finest service in the world; do not wantonly, and, I am almost inclined to add, wickedly throw away your bright prospects by the want of a little exertion on your part.

"The next point I will advert to is also of considerable importance. I allude to your conduct towards the natives. As you become acquainted with them, I feel confident you will treat them, as they well deserve to be, with kindness and consideration. It is more particularly on your first arrival that it will be necessary to guard against the impetuosity of youth, and to exercise a vigilant self-control; for any violence or ill-usage towards them may place you in a very critical and dangerous position, even tending to dismissal from the service.

"If you wish to preserve your health, you must be temperate in your manner of living; if you are desirous of independence, you must be prudent in your expenditure. When I speak of independence, I beg you to understand it in a more enlarged sense than as merely applicable to fortune. I wish you to possess independence of spirit, the unfettered use of your understanding and judgment, the will, the power, honestly and fearlessly to do your duty. Believe me, the possession of these estimable qualities will be greatly endangered if you become embarrassed in your circumstances.

"I now, gentlemen, must take my leave of you:—In all probability this is the last time I shall have the pleasure of addressing you; and, in bidding you 'farewell,' do so with the sincerest wishes for your health, happiness, and success."

E. I. COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.—We are again compelled to defer our report of the examination which took place here on the 11th December, until we have more space at command.

**THE FINE ARTS.**—Our advertising pages give the first intimation we have seen, of the production of one picture at least, if not of several more distinctly connected with it, which may indeed be deemed of great national importance. The room in which the banquet in commemoration of immortal Waterloo is given, every thing on the table, every accessory, is, as it were, a part of the principal event; and then the glorious actors themselves, Wellington and his paladins! What Briton but would long to possess a faithful resemblance of the place and of them? Mr. Moon's good fortune in obtaining access to such a subject is much to be envied: and yet it is a pleasure to rely on his acknowledged skill, exertion, and liberality, for an engraving which will do it justice, and reflect honour upon our School of Arts.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

12th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. S. Reed, from 54th Foot, to be Lieut., v. W. Woods, who retires upon half-pay of the 54th Foot. Dec. 28.

16th Foot (*Bengal*), Capt. A. D. Colley, from 26th Foot, to be Capt., v. Mylius, who exchanges. Dec. 28.

26th Foot (*Bengal*), Capt. G. Mylius, from 16th Foot, to be Capt., v. Colley, who exchanges. Dec. 28.

39th Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. M. G. Nixon, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Spencer, who retires. Ens. F. H. Cox, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Nixon. R. H. Currie, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Cox. Dec. 28.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Serj. J. McLerie, from the Scots Fusileer Guards, to be Adju. with the rank of Ens., v. Grant, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dec. 28.

61st Foot (*Ceylon*), Capt. J. Campbell, from 95th Foot, to be Capt., v. Dalgety, who exchanges. Dec. 28.

75th Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), W. Harding, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Guise, who retires. Dec. 28.

94th Foot (*Ceylon*), Ens. W. H. Kirby, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Milla, prom. S. Lyster, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Kirby. Dec. 28.

95th Foot (*Ceylon*), Ens. W. S. Nicholson, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Talerton, dec. Lieut. J. Chambre, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Lord M. Kerr, who exchanges. Serj. Maj. J. Pursloe, to be Ens., v. Nicholson. Dec. 28.

*Unattached.* Lieut. S. Mills, from 94th Foot (*Ceylon*), to be Capt. by purchase. Lieut. W. Briggs, from 50th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), to be Capt. without purchase. Dec. 28.

*Memorandum.* For Ens. R. Cole, to be Lieut. in 6th Foot (*Bombay*), v. White, prom., as stated in *Gazette*, Dec. 25, read Ens. R. S. Cole, to be Lieut. in 6th Foot, v. Barry, who retires. Dec. 28.

Capt. D. McLachlan, upon half-pay unattached, has been permitted to retire from the army with sale of his commission, he being about to settle in *N. S. Wales*. Dec. 28.

3d Drags (*Bengal*), Brev. Maj. M. White, from the 11th L. Drags., to be Major without purchase, v. Andrews, dec. Jan. 4.

3d Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. P. Dore, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Barron, dec. Ens. O. H. St. G. Anson, to be Lieut., v. Dore. Ens. C. J. Foster, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Anson, whose prom. by purchase has not taken place. Gent. Cadet C. A. Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens. without purchase, v. Foster, prom. Jan. 4.

16th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. L. Hook, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Lomas, dec. Regimental Serj. Maj. T. Lindsay, from 17th Light Drags., to be Ens., v. Hook. Jan. 4.

49th Foot (*Bengal*), J. T. Stanley, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Cruise, who retires. Jan. 4.

55th Foot (*Madras*), Ens. R. Innes, from the half-pay of the Bourbon Regt., to be Ens., v. Crowe, app. to the Royal Newfoundland Vet. Bat. Jan. 4.

*Memorandum.*—The name of the Ens. who exchanged from the 99th Regt. in 50th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), on the 25th Dec., 1838, is W. Wakofield, and not W. Hope, as formerly stated. Jan. 4.

3d Drags. (*Bengal*), Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Dalbiac, to be Col., v. Gen. Sir Hawker, dec. Jan. 11.

16th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. G. Stoney, from 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Crawford, who retires. Jan. 11.

35th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. J. Tedlie, to be Capt. without purchase, v. De-



**e, dec.** Ens. G. G. Baker, to be Lieut., v. Tedlie. Ens. F. H. Henry, to be Lieut., **aker**, whose previous prom. has not taken place. Ens. J. T. Oswald, from 2d **at India Regt.**, to be Ens., v. Henry. Staff Assist.-Surg. R. Sillery, M. D., to **urg.**, v. Barclay, prom. Jan. 11.

**72d Foot (Cape of Good Hope)**, Ens. W. W. T. Cole, from 32d Foot, to be **., v. Lamont**, who retires. Jan. 11.

**75th Foot (Cape of Good Hope)**, Ens. A. T. Hotham, to be Lieut. by purchase, **ingham**, who retires. T. B. Bicknall, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Hotham. **. 11.**

To be Surg. to the Forces, Surg. G. Barclay, M. D., from 35th Foot (*Mauritius*), **St. John**, prom. Jan. 11.

To be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, W. Mackenzie, M. D., v. Sillery prom. in **Foot (Mauritius)**. Jan. 11.

**4th Foot (Madras)**, Lieut. T. Burke, from 20th Foot., to be Lieut., v. Eveleigh, **o exchanges**. Jan. 18.

**18th Foot (Ceylon)**, Capt. H. W. Adams, to be Major by pur., v. Doran, who **res**; Lieut. F. Wigston, to be Capt. by pur., v. Adams; Ens. S. Haly, to be Lt. **pur.**, v. Wigston; S. Bernard, gent., to be Ens. by pur., v. Haly. Jan. 18.

**55th Foot (Madras)**, C. A. Daniell, gent., to be Ensign by pur., v. Jones, who **ires**. Jan. 18.

**Brevet.** Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th Bom. N. I., employed on a particular ser- **e in Persia**, to have the local rank of Major in that country, while so employed. **n. 18.**

**13th Dragoons (Madras)**, Assist.-Surg. P. Nicolson, M.D., from 57th Foot, to **Assist.-Surg.**, v. Brodie, appointed to the 11th Regt. Jan. 25.

**4th Foot (Madras)**, Lt.-Col. J. Leslie, from the half-pay, unattached, to be Lt.- **l, v. J. England**, who exchanges. Jan. 25.

**39th Foot (Madras)**, Ens. H. Gray, to be Lieut. without pur., v. Viney, dec.; **at. Cadet J. C. Harvey**, from Royal Military Coll., to be Ens., v. Gray. Jan. 25.

**41st Foot (Madras)**, Ens. J. Eman, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Morris, dec.; **u. Molyneux Hyde Nepean**, from 77th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Hill, dec.; Gent. **det Arthur W. Smith**, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be Ens., v. Eman. Jan. 25.

**58th Foot (Ceylon)**, Lieut. Wm. Dixwell Oxenden, from 43rd Foot, to be Lt., **Nicolls.**, app. to the Royal Newfoundland Vet. Companies. Jan. 25.

**62nd Foot (Madras)**, Ens. W. McNair, to be Lieut. without pur., v. Beatty, dec.; **at. Cadet W. F. Dickson**, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be Ens., v. McNair. Jan. 25.

**90th Foot (Ceylon)**, Ens. F. Woodgate, to be Lt. by pur., v. Eyton, who retires; **ary Lecky**, gent., to be Ens. by pur., v. Woodgate. Jan. 25.

**91st Foot (St. Helena)**, Ens. R. C. Onslow, to be Lieut. by pur., v. Eyton, who **ires**; J. G. Hacket, gent., to be Ens. by pur., v. Onslow. Jan. 25.

**Ceylon Rifle Regiment.** 2nd Lieut. E. J. Holworthy, to be 1st Lieut. by pur., v. **hastone**, who retires; H. B. Croker, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. by pur., v. Holworthy. **n. 25.**

**Royal African Colonial Corps.** T. Donaldson, gent., to be Ens. without pur., **Wood**, appointed to 2nd West India Regt. Jan. 25.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS**—Dec. 29. Mary Somerville, Roberts, from **Leatta**, 23d Aug. 31. Glencg, Lungley, from China, 5th Aug. Blake, Haddon, **in China**, 6th April. Marquis of Hastings, Simpson, from Singapore, 23d July. **nger, Brown**, from Singapore, 21st Aug. Volunteer, Mc. Mann, from China, **th July**. Jane, from Mauritius; Diamond, Bisset, from Batavia, 2d Aug. Jan. 1. **39. Molson, Pasley**, from Manilla, 23d June. 2. Thomas Blyth, Rowe, from **urritius**, 4th Oct. 4. David, from Cape of Good Hope, 20th Oct. 7. Narcissus, **ry**, from Moulmein, 29th May. 9. Symmetry, Savill, from New South Wales, **h Aug**. 10. Maria, Bannatyne, from Sourabaya, 19th Sept. Mary Mallaby, **ry**, from Mauritius, 18th Oct. Augustus, Carr, from Mauritius, 29th Oct. Mary **ne Webb**, Lloyd, from China, 30th Aug. 11. Malcolm, Eyles, from Bengal, 3d Sept. **kler, Ellis**, from China, 12th Aug. Jumna, Huxtable, from Bengal, 11th Sept.



12. *Princess Victoria*, Lee, from Bengal, 17th July. *Isabella*, *Monro*, from Bengal, 18th Aug. 14. *Renown*, Gordon, from Batavia, 22nd Sept. *Jannet*, *Chalmers*, from Mauritius, Oct. 15. *Tamerlane*, Smith, from Bombay, 22nd Sept. *Jupiter*, Elder, from Bombay, 12 Sept. 15. *Elizabeth*, Saunders, from Mauritius, 20th Sept. *Mary Sharp*, Gray, from Bengal, 22nd Aug. 16. *Somersetshire*, Jackson, from Bombay 17th Sept. *William Lee*, Shepherd, from Bengal, 2nd Sept. 17. *Bolina*, Waddell, from Launceston, 30th Sept. *Chipewa*, Miller, from Singapore, 10th Sept. 19. *Lynher*, Browse, from Mauritius, 23. Oct. 19. *Seymour*, Crouch, from Mauritius, 20. Oct. 21. *Rosalind*, Little, from Bengal 28. July. *Centurion*, Mausger, from Mauritius 20 Oct. 22. *Sir William Heathcote*, Duthie, from the Cape of Good Hope, 15th Nov. 23. *Clyde*, Kerr, from Bengal, 17th Aug. 24. *Cecilia*, Walker, N. S. Wales, 9th Sept.

DEPARTURES FOR EASTERN PORTS.—Dec. 31. *Triumph*, from Plymouth to Cape and Bombay. Jan. 3. *Rosalind*, from Plymouth to Calcutta. 9. *Kyle*, from Deal to Calcutta. *Albyn*, from Greenock to Bombay. 15. *Scotland*, from Greenock to Calcutta. *Equitable* from Deal to Mauritius. 16. *New Thomas*, from Deal to Cape. *Mary Catherine*, from Deal to Hobart Town. *Thos. Lowry*, from Deal to Calcutta. *Agrippina*, from Deal to Ceylon. 17. *Barbara*, from Liverpool to Bombay. *Alfred*, from Deal to Cape. *Wm. Bryan*, from Portsmouth to S. Australia. *Lord Cochrane*, from Deal to Ascension. *John Romilly*, from Portsmouth to Cape. *Galatea*, from Falmouth to Algoa Bay. *Royal William*, from Plymouth to Calcutta. 18. *Broad Oak*, from Liverpool to Bombay. *Formosa*, from Liverpool to New South Wales. *Frankland* and *Thalia*, from Liverpool to Calcutta. 21. *Marmion*, from Liverpool to China. 22. *Claudine*, from Portsmouth to Madras. *Ann*, from Falmouth to Bombay and China. *Spartan*, from Falmouth to N. S. Wales. *Roxburgh Castle*, from Plymouth to Cape and N. S. Wales. *Speedy*, from Plymouth to St. Helena. *Mary Ann*, from Cowes to Hobart Town. *Lady Paget*, from Portsmouth to Batavia. 23. *Sir Charles Forbes*, from Liverpool to South Australia. *Ann*, from Deal to N. S. Wales. *Thos. Blyth*, from Deal to Mauritius. *Woodmansterne*, from Falmouth to Mauritius. 24. *Indiana*, from Deal to Calcutta. 25. *Tropic*, from Deal to N. S. Wales. *Abercrombie*, Robinson, from Deal to Madras, Calcutta, and China. 27. *Justina*, for Calcutta, and *Enterprize*, for Algoa Bay, from Deal. 28. *Emma*, for Cape and Madras; *Reliance*, for Algoa Bay, and *Eagle*, for Cape, from Deal. *Anne Lockerby*, for Calcutta, from Liverpool.

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The following vessels have been spoken with on their outward-bound voyage, all well:—*Walmer Castle*, Berkshire, *Euphrates*, to *Bombay*. *Marion*, *Thos. Grenville*, *Rosalind*, to *Calcutta*. *Lord Lowther*, to *Madras* and *Calcutta*, arrived at *Madeira*, Dec. 18. *Louisa*, to *Algoa Bay*. *Foxhound* and *Louisa*, *Whalers*. *Portland*, *Dunlop*, *Alfred*, *James Moran*, *Perfect*, *Lord William Bentinck*, *Jessie*, *Duchess of Kent*, *Lady Nugent*, *Juliana*, to *N. S. Wales*. *Apolline*, *Coromandel*, *Statesman*, *Hygeia*, and *Auriga*, to *Van Diemen's Land*. *Ranavala Manjaka*, *John King*, *Hebe*, to *Mauritius*. *Bardaster*, *Orleana*, *Prince George*, to *S. Australia*. *Persia*, to *Ceylon*. *John Horton*, to *China*. *Trinculo*, to *Singapore*.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

*Warwick*, *Jeffs*, Liverpool to Bombay, off Cape de Verdes, with loss of fore topmast, and two of the crew washed overboard.

The Barque *Jane* of Leith, Capt. Mills, from New South Wales, went on a reconnoissance (the Four Brothers) in the Java Sea, on Sept. 7. Ship totally lost; crew all saved.

The American Ship *Eclipse*, whilst lying at anchor on the coast of Sumatra, receiving pepper, at night (the chief mate and four men on shore sending it off), was surprised and rose upon by twelve Malays, who brought off the pepper. They murdered the captain (C. F. Wilkins) and one man, and wounded three others; they plundered the ship of everything valuable, and took specie to the amount of 28 or 30,000 dollars.

*Galatea*, *Proudfoot*, from London to Algoa Bay, put into Falmouth (Jan. 6), with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c. Sailed again 17th.

The *Eliza Kincaid*, *Brown*, from Liverpool to Batavia, put into Lisbon (Dec. 31) leaky, and with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c.

The *Brighton*, *Seaman*, from Bombay (Sept. 12) to Liverpool, was wrecked on the West Hoyle, 7th Jan. The master and seven men saved by the life-boat; the remainder (fourteen) all missing.

*Crusader*, *Wickman*, Liverpool to Bombay, wrecked sometime at Black Pool, near Preston, Lancashire; crew saved.

*Mary Sharp*, arrived at Liverpool; experienced a hurricane on Jan. 6, about 10 miles W. of Cape Clear, during which she lost stern-boat, jib-boom, &c.

The *Mandarin*, from Canton to New York, has been totally wrecked on Palooapoor, Eastern Seas, and almost all the cargo lost.

The *Lucullus*, *Le Fourcade*, from Bourbon to Cape and Bordeaux, was totally lost on Point Chief Moulin; one passenger drowned.

*Cordelia*, *Creighton*, Liverpool to China, grounded off Holyhead (Jan. 23), and must discharge her cargo.

*Achilles*, *Veale*, London to Sydney, arrived at Plymouth (Jan. 23). had been on shore, and must discharge.

*Falcon*, *Anstruther*, Mauritius to Calcutta, totally dismasted at the Sand Heads, Calcutta, during gale of Oct. 18.

*Protector*, *Dixon*, London to Calcutta, totally lost, during ditto.—(See *Synopsis*, 176.)

The *Guyne* parted from her last anchor, ditto, and went ashore.

The *Abeille* (F.), Calcutta to Bourbon, got aground in Diamond Creek; since it off.

*Antonio Pereira*. No tidings of this unfortunate vessel had been received.

*Clairmont*, *Hawes*, Bombay (July 27) to China, loaded with cotton and opium, grounded at sea, during a gale, Sept. 24, Lat. 20 N. Long. 114 E. Crew picked up by the *La Belle Alliance*.

*Sir H. Compton*, fell in with a Chinese junk in a sinking state, and rescued fifty-six persons.

*Conqueror* (Siamese), wrecked on the coast of Hainan; the crew saved, in number eighty-two.

*Speedy*, *Stewart*, bound to St. Helena, in proceeding to sea on the night of Jan. 26, ran on the rocks at Mount Batten Point. After remaining there several hours, she was got into Sutton Pool, Plymouth, for examination.

The Schooner *Fanny*, *Gill*, from Hobart Town to Swan River, and *Elizabeth*, *Radell*, from Adelaide to Portland Bay, are lost on the south-east coast beyond Encounter Bay; crew and passengers saved.

The *Gloire*, *Forneau*, Pondicherry to Havre, has been condemned; part of her cargo saved.

The Schooner *Sarah*, *Winkworth*, which left Sydney for Port Phillip, June 22, supposed to be lost, with all hands; she had several passengers, and in all 26 souls. The Governor had sent a revenue cutter in search of her.

## PASSENGERS INWARDS.

*Per Berenice*, from Bombay, Dec. 5, to Suez—Lady Grant (4 children and attendant); Mr. F. J. Morris, of the Bengal Civil Service; Messrs. H. W. Morrison, G. Malcolm, B. Noton, T. Williamson, and A. W. Ravenscroft; Capt. Paxton, 4th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Walker, 38th Foot; Major Bonamy, 6th Foot; Mr. and Mrs. Rose; Lieut. E. R. Read; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Mr. B. P. Silva; Dr. Wright; Lieut. Lumley; Lieut. Cotgrave (Madras Engineers); Lieut. Warry; Mr. H. P. Marshall; Dr. Young; and Mr. Gabrielli.

*Per Herefordshire* (expected) from Calcutta—Mesdames Isaacson, Prinsep, Kemp, M'Clintock, Chapman, Tuther, Robinson, Willis and Harris; Miss M'Clintock; Mr. James Prinsep; Major Cox; Dr. Carruthers; Mr. Chapman; Lieuts. Willis, O'Grady, Baldwise, and Harris; Ens. Clarke; Miss Prinsep, infant; Master Chapman, ditto; 2 Masters Kemp; Miss Louisa Udney; Masters Isaac Udney and Willis; Miss Willis. Steerage passengers; Mr. Anly; Messrs. Heritage and S. A.iggs (servants); Messrs. Cameron and Green; Mesdames Grey, Mann, Little and Walsh, and James Lind.

*Per Isabella Cooper*, from Calcutta (expected)—Mrs. Lefevre; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child.

*Per Anna Robertson*, from China (corrected)—Mrs. Col. Cunningham.

*Per Malcolm*, from Calcutta—R. Richardson, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Tuite, H. M. 1 Drags.; J. Langstaff, Esq., sup. surg.; Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62d N. I.; Lieut. Grant, ditto.

*Per Narcissus*, from Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and 2 children; Mr. J. C. Gordon.

*Per Thomas Blyth*, from Mauritius—Mrs. and Miss Dalhousie and 2 children.

*Per Jumna*, from Bengal—Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

*Per Mary Mallaby*, from Mauritius—Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Master

*Per Janet*, from Mauritius—Mr. Brian.

*Per Somersetshire*, from Bombay—Mr. J. B. Benson.

*Per Mary Sharp*, from Bengal—Mr. and Mrs. Grant and child; Master; Major Jackson, Royal Art., for St. Helena.

*Per Albatross*, from Launceston (expected)—Mesdames Cookney; Master Lawrence; Robert and George Gleadon.

## PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

*Per Thomas Coutts*, to Bombay—Sir J. R. Carnac, Lady Carnac, Mr. Cuerton; Mr. Lushington; Mr. Danvers; Mrs. Pope; Mrs. Supple; Mrs. Smythe; Capt. Warner; Lieut. Johnson; Messrs. Stone, Moor Briggs, Mc.Kenzie, Kippen & Williams, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Brooks, C. Mr. Havell, Miss Leckie, Messrs. Miles, Shubrick, Outhwaite, Bridges, Thorne, Furneaux, Ballingall and Montgomery.

*Per Thomas Lowry*, for Calcutta—Messrs. Taylor, Elliott, Andrew, Slade, Rose, Baugh, Sanderson, Adlam, and Sheedon; Mrs. Harrison.

*Per Ann*, Griffiths, for Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson; Mr. and Mrs. teroph; Miss Davies; Messrs. Magniac, Stewart, and Stanley; Dr. D. Letts, Esq., and family; — Milner, Esq., and brother; Wm. and Alex. J. Mr. and Mrs. Davies; — Hill, and Goodman, Esqs.; J. B. Gibbs, Esq. Esq.; — Westmacott, Esq.; Dr. Keat and Lady; — Wildish, Esq.

*Per Abercrombie Robinson*, for Madras and Bengal—Mrs. Chalmers; Mr. Sam; Mrs. Smith and daughter; Mr. St. John; Mr. Brassey; Capt. Lady; Mr. Base, Assist.-Surgeon; Mr. Ford; Mr. Radcliffe; Messrs. J. good, Pitt, Forbes, Chesney, Griffiths, Rolleston, Yates, Shewell, Hellier and Mayne; Dr. and Mrs. Ealing; Messrs. Moore and Simpson; A. Moorhead; Messrs. Mc. Feir, Jenkins, Goldsmith, Trollope, G. Ross ridge.

*Per Justina*, Capt. Bentley for Calcutta—Mrs. Leach, and family; J. Esq.; Dr. A. C. Macrae, Theodore Gordon, Esq.; Alexander Donald John Jackson, Esq.; Henry Kellner, Esq.; L. A. Cook, Esq.; S. C. A Esq.; — Aubert, Esq.

*Per William Harris*, for Bombay—Messrs. Thompson, and R. Phay

*Per Tropic*, for Sydney—Messrs. Manton, their wives and families.

*Per Claudine* for Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Blenkin; Miss Moorhead, M ington, Prendergast, Anderson, Luard, Winham, Mainwaring, Fernand Gibbon; Assist. Surgs. Moorhead and Evans; Messrs. Groves, Grant, Friend.

*Per John Dennistoun*, for Bombay—Messrs. Craig, and Bond.

*Per Triumph*, for Bombay—Capt. and Mrs. More; Mrs. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey; Mr. Niblock; D'Shan Dimalow, a native merc the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Lamb; Mr. and Mrs. McCabe; Miss H. Pinney; Mr. G. Ashley.

*Per Agrippina*, for Ceylon—Capt. and Mrs. Steuart; Mr. Bulmer.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

Nov. 27.—At Brighton, the lady of John Brightman, Esq., (of Calcutta) of a dau.

Dec. 1.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Jas. Morice, Esq., Bengal med. estab., of a son.

12. At Edinburgh, the lady of Grant, 39th Bengal N. I., of a dau.  
— At Balgarvie, the lady of Webster, E. I. C. S., of a son.

30. At Shelton, Staffordshire, Capt. Charles Yates, H. H., the l of a daughter.

—In New Bond Street, the lady of Mr Fawcett, 55th Foot (Madras), of Camden Town, the lady of Dr. W. C. Hampstead, Mrs. H. Maynard, of

## MARRIAGES.

—At Richmond, Thomas Dowles, D., to Hester, daughter of J. G. w., Esq.

—At St. George's, Hanover Square, Hammond, Esq., to Sophia Jane, daugh. Charles Mackinnon, Esq., of Gros-

Richmond, Ens. Edward Martin, 19th Bengal N. I., to Mary Anne, daughter of F. Aickin, Esq.

Islington, J. H. Broome, Esq., to daughter of the late J. Hammond, Esq.

High Melton, Lieut.-Col. James 4th Foot, to Mary, daughter of R. F. Esq., of High Melton.

Hammersmith, R. B. Kinsey, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of J. Bowling, Hammersmith.

St. W. Jervis, 42d Bengal N. I., to Maria, daughter of the late Capt. L. N.

—At Wadhurst, Sussex, G. P. Ken-., Bombay art., to Ann, 5th daughter of J. J. Ken-., of that place.

St. Luke's Church, Middlesex, Saml. Surg., to Marianne, M. Baillie, of Col. Baillie, E. I. C. S.

Plymouth, Edward Edlin, Esq., M. D., Bengal, to Jane Anne, daughter of Robert Holberton, Esq., of Torr House, Devon.

St. George's, Hanover Square, Dr. Wm. Barlow, to Lydia Martha, daughter of Stephen Babington, E. I. C. S.

Chiswick, Lieut. C. H. Hearsley, 19th Bengal N. I., to Anna Isabella, daughter of Rev. J. J. Smith, M. A., Turnham

No. 6, Albany Place, Glasgow, Tulloh Fraser, Esq., of Calcutta, to McDowall, second daughter of the Lumsden, Esq., of Glasgow.

Totteridge, G. J. Morris, Esq., M. D., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Hall, Esq., of Portland Place and Hall, Totteridge.

—At St. James's, Westminster, Hen-., Esq., to Manly E. J. Mathilde, daughter of Henry F. de Wolmaar, Esq., of

## DEATHS.

6.—At Sea, on board the *Abberton*, on

the passage from India to the Cape, Capt. J. George, 19th Bengal N. I.

Oct. 11.—At Cape Coast Castle, Letitia Elizabeth, the lady of George Maclean, Esq., Governor of Cape Coast Castle, (the celebrated poetess, L. E. L.)

Nov. 7.—At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Walter Cook, 10th Madras N. I., aged 23.

24. At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Murray, E. I. C.'s Bengal estab.

26. At Madeira, Mr. G. W. Watts, aged 33.

Dec. 3.—At Bristol, Lieut. J. Lomax, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 33.

5. At St. Andrew's, Ann Julia, daughter of the late Capt. George Keir, 22nd Drags., and commandant of His Highness the Nizam's Horse.

15. At Exmouth, Augusta, the lady of Maj. R. W. Gillum, of the retired list, Bombay Army, aged 51.

16. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. Yule, E. I. C. S.

19. At Bath, Margaret, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Dunn, E. I. C. S.

20. At Hastings, Richard Barron, Esq., Capt. in H. M. 3rd Foot.

21. At Boulogne, Eliza, wife of Maj. Osborn, (ret.) Madras Army.

— At Cairo, Octavius, youngest son of W. Young, Esq., of Highbury Grange.

24. Sholto Douglas, Esq., late Major in 63rd foot, and brother of the Marchioness of Queensberry.

27. In Burton Crescent, Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, Knt., G. C. H., Col. 3rd Dragoons.

28. At Kentish Town, Sophia, the wife of William Abington, Esq., late of the E. I. House.

29. In Montagu Place, Capt. John Moncrieff, aged 40, late of the *Royal Sovereign*.

31. In Duke Street, St. James's, Louisa Sarah, daughter of the late R. B. Francis, Esq., of the E. I. Co.'s Med. Estab., Bengal.

Jan. 1.—In Gloucester Place, Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Carnwath, aged 70.

13. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. P. Cropper, E. I. House.

14. In Harley Street, John Maclean, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 42.

16. At Hylands, Essex, P. C. Labouchere, Esq., aged 68.

18. In Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, Hugh Gordon, Esq., youngest son of the late Robert Gordon, Esq., of Madras.

22. At Edinburgh, suddenly, the Countess of Dalhousie.

25. At Holloway, Sarah Susanna, wife of Mr. Wm. Heideman, formerly of the Cape of Good Hope, aged 41.

27. At Bath, P. R. Cazalet, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 57.

*Latelly*—At Sea, on board the *Strath Eden*, on the passage from India, F. B. Stapp, Esq., Assist.-Surg. Madras Estab.

— At Exeter, Capt. Robert Kerr, late of the 4th Light Dragoons, aged 52.

# POSTSCRIPT.

## CALCUTTA.

**THE BISHOP.**—The *Semaphore* of the 22nd Nov. announced the arrival of the Hattrass from Chittagong (19th Sept.,) having on board the Lord Bishop and suite, all well.

**SIR H. SETON.**—Sir Henry Wilmot Seton, the new second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, landed at that Presidency on Nov. 13, under the usual salute.

**THE SOI-DISANT RAJAH OF BURDWAN.**—The trial of this individual was in course of proceeding at Hooghly: Messrs. H. T. Prinsep and Dwarkanauth Tagore left Calcutta, on Nov. 20, to give evidence therein.

**THE OVERLAND MAILS.**—The August and September Packets, from England, reached Calcutta the early part of November; the latter preceding the former by a week.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Mr. H. Piddington will, in all probability, succeed the late lamented Mr. John Bell as Secretary to this Society. Mr. P. is well known to the Society of Calcutta as the author of more than one valuable botanical work.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—In the price of *Government Securities*, no change has taken place since our last number, if we except a further decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Loan; the quotations on Nov. 20, being 6 @ 7 Rs. discount. A panic with regard to these Securities still continues, and Native holders are constantly selling out. *The Exchange* for all descriptions of Bills may be said to have risen 1d.; the quotations are, Treasury Bills 2s.; E. I. Co.'s 12 mos. date, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Insurance ditto, 10 @ 12 mos. date, 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Private ditto, 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. @ 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Bank of Bengal.*—The Government has granted its sanction to the proposed increase of the capital 75,00,000 by 5 per cent., thus making the capital 1,12,50,000 Co.'s Rupees. The Directors have called upon Proprietors to make arrangements to give it immediate effect. Of the old capital, nearly 60 Lacs are unemployed; and it remains yet to be seen what employment the Directors propose for the additional. The last published statement of the working of the Bank shows a divisible profit of 9 per cent. annum; the near approach of the division, the 31st December next, and the advantage to Proprietors of subscribing for the new stock at par, has enhanced the value of shares to 3150 Rs. premium; some have changed hands at these figures, but just now no shares are offering, every shareholder is holding off until after the realization of the dividend and the security of the new Stock. *Union Bank.*—Capital 80,00,000 Co. Rupees. Shares in this institution have advanced to 215 and 220 Rupees premium. The period of the payment of the first instalment, viz. 250 Rs. per share of the late increase of stock, expires on the 31st December next; and such Proprietors as have not, or through their agents, already paid up, are reminded, that agreeably to the 4th clause of the resolutions passed at the General Meeting of Proprietors on the 11th April last, they will forfeit their privilege, should they allow the time to go by without making arrangements. *Indigo.*—Importations of the new crop were arriving; a sale of 1200 ms., @ 230 Rs. per md. had been made for the French market; but more important sales were coming on, which would give a tone to the market. *Saltpetre* had advanced 8, *Spelter* 6, and *Lead* 4 As. per md.; in fact, *Metals* generally were improving in price, and in active sale. Of *Beer*, the stock is scarce; and holders of Bass and Allsop's are asking 65 @ 70 Rs. per hhd., which price is not readily given. Of *Wines*, Sherry is in no demand; but good Claret and English Brandy are enquired after: the latter would readily sell @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Rs. per gal. Cutlery, Perfumery, and Stationery, are at a discount; and Oilman's Stores at an advance. *Freights* remain as last; but dead weight has a tendency to advance.

MADRAS.

**BURMAH.**—The *Madras Herald* of the 27th Nov. states, that any expected from the Supreme Government, of war being declared consequence of the neglect and indignities Col. Benson had met regiments were kept in readiness to be sent over; and that the troops were in a state of great activity.

—His Lordship reached Madras on the 3rd Nov., and was installed as Governor on the 4th.

**DEPARTURES.**—John Orr, Esq., and E. Smith, Esq., obtained leave of absence Nov., to visit England, on their private affairs, with the usual

BOMBAY.

**ADEN.**—The *Coote*, with the detachment of troops (see Vol. 2. p. 100) left Aden, Oct. 24. The Arabs denied all knowledge of any communication having been made with the Bombay Government, and refused permission to land, as also supplies of provisions and water. The *Gazette* of Bombay states, that a fresh force of 500 men would immediately proceed there under Mr. Crichton.

**RELIEF FUND.**—Amount of subscriptions, 30th November,

**RELIEF FUND.**—Amount of subscriptions, 1st December, upwards of

**ENTERTAINMENT OF MRS. BARR.**—The Bachelors of Bombay gave on the 1st inst. a grand ball and supper in Mr. Willoughby's bungalow, to Mrs. Barr. Present, Sir R. Dick, and the *élite* of Bombay society were of course

**INTELLIGENCE.—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**—Throughout all the year 1838-39, the 5 per cent. Loan of 1825-6, a fall of a ½ per cent. has taken place. The same remark applies to the 5 per cent. Loan of 1829-30, and the 3 per cent. Loan of 1832-33 has sustained a fall of 2 per cent., the quotation being Rs. 102 @ 102½. *Exchange* has fallen since our last Number. The market is likely to be affected by the rates which prevail at Calcutta to be looked for. Bills on London, 6 mon. st., are quoted @ 2 0½, the Ceylon Gov. at 30 ds. st. @ 1 11½; Spanish Dollars Rs. 16½. *Freights*, both to China and England, have declined; abundance of goods to London and Liverpool offering at from Rs. 55 @ 60 per ton. *Prices* have declined 2 @ 3 Rs. per Candy; Surat being quoted 120 @ 125 Rs. per Candy. The market has no activity, though still calculated upon. The *Princess Charlotte* is bringing 6,446 tin 8,697; and the *George Wilkinson* 4,426, all to Liverpool. The latest intelligence from China bringing word of the continued inter-trade at Lintin and Whampoa, has made the market flat. The year 1838-39 is likely to exceed 20,000 chests. The nominal value, are for delivery Rs. 1,000 per chest; for ditto in February 1840 in May 965. **EUROPE GOODS.**—Confectionary, Glass Ware, Oilman's Stores, Plated Ware, Saddlery, and Stationery, are all in decline. Cutlery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, Perfumery, and Ship Chandlery, and Earthenware and Window Glass at an advance.

BURMAH.

It is not our own that the last accounts from this quarter have a very ugly aspect. We cannot go to the length of some of our contemporaries, who are alarmable; some have indeed said that the Governor-General has decided that we need not say that this is not the fact, and will dismiss the matter. But we confidently rely upon the next overland mail bringing news of the tendency towards a peaceful settlement of the differences



between the Indian Government, and the hitherto refractory Tharrawadd have more grounds for entertaining this opinion than it is necessary to determine. If the results will, we are convinced, bear out our deductions.

## CHINA.

It will be seen by our Madras Synopsis, that the Admiral had left China that all was quiet there. The intelligence from that quarter to the beginning of October, received by the way of Calcutta, presents nothing of interest.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### SYDNEY.

The *Cecilia*, has brought a week's later news from Sydney, than that contained in the former part of our present number, the papers by her reaching to the 1st inst. They present, however, very little of interest. The colonists were congratulating themselves upon the prospect of a more close approximation to England, in consequence of the establishment of Sir John Ross's Company for steaming to India, via the Cape. The Rev. Dr. Lang, has arrived in the *Cecilia*, on a mission to the Government half of the Synod of New South Wales. The *Gazette* states that every success was adding proof to proof of the rapid spread of crime among the military, at the Colony. The district of Patterson's Plains was infested with bushrangers, less than twenty being at large in one gang, committing depredations without number. The women convicts of the ship *John Renwick*, were said to be the most troublesome cargo ever imported, being almost in a state of mutiny. *Lady Gipps* had been sent to attempt to pacify them. Was Miss *Julia Newman*, who went out in this vessel, the cause of the turbulency?—Rather a smart skirmish took place in the Legislative Council on the 4th Sept., touching Mr. M'Leay's retirement from office, Snodgrass taking advantage of the opportunity to deny that he had asserted, agreed with Sir Richard Bourke, in understanding Mr. M'Leay when the Post Office Bill was before the council, that he intended to resign. The Colonel said also that it was not the fact that he had advised Mr. M'Leay to apply for the Situation.

The Bishop of Australia consecrated a new church at Denham Court on the 2nd inst. August. The Revds. Messrs Hart, Calvert, and Jager, who arrived in the *Despatch* were appointed Missionaries to the Feejee Islands.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Legislative Council had been prorogued to the 16th Oct. Bills of exchange were at a premium of 2½ per cent. at Launceston. Lieut. Foster, R. N., late Commandant of H. M. S. *Emu*, was to be the Police Magistrate of Brighton. A great number of persons were daily leaving the Colony; "Even," says *Bent's News*, "the very oldest and most enterprising and deserving Colonists, with large families, born in the Colony, are deserting it—seeing no prospect of a future for themselves, much less being able to educate their children. While an ignorant and a people are divided, as they now appear to be in this ill-fated Colony, we have no reasonable hope to witness a better state of things. But let us see our present Ruler speedily take some effective steps to restore this flourishing Colony to its former improved state."

## PERSIA.

Accounts from Persia have arrived by the way of Constantinople to the 1st inst. December, bringing the important intelligence, that, Mr McNeil had been obliged to break off all diplomatic relations with the Shah, and was on his way to Tabreez. Since his return from Herat, the Shah has shown himself in every possible way inimical to British interests.

# ORIENTAL HERALD.

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## THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

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### No. XV.—HINTS TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—CHAP. III.

AN officer having been appointed to the Honourable Company's Medical Establishment in the East Indies, will receive at the India House printed rules, for his guidance, according to the regulations of the service, which will be put into his hands immediately after he has taken the oath of allegiance. A duplicate of the covenant to which he has subscribed his name is also furnished to him for presentation to the Town Major of the Presidency, at which he may disembark in India. Having now entered the service, it will be advisable to give serious consideration to the best method of proceeding with respect to the outfit, and the mode of going out to India. Upon enquiry at the warehouses, a multiplicity of articles will be enumerated, and a list of necessaries offered, described as being absolutely essential, many of which, however, may be dispensed with; and the catalogue reduced within narrow bounds. An ample supply of linen, comprehending white jackets and trowsers, socks and towels, will comprize nearly all that is wanted for the toilette, the wardrobe already possessed being sufficient for the cold weather to be encountered on the voyage. A couple of suits of silk or some thin stuff will be useful in saving the white jeans from the damage occasioned by iron moulds, which are always conspicuous on the cotton garments worn on board ship. A Bengal correspondent concurring in the view already taken in preceding papers upon the subject of outfit, observes, that all articles of saddlery, uniform, cloth, swords, epaulettes, &c. may be omitted with advantage. These things cost a considerable sum of money, which in many instances cannot be easily spared at the moment, and there is always a risk of injury upon the voyage, while they are to be purchased at the place of destination, very frequently considerably under the price demanded for them in London. When these heavy and costly articles are withdrawn from the list, the expense of an outfit is greatly reduced, and any surplus, after providing a sum for the purpose of meeting the demands upon landing, will be advantageously laid out in the purchase of a small but choice collection of philosophical works, and a few useful surveying instruments; these should include a barometer, a pocket compass, a thermometer, a pair of reducing compasses, and a camera lucida, should the individual be an indifferent draughtsman. Such instruments will be

found permanently useful, and by a prudent selection from the multifarious articles offered at the outfitters, all or part may be included without exceeding the ordinary sum spent, or rather thrown away by persons who have no judicious friend at hand to assist them with the fruits of their experience. Another great saving may be effected by a medical officer proceeding to India, who is recommended to employ his most strenuous endeavours to secure a cabin for the voyage free of expense. This advantage is rather difficult of attainment, but as there is always a chance of success, the attempt should be made, especially by those to whom economy is an object, since, as it will be seen hereafter, a very considerable outlay will be required to set a medical officer fairly afloat after his arrival at the place of destination. Since the abolition of the commercial transactions of the East India Company, all the troops embarking for their Asiatic possessions belonging to the artillery, &c., are sent out by contract, and in order to secure efficient medical attendance for their men, the Court of Directors have the power of nominating one of their own officers to take charge of them during their voyage. Should they fail, however, to exercise this privilege within twenty-one days of the time appointed for the sailing of the ship, the patronage devolves upon the owners of the vessel, who can name the party eligible for the appointment. To a young surgeon proceeding to India for the first time, the attainment of this charge is difficult, in consequence of its being sought by those who are already in the service, and who happen to be at home upon leave, all who are on the point of returning being usually desirous to avail themselves of the allowance, which, when the number of troops amounts to one hundred and fifty, will afford a sum about equivalent to the price of a cabin, thereby effecting the saving of £120 or 130. The rule which guides the Court of Directors in the selection of the person to fulfil this important duty, lessens the chance of the young surgeon who seeks the appointment, since the senior applicant is always chosen; yet as it does not invariably happen that the number of medical officers returning to India is sufficient for the charge of the troops that may be going out, the ship-owners have not unfrequently the appointment in their gift. Every medical officer therefore, as soon as he has passed the India House, should speak to the military secretary or his assistant, (the gentleman holding the situation at present being exceedingly courteous and obliging,) and have his name registered as an applicant for the medical charge of troops. Should he succeed, a second advantage may be gained, as the ship-owners find it to their interest to offer a cabin as the remuneration for the services of the surgeon going out in charge of the troops, for his attendance on the crew and passengers. An act of Parliament has been passed, which requires every ship leaving England for a foreign port, and carrying a crew of more than thirty men, under a heavy penalty, to take out a surgeon, while few persons would like to engage a passage for so long a voyage unless they could be assured of medical assistance during its continuance. Every vessel going to India of sufficient burthen to carry passengers is therefore provided with a surgeon, to whom if not belonging to the Company's establishment, a salary must be paid, in addition to the cabin to which as an officer of the ship he would be entitled. In an arrangement of this nature the advantage is mutual, the expense of a cabin being a very serious item to those whose finances are not particularly extensive, while the owners also effect a saving which mercantile men know how to appreciate. A young surgeon, who on going out to India for the first time, can thus provide himself with a passage, and also secure the allowance granted by Government for the charge of the troops, may be considered most peculiarly fortunate, such circumstances occurring in the commencement of his career, affording, if followed up by prudent management, the means of starting in the world clear of debt and incumbrance.

In order to claim the sum per head granted by the Court of Directors, for the medical care of their troops, it is necessary to produce a living indi-

those who die upon the voyage being struck out of the muster roll. The harshness of the stipulation, which requires living evidence of medical skill, and the distrust of higher motives of action than the mere desire to obtain pecuniary remuneration, have been not unjustly made the subject of public comment. The patients suffering from fatal attacks, and dying in the hands of their medical attendant, would when the duty has been faithfully and conscientiously performed, be those for whom the highest rate of remuneration should be given, but the surgeon is paid for men who have occasioned the slightest anxiety, and deprived of his just reward for the attention bestowed upon cases, perhaps beyond all human power. The notion that it is said is better than cure, and the surgeons on board India ships are paid according to the rule of some wealthy individuals, who give to their physicians only while they are in good health, but while the Government thus holds its medical officers responsible for the lives of the people entrusted to their charge, it denies them the right of interference in the general treatment of the men while on board. The surgeon is not only permitted to insert at the end of his journal the causes, which in his opinion have led to sickness, which might have been prevented; while frequently happens that he experiences the utmost difficulty in obtaining credit to his representations at the proper time, should he even avoid the unpleasant consequences of a collision with the ruling powers. A striking instance of the impolicy of restricting the authority of a medical officer is so essential to the preservation of life and health, occurred on board the *Albatross* which left Gravesend in July 1837, with one hundred and sixty recruits on board for the Bengal artillery. In consequence of a lamentable neglect of discipline and inattention to the means pointed out as necessary to maintain the proper degree of air and exercise, the scurvy made its appearance at the time that the ship had neared the Cape. So greatly did the disease prevail, that seventy men were struck down with it at once, their sufferings being attended with the most alarming results. Notwithstanding this disastrous state of affairs which the surgeon had predicted in vain, and some difficulty in procuring any advantageous change, the colonel commanding the troops replying to his representations on the subject that the commanding officers could not be permitted. Fortunately he succeeded by his spirited representations to the captain of the vessel, who in consequence of the threatened mortality on board, put into the neighbouring port, and by the judicious change of diet, occasioned by the purchase of fresh vegetables, the health of the sufferers was restored.

Old medical men whose habits are fixed will of course employ themselves after their accustomed manner, but young surgeons should carefully guard against the contraction of idle habits on board ship, and should they find the duties in which they may have engaged themselves, sufficient to employ their time, they should strenuously endeavour to find some useful use of passing hours, which otherwise will be wearisome as well as most unprofitable. Medical men must necessarily be acquainted with many branches of natural science, and these can be brought in aid of any little incident occurring on the voyage, increasing the interest which the capture of a shark or the appearance of a shoal of sea weeds will afford. Every medical man sent out to India should endeavour to qualify himself for a public lecturer, for there can be no place better adapted for rehearsals in that character, than a ship during a long voyage. By addressing an audience with whom he is well acquainted, he will acquire confidence, and be enabled to introduce a new feature in the society to which he will hereafter belong, which will be found not more advantageous to others than to himself, there are few things more distasteful to men of scientific attainments, than a want of congeniality of pursuits on the part of their associates. Though the English are now taking to disseminate the English language throughout India, every medical officer bound to that country should apply himself assiduously to the study of Hindostanee, for he will be continually placed in

insurance of life, amounts to eighteen per cent. According to a calculation made by the gentleman already quoted, Mr. Corbyn, the rate of living consisting of the following items, will amount to a sum total which it is possible to diminish :—

(One sweeper, rupees per month, 5; bearers to carry a palanquin, included in the pay, 30; one Khidmutghar or waiting servant, washerman, 8; one water-carrier, 5; one cook, 8; one scullion, 4; one or groom, 5; house-rent, 50; tentage and travelling expenses, 7; subscriptions to the Military and Orphan Funds, 6; clothing, including 120; food, including wine on the most economical terms, 75; continuing postage, stationery, &c., 20.—Total 319. The expenditure consequently greater than the receipts, and even if by the strictest attention to economy some saving should be effected, a medical officer is liable to a removal, that he cannot follow up the plan he may have adopted, and nine cases out of ten involved in debt, which unless some fortunate circumstance should occur, will remain a burthen to him all his life.

There are, as it has been stated in previous chapters, appointed by the gift of Government by which a young medical man may at the period of his service be placed in the receipt of liberal allowances, though in consequence of the number of candidates the chances of obtaining these prizes are greatly diminished, still they serve to stimulate and to cheer the otherwise gloomy prospect. In devoting their talents to the capabilities and resources of India, medical men have now more than ever an opportunity of becoming benefactors to the country, while their happiness will be increased by the interest which they take in its improvement. Although a medical officer may find enough, and in some instances more than enough, to employ his whole time in the execution of his duties, yet it may be judiciously blended by an endeavour to introduce the indigenous substitutes for medicines imported from foreign countries into his service and to ascertain their true qualities. The remedies, vegetable and mineral, imported into India from Europe and South America, we learn from an authenticated report, are 203 in number, and cost the State, per annum, not less than one lac of rupees: of this sum four-fifths are expended on the following articles: cinchona bark, quinine, colocynth, ipecacuanha, jalap, capavia, scammony, sarsaparilla, manna, oil of peppermint, rhubarb, and rhubarb. These articles being all intrinsically cheap, in consequence of their vast consumption, which causes their great proportionate cost, and frequently it may be inferred that for the diseases of India these are the essentially required, and for which it is desirable if possible to introduce indigenous substitutes. In educating native practitioners, according to the system which prevails in Europe, we are providing more efficient aid to the great bulk of the natives than they could hitherto command, as it would be quite impossible for them to incur the expense of purchasing foreign medicines, it is incumbent upon us to employ our most earnest endeavours to develop the natural resources of the country. The introduction of jalap has failed in India, the root losing its medicinal qualities when transplanted to a foreign soil, but a perfect substitute has been pointed out in a preparation easily made from the *Kaladana* of Bengal, and it appears to be required to bring it into general use but the efforts of our men, who will cast aside prejudice in the furtherance of an object calculated to promote the public good. Colocynth has been proved by Wallich, Dr. Burn, and Dr. O'Shaughnessy to exist in abundance in the Delhi and Kurrah districts. For ipecacuanha there are so many representatives that nothing, observes the author now quoted, "besides what is foreign," can urge us to seek for it. The bark of the *rooibos*, or the root of the *untamol* will answer perfectly for many of the uses of ipecacuanha. As an emetic we have in the *Kanoor* and *Kanoor* of India, a better article than ipecacuanha or any other remedy of this class. For capavia balsam an effectual representati-

of exactly equal power, is prepared by distillation from the well known *gurjun oil* of Rangoon and Sylhet. For sarsaparilla we have at least four articles, the *ununtamul*, *gulanchee*, *China-root*, and *guozuben*, of which the first is in the opinion of all who have used it a more powerful remedy and a much more agreeable one than sarsaparilla itself with the; *Turianjaban* of Arabia, and the *rooza* and other aromatic oils, we may be well satisfied instead of manna and peppermint. Although the introduction of these remarks may not at first appear to be germane to the subject of the present paper, yet as the discussion is employing the attention of scientific men in India, it seems advisable to make those members of the faculty who may contemplate a visit to that part of the world acquainted with the topics which are at present exciting interest amid the Anglo-Indian community, and of which the reports may not be unacceptable to enquiring minds at home. As usual upon such occasions "Doctors disagree" upon a point of very great importance, namely, the possibility of dispensing with the expensive importations from Peru in favour of drugs of native growth. Many persons are of opinion that narcotine substances may be employed in preventing the return of periodical fevers, and 167 cases are quoted, furnished by different medical practitioners, in which the results have proved the success of this mode of treatment, but others are anxious for the introduction of the *cinchona bark* tree, which, though difficult, does not appear to be impossible. The expense and trouble attending importations of the kind are very great, but active and enterprising spirits delight in overcoming obstacles which serve only to excite them to fresh efforts. The attempt it appears to produce *cinchona bark* in Europe, as a curiosity for the hot house, has failed, but it does not follow that equal want of success would follow its transplantation to the soil of India, either in the dry or moist part of a country so favourable to the growth of plants requiring a warm climate. It is stated that not less than 6,000 trees in full vigour would be required to supply the wants of the community, and that it would take a century at least to produce them; but there can be no good reasons why a beginning should not be made.

Interesting and fashionable, and there is a fashion in every thing, as the study of geology is at this moment, there can be no doubt that the time and thoughts of a medical officer going out to India, will be more beneficially employed in obtaining an intimate acquaintance with botany and horticultural science. It is unfortunate that at a period when so many subjects of the highest degree of importance to the future welfare of India, are opening upon the minds, and engaging the attention of men who see how readily they might be turned to advantage, that their own necessities will scarcely permit them to devote a single rupee to the promotion of objects of public utility. Money is absolutely essential to carry the greater portion of plans for improvement into effect, but infinite service may be also rendered to the country at large by methods which do not involve pecuniary expense. It does not appear that scientific men have as yet endeavored to avail themselves of the channels open for communication with the natives, by means of the newspaper or *Ukhbars* published in Hindostanee. A series of popular articles acquainting the respectable classes with the advantages attendant upon the cultivation of useful knowledge, and recommending them to form institutions for the purpose of acquiring the means of improving their property, would in many cases awaken a desire to benefit by the introduction of European science, and if zealously followed up might be productive of the happiest results. There is no want of curiosity or intelligence in the native character, a judicious method of imparting instruction being only required to induce the people of India to take an interest in subjects of importance to the general good, and it may be said that want of judgment on the part of their instructors, rather than any inaptitude to learn, will be the cause of every failure. When the first steam vessel made its way against the current of the Ganges, without sails or towing ropes, the natives crowded to



the banks of the river overpowered by astonishment and perplexity. Upon its arrival at Benares, several Asiatic gentlemen were invited to go on board to inspect the wonders of a ship which was confidently reported to be the work of *jins* or demons. The weather happened to be exceedingly sultry, and a windsail had been consequently put up to conduct a current of air to the cabins below. This simple contrivance attracted the attention of the native visitants, who could scarcely be prevailed upon to give more than a hasty glance at the engines or paddle wheels, so eager were they to enjoy the advantage of a method of procuring a positive good, which they could understand. The anecdote was of course told against them, but the error seemed to belong to those Europeans who expected that natives of India who knew nothing whatever of the new power of steam, should comprehend the manner in which it was brought into action, without any previous acquaintance with the nature and effects of machinery. It requires a considerable advance in knowledge to comprehend or appreciate complicated arrangements, and in the commencement of an attempt at enlarging the acquaintance of the natives with objects of practical utility, the most obvious points should be presented to the mind. It may perhaps require as long a period to stimulate the whole community to undertakings of great importance, as to produce six thousand full grown trees of the *cinchona bark*, nevertheless the seeds should be sown, and in every instance where it is practicable, the native papers made the vehicle of instruction.

## NATURAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

### TOBACCO.—LETTER IV.

Tobacco is not a plant of East Indian origin, as there is no native name for it, nor is it quite certain whence, or at what time, it first found its way into the country. In some parts of Bengal it thrives exceedingly well, but is far more coarse in its nature than either the Virginia or Maryland tobacco, of *America*. Of late years, the Calcutta Horticultural Society has held out handsome premiums to such persons as might succeed in growing and curing these kinds of tobacco in India, disposing of the seed gratuitously to any parties requiring it for experiment. Some very good plant has been procured on recent trials, and in the course of time, there can be little doubt, but, that the American tobacco will be generally cultivated throughout the country. The Sunderbunds have been found particularly well adapted to the growth of the Virginia kind, and some very large and well prepared specimens have been sent up, within the last ten years, to Calcutta, from that quarter.

A tobacco, possessing a comparatively small leaf is grown in the province of Arracan, and when cured, is disposed of in the markets, on singularly constructed frames, composed of fine splines of bamboo, which keep the leaves separate, and apart from each other. This is denominated *Sandouree* tobacco, and is justly esteemed for its pleasantness in smoking, when manufactured into cheroots. The Bengal leaf is applied to similar purposes, and large quantities of it are annually sent up to *Chinsurah*, and the adjacent parts, where there are, and have long been established, factories for carrying on this branch of trade.

The confectioned tobacco, for the use of the *Hookah*, is made up after the

Following method:—To every *two pounds* of the very best tobacco leaf, finely pulverized, add *two pounds* of raisins of the sun bruised, *one pound and a half* of dried fresh rose leaves, *one pound* of dates, *one pound* of jaggerhy, *half* a pint of rose water, and *one pound* of ripe plantain fruit. In mixing the compound, which must be well worked together, introduce a small quantity of cascarilla bark finely triturated.

N. B.—*Mellow pears* will, in this country, answer as well as *plantains*, and *apple* may be used for jaggerhy. A few drops of rose water introduced into the snake of the Hookah, will add greatly to the agreeableness of the smoking.

### BARKS FOR TANNING.

The bark, generally used throughout India, for the purpose of tanning, is derived from the "*Bubbool*" tree, "*Mimosa spinosa*," which bears a pale yellow blossom, sending forth an agreeable aromatic odour, particularly attractive to the bee. The "*Bubbool*" is to be met with in all parts of Bengal, but, in the Hooghly district, it prevails to a great extent, insomuch so, that at certain seasons, small flotillas of boats are engaged to bring up this material to Calcutta, from that locality, to meet the demand of the consumption of the above-named city. The "*cortex*" of this tree is not so strongly impregnated with tannin as is the *quercine*, or oak bark of this country, but it answers all the purposes of the same in India, where the hides and skins, from the high temperature of the climate, require considerably less steeping than is customary here. The flower of the Bubbool tree determines in a pod, containing a complement of seeds, resembling small beans, of a pale ash color, endued with a large proportion of tannin. The firm of Messrs. Willis and Earle, Merchants, at Calcutta, sent home, on one occasion, a cargo of these seeds to a corresponding house of agency at Liverpool, anticipating a ready sale for them in that market, but, on account of their presenting a new feature in commerce, no person would purchase them. The "*Bubbool*" yields a clear white gum, which oozes from the sides of the tree in the form of lachrymose crystals. The tears, do not, however, equal in size those exported from Arabia, accepted under the name of "*Gum Arabic*," and, consequently, they are held in little estimation.

When the bark of the Bubbool tree is boiled down, for a certain length of time, in spring or tank water, so as to admit of its rendering a strong decoction of the same, it will, when exposed to solar evaporation, resolve itself into a bright chesnut colored gum, which incorporates the pure extract of the tannin. A gentleman resident at Diamond Harbour, a few years since, by way of experiment, manufactured some hundreds weight of this gum, which was sent to England, but it met with little encouragement, on account of its novelty. Several gentlemen of the faculty, connected with the General Hospital at Calcutta, however, highly approved of it as an astringent in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and have adopted it experimentally in lieu of "*Catechu*." The native fishermen are, in the habit of tanning their nets with this material, which custom is found to render the hemp of which the latter are constructed, more durable.

### "KUT"—TERRA JAPONICA OR CATECHU.

There are two distinct kinds of this gum, one of which may be denominated the *Hepatic* or liver-complexioned *Catechu*, which is produced in great perfection in the districts of Monghyr and Patna; the other is the *dry* or common *Catechu*, which constitutes the article of commerce. The former is by no means plentiful in Bengal, and its consumption is chiefly confined to the higher classes of natives, who adopt it as one of the ingredients they introduce into their *punn* folds, which they use as a sialalogue, and which is held much in esteem among them as a "*gusto*." It is a pure brittle gum, possessed of very astringent properties, and has long since been used in the Indian Pharmacopeia as an antidote in cases of diarrhœa and other organic

relaxations in the viscera. When dissolved in water, it deposits a rusty-colored residuum. This material, if long indulged in, as a drink, has the effect of turning the teeth black, a feature which is much disliked by some classes of the natives. It is also considered an effectual preservative of those useful organs. The "*Grey Catechu*" or "*Terra Japonica*" is a produce of Bengal, and is used for general purposes. When first introduced into Europe, it was supposed to have been a species of earth, owing to its gritty particles, of which it largely partakes. This latter kind is not used medicinally, though it is much inferior to the red *Catechu*. It is, however, employed in curing hides, but the tannin it yields is not equal in strength to that of the Bubbool bark. Large quantities of it have been introduced into this country and other parts of Europe, but it is not an article that creates a heavy demand. It has been tried as a substitute for the *quercin* bark, but without success.

### CAJOU BUDAM, OR CACHEW NUT TREE.

This tree is the parent of the fruit which is received under the known appellation of the *Cachew Nut*. It thrives in all the districts of Bengal, and is exceedingly abundant in the jungles around *Ingur* throughout the province of Cuttack. The nut, when arrived at the maturity, determines at its extremity, in a delicate poppy colored bud, much resembling the *Tomata* or love apple. The latter yields a grateful juice, but the cuticle which contains the nut, is impregnated with an acrid caustic oil, that will raise blisters on the lips the instant it is applied to them. This oil is manufactured to some extent, at Juggernaut, in the province of Orissa, but it is not a marketable commodity, generally, outside of India. It is invaluable, however, as a stimulus or embrocation, and has been found very serviceable in rheumatic affections. This oil requires to be better known than it is, and the manufacture of it ought to be encouraged. The quality of the nut itself, is too well known to need a description in this place.

Little or no notice appears to have been taken of the virtues of the bark of this tree, until the year 1830, when a gentleman residing in Cuttack, who had a large plantation of them standing on his property, undertook, among many other experiments he made, to detect the properties of this bark. He provided himself with a bill-hook, and cut out above twenty pounds of the bark from the most healthy tree he could select, which he caused to be boiled down in clear water, and perfectly macerated. The liquid was then strained through coarse cloth into broad shallow vessels and exposed to solar evaporation. The result was that he derived about four pounds of a dark gum, much resembling the *Myrica*. This gum possessed an extraordinary degree of astringency, insofar that it had a tendency to contract the muscles of the tongue when applied to that sensitive organ. He sent up a portion of it, so manufactured, to *Mr. Noskey*, Chemist, of Calcutta, who pronounced it the most powerful vegetable astringent he had ever met with, and said that its virtue ought to be more generally known. It also held in its compact state, a large quantity of tannin. As a proof of this, it may be simply observed that the surface of the bark, which had been exposed to the operation of the fire in the act of rescinding it, presented, almost instantaneously, a face as black as ink. This tree ought to be cultivated to a much greater extent than it is. It enhances many valuable properties, which might be turned to great account.

## PERSON, TEMPER, AND HABITS OF DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

Dost Mahomed Khan, the present Ruler of Cabul, in age must exceed forty; though in appearance younger, by several years; in height he may be at the utmost five feet eleven inches, but the inclination of the head, and stoop, which all the Grandees of Cabul and Persia affect, and which in those countries, is a most indispensable accomplishment to rank and royalty, make him appear not above five feet nine. In person he is well proportioned, neither prone to obesity nor leanness; and in his younger days must have possessed an elegant figure; his complexion was originally fair, but his constant application to business, and his indefatigable activity in controlling his country have now tinged his once bright countenance with that sallow hue, which care and deep thinking but too inevitably imprint on every cheek, however radiant in its early bloom.

His features, (like those of almost all Mahomedans) are of a fine order; but, Nature, in forming his person, seems to have slightly varied the mould from the form in which she has cast his race; his face does not show any likeness to those of his countrymen. Whether this deviation from the general sameness of the Mahomedan contour be a pleasing relief, certainly nobody can look at Dost Mahomed Khan, without being struck with his noble mien and engaging air. In his youth he was considered uncommonly handsome. His eyes are different from those of any person I ever saw, that is, when under excitement, they are large and black, but their ordinary expression is soft, and mild, with perfect tranquillity; but when agitated either by anger, or argument, and even when conversing, they dilate to an unusual magnitude!—then redden like those of an opium eater, and the eyeballs appear to have revolved, as but a very small portion of them is visible; but the look is most piercing, and as unpleasant, as extraordinary. This is the only time, when warmly descanting on some topic, that his Ameership is guilty of looking straight forward and direct at the individual whom he is addressing; on other occasions he is accustomed to observe his company by side long and furtive glances, as though he were not entitled to the right of an examination of one's person, but which he nevertheless effects just as well in his own peculiar way, being one more consonant perhaps to his disposition, which is allowed by every one to contain all the attributes of a consummate thief.

He is accustomed to rise very early in the morning, and even before sunrise in the summer months, takes his seat in the *Dewan Khana*, or hall of audience, when the *Qooran* is opened and laid before him; and, with the assistance of his *Moolla*, he proceeds to read, or rather spell (for his education has been entirely neglected, and it is only since his accession to the throne, that he commenced the Persian alphabet,) over some three or four pages of the Holy Volume, in a loud voice, by way of setting a good example, and offering some atonement perhaps, for the mischief, he had been plotting during the preceding four and twenty hours! His religion on this point, is very accommodating; the repetition of a few verses of the *Qooran* always entitles a sinner to a partial pardon of his transgressions, and under this consideration, his Ameership, it may be presumed, derives no little comfort from his devotions.

During the whole of this time, he is evidently not exactly at his ease, his imperfect style of reading, the working of the brow, and forehead, being precisely similar to that of an urchin, when repeating a lesson with which he is not so well acquainted as he should be.

The *Moolla* in the mean time is stedfastly observing the countenance of his scholar, and when two or three pages have been got over, by way of

relieving him from the indecency of himself putting aside the book, observes that sufficient for the purpose has been read; a suggestion which the other was never yet known to dispute, but who immediately rising from his constrained position, and fetching a long drawn breath like that of a person having just accomplished a task of some difficulty, he sends forth a volley of abuse, against some party or individual, who had been occupying his thought during the time of prayer—his mind being of good capacity, enabling him while engaged in the performance of one thing, to be thinking about another. The *Khuwaneen* and others, whose duty is to attend the *Durbar*, now arrive, and seating themselves with their backs to the wall of the room, the business of the day commences by admitting those who have complaints to prefer.

The administration of the *Barukzuee* Chief, is to be considered, more nearly allied to a republican form of Government than any other; and the *Durbar* of *Cabul* presents a scene no where witnessed, perhaps, in any country; instead of that solemnity, and ceremony, which we hear of in Persia and other Asiatic climes, here all is noise and confusion; the *Chobdars* are alternately vociferating, and abusing the people endeavouring to gain an entrance; at the same time, poking and striking with their long sticks, those who, with more audacity are attempting to effect a passage by force; and what with the clamour of the mob on one side, the upraised arms, and brandishing of the batons of office on the other, the entrance to the *Dewan Khana* bears no small resemblance to that of a booth at an Irish fair! In the midst of this uproar by way of increasing it as it were, despatches arrive from *Bokhara*, *Balkh*, *Herat*, *Peshawur*, or some other place, equally great in name and small in value. These are opened at once, and read in public, whatever may be their contents, and as each brave pillar of the State, through deep interest in the cause, feels himself bound to sport an opinion, and warming in the debate, naturally finds himself more eloquent in his own native tongue. At once, the languages of the *Oozbek* and *Toorcoman*, of *Persia*, *Candahar*, *Cabul*, *Peshawur*, *Cashmere*, *Sinde*, and even *Hindustan*, crash upon the ear, so that you feel under some apprehension, that this favorite seat of Pomona for its sins, like another Babel, is visited by a similar punishment.

The mode of administering justice and granting redress is thus. The head *Qazee*, with one or two other of the fraternity, are seated either in front or a little to the right of him, and it is only in a case of some importance, such as murder, or adultery (which are sure however to occur every day) that he thinks it necessary to avail himself of the assistance of the expounders of the *Shura*; during the trial and examination of evidence, he assists the doctors of the law most materially by his own remarks, and quoting the various passages, which in his opinion bear on the matter. Other cases of minor importance he disposes of, without consulting the opinion of any one, knowing the susceptibility of the whole to corruption. There exists however a more potent reason for his thus in person discharging the duties of Judge, Magistrate, and Collector of Revenue and Customs, (he shines most in the latter capacity, it is generally thought,) he realizes about two lacs of rupees per annum by the imposition of fines on delinquents, and by another very ingenious method, which he never entrusts to other hands on account of its proceeds.

In all trials held before and by him, of whatever nature, his Amciership declares, that all parties having been duly sworn, those whose evidence has been contradicted and otherwise disproved, must necessarily have sworn falsely on the blessed Qooran, (a privilege which he allows to none but himself;) it is therefore proper that their perjury should be punished by a suitable fine. According to the abilities of the sinner, his goods and chattels are then estimated with a degree of accuracy, which, considering he has made no further progress in arithmetic than a very simple rule, almost the first, but one, in the exercise of which, from his preferring its general appli-



ation, and by his cogent endeavours to bring every thing under its influence, he has attained considerable skill, (the rule of "Subtraction")—does his meership considerable credit—and by way of warning to others, though at the same time he may be enabled to follow his avocations, and appear in public with some degree of decency on confiscating his property, a change of clean linen is always reserved to the poor wretch; this would not be considered much of a boon in any other part of the world, but here, owing to the scarcity of that article of cleanliness, the favor is appreciated as it should be.

During the hours of Durbar, which last from morning until 11 o'clock, A. M., he is frequently assailed by soldiers and others, demanding arrears of pay. Every attempt is made to allay their importunities, by promises which, it need not be said, are never intended to be fulfilled. Should these prove ineffectual, his Ameeriship then has resource to a stratagem; he suddenly proclaims that it is Khilwut, or private affairs, which he is about to take into consideration, and immediately the whole Durbar is cleared, with the exception of one or two confidants. On other occasions, when hard pressed by people clamouring for their pay, he instructs his head man and factotum, one Meerza Sumue Khan to remain at home on a plea of illness, when he declares to those who have demands against him, that on the said Meerza's convalescence, their claims shall be satisfied. One can readily imagine that the Meerza's health is exceedingly delicate, and subject to occasional relapses. Dost Mahomed takes exercise on horseback regularly, and at three o'clock P. M. supposing it any time of the year but the depth of winter, his horse is brought to the door of the Muhal Sarai; this being known to be the hour at which he again appears in public, several people are already in waiting to assail him with their requests. I have frequently seen him with his hand over the saddle, and one foot in the stirrup, listening as patiently, and with as much attention to some ragged hind, as though he were in full Dewan; he at last is fairly mounted, and now proceeds to a large orchard, about a koss and a half distant, under the umbrageous trees of which are fastened his colts and private stud; during his progress he reins up his steed at least a dozen times, to listen to solicitations of every description.

It will be asked what retinue does he take with him? None whatever. At the distance of about 200 yards in the rear, may be seen his *kulyan burdar*, with professional apparatus, mounted on a stout *Turkistanee Yahoo*.

A few days after my arrival in Cabul, I received an order to attend him in his evening rides; I thus had every opportunity of making myself acquainted with his habits and temper. I was, it may be said, the only horseman with him, and myself and the *Hooqu burdar* formed his only escort—he, however, had holsters to his saddle, in which were a brace of double barrelled English pistols, loaded, as I understood. In this manner we rode every day to the orchard above-mentioned, where a *kaleen* (carpet) being spread to sit on, the superintendent of the stable paraded every horse and colt in succession: some of the principal *Khurcaneen* (noblemen) would shortly after arrive, to the number of about a dozen, when the discourse, as might be supposed, ran on the different breeds and merits of the horses. The *kulyan* in the mean time passed round; it was first offered to the *Ameer*, when after two or three whiffs, I usually was the next admitted to the honour, and men of the highest rank made no scruple at smoking after me. They deride the prejudices of the Hindostanees, who refuse to eat or smoke with Europeans, and, morning and evening in the Durbar, I smoked Dost Mahomed's *Hooqu*, as often as he did himself.

This scene was invariably interrupted by cries of *dad-be-dad*, (justice) from poor people, who had not been able to obtain an audience in the morning; these were always called forward and heard: thus in the midst of his recreations he was intruded on, and compelled to forego his favorite amusement, (the inspection of his horses,) to redress that, in which he permits no



and honour.

Dost Mahomed adopts a different, and probably much wiser course, immediately apologizes to the incensed party, expressing his sorrow that any thing on his part should have given offence, promising that in the future, matters shall be arranged to his satisfaction.

His manners evince great urbanity and politeness, and an ease in those easy and seducing ways which so effectually engage the affections. He is full of amenity, quite unassuming, and possesses that social and civility which a long intercourse with the world usually produces. Every one is pleased with the graceful ease and vivacity of his conversation.

Dost Mahomed's position with two of his neighbours, the King of Herat and the Punjaub, being that of continual hostility and the mutual enmity, it next becomes necessary to ascertain what are the terms of peace between him and the Ruler of Balkh! Meer Moorad Beg, it is well known, entertains no good will towards him, and with good reason as I shall show. Complaints of the heavy taxation, enforced by this merciless chief on travellers, and his selling, into slavery, people of all descriptions, thus rendering the road through his country dangerous, have been long known to the King of Bokhara: he dispatched a Vukeel, and entrusted a certain merchant, by name Budur Ooddeen, deep in the confidence of Dost Mahomed, with an overture to him, to the effect that Bokhara was originally tributary to Afghanistan, and that as both parties had a just complaint against its Ruler, each should make a demonstration to the other, and on the downfall, when a son of the Ameer being appointed in his place, remove the interruptions now existing to trade and travellers. This was not kept so secret, but that Meer Moorad Beg managed to get notice of what was in meditation against him!

Dost Mahomed on the receipt of this message, fully perceiving the futility of attempting to put it in execution, dispatched as a Vakeel one Qoorban Alee, a Sheea, with a letter remonstrating against the practices he was practising, more especially, that of selling people into slavery. He, Dost Mahomed, never allowing this traffic in his own dominions, expressing a most virtuous abhorrence of its barbarity, by prohibiting it in any shape whatever, being, he says, as contrary to the precepts of the Koran as it is revolting to humanity; that the Mahomedan law restricts the case of a Hindoo or Hubshee taken in war, with arms, and under

formed, derided, and set at nought; unless she should have espoused a ve, when she is compelled to share her husband's lot.

To resume my story however, Meer Moorad expressed the greatest indignation at the contents of the Ameer's letter, which he tore to shreds in the Durbar, and also expressed his anger in no measured terms, at the circumstance of a Sheea being sent to him in such a capacity, a sect which he swore he would persecute to the last; and added, that a dog would have been more endurable than the person sent to negotiate with him, and whom he ordered into confinement forthwith; he further said, that he was fully aware of what was pending between the Rulers of Bokhara and Cabul; that he would put to death the Envoy from that place, as well as the said Budur Loddeen, and make an excursion against Bamyan, a small place tributary to Cabul, and carry off all the people! Nor was his anger assuaged until hearing that an European physician was attached to the mission under Captain Burnes, he addressed a letter to that gentleman, sent some fine horses to Dost Mahomed, expressing his contrition for what had occurred, and requested him to use his influence with the Captain to secure the attendance of the medical gentleman at Balkh, to cure his (Moorad Beg's) brother of a disease in the eye. The Ameer, I believe, made up matters with him, but of the personal feelings between the two, especially since Dost Mahomed's alliance with the Persian, there can be no doubt.

This fierce Oozbeck would show no unwillingness in joining the present expedition against him, and as in the summer time there are but ten marches between their capitals, he might be made a most powerful auxiliary in carrying into effect our present plans against Dost Mahomed, or any future measures we may adopt against the Persian, whom he regards with equal hatred and contempt, scorn and aversion. Allow him but to sniff the gale of war, and Meer Moorad Beg is the best Hussar in all Asia. The rapidity and continuance of his marches, the sudden and furious onset of his charge, and the hawk-like stoop with which he strikes his destined object, his heroic example, ever foremost in the battle, fully entitle him to the brilliant appellation won by a former Emperor of the Turks; that of Ilderim or the Lightning! ask but his services and you have them.

However favorably disposed to him formerly, the King and people of Bokhara will now withdraw their countenance, and his recent alliance with Persia will complete the dissatisfaction already but too general.

I have already stated in a former paper the sentiments of the people in Cabul and throughout Affghanistan, on the granting ingress to the Persian, saying that they would sooner give up the place to the Sikhs; that the proffered friendship of the Persian had no other object than the seizure of the place, which the presence of the Kuzzilbash would enable them to accomplish; but they added, we will see how long the Rafizee will keep his position. I am of their opinion entirely, in this view they have taken of their own national strength and patriotism. The Persian, if unsupported by the Russian, will meet his doom in Cabul; suppose the two, however, act in concert with apparent cordiality, and that they succeed in driving Runjeet out of Peshawur, and at various times, and in divers places, commit the very venial crime of most unmercifully slicing and otherwise maltreating a few thousand Sikhs, what is that to you or me, Mr. Editor—rack we, in lonesome cell, a murky brain,—Runjeet's, we know, has been o'errun with maggots his many a goodly day, and he then may learn the value of the alliance at which he now laughs in his sleeve, the Yahoo!

The Persian considering Dost Mahomed as a mere instrument, by which to effect his purposes, and the feeling on the part of the other, being in every case reciprocal, the compliment, therefore, stands a fair chance of being repaid in its own coin, as far as regards their good intentions towards each other. The very first advantage, gained by them, would set them both at variance, concerning the division of the spoil, and the Persian might find his way back to his own country, in the best way he could, if he ever succeeded

in reaching it at all ! And if our object be the destruction of these, we think the surest way of accomplishing it, would be to give them as little annoyance or interruption as possible, just at present, but leave them to the full enjoyment of their own amusements.

Dost Mahomed is daily growing more unpopular ; the army is ill-paid ; he discharged several of his troops and their leaders for alleged misconduct at Peshawur, at the request of his favorite son Mahomed Ukbar Khan. Several other of the Sirdars were also curtailed of their retainers upon various pretences, who were placed under the authority of his sons ; his nephew, whose conduct contributed mainly to the victory at Peshawur, was without any good cause or pretence deprived of his cavalry and patrimony, the city of Ghuznee, which was made over to one of his sons, a boy of sixteen. The whole of these measures gave great offence to the nobility and people of Cabul, who daily witness the aggrandizement and ascendancy of his own family, to their detriment.

In his conduct towards his children he is by no means impartial. His eldest son, although possessed of a most excellent disposition, entertaining a high repute for courage and steadiness in the field, and endowed with many other commendable qualities, is scarcely treated by him with common respect, while his younger brother, not remarkable for the possession of extraordinary abilities, has command of the army, and other advantages which can be attributed to no other cause than the extraordinary influence of his mother, without whose advice he never engages in anything, and who can draw him into any project she conceives, and mould him to her purpose, as though with the magic of another Circe !

I must here do him the justice to observe, that he by no means considers an extensive seraglio as necessary to his high station ; his wives, considering the opportunity his power affords him of increasing their number, are but few, and few are the hours he spends among them ; his whole time, save that which is necessary to repose, being passed in public.

Of his conduct towards merchants and others it may best be understood when I state that he has increased the tax on every article almost three-fold ; he is also in the habit of borrowing money from different individuals, according to their possessions in money or estates. For instance, shortly after he had publicly proclaimed the celebrated merchant, Budur Ooddeen, as his adopted father, he drew upon his newly acquired parent for a loan of 50,000 rupees ! Another merchant, who accompanied me in the caravan, told me that on his return from Bokhara, the Ameer had extorted from him the sum of 5,000 rupees, not one anna of which would ever be returned !—and that several others had suffered in similar ways ; this, together with numerous confiscations, has not much conciliated the affections of the people, who are now drawing a comparison between the present state of Cabul, and that which it presented under the rule of its kings.

The Bala Hissar, or fort, the site of the residence of the reigning family, where formerly an inch of ground could not be had, now presents to the view, nothing but roofless houses, and crumbling walls, and they say, that, during the Usurper's reign, at least forty thousand people have emigrated from Cabul and its vicinity, to Bokhara and other countries ; in some districts two or three years rent has been taken from the Ryots in advance ! As regards the state of the country under his sway, I believe it to be as disturbed and unsafe for travellers as at any former period. When only one march distant from Cabul, in my progress thither, I was forced by a snow storm out of the main road, into some caverns about two miles to the left ; on the same day, forty travellers, including horsemen, pursuing the road I had quitted, were stripped of every thing they possessed ; this with the plunder of several Kafilas, and in one or two parts, the country being in a state of revolt, more particularly the clan of the Khiljae, when they refused to allow a passage to the Persian Wukeel, certainly does not exhibit the present ruler to be so powerful as is generally presumed ; several other in-

stances might be quoted to the same effect. I will mention one; Tugao, a place about 40 kos from Cabul, had withheld the payment of revenue for seven years; two years ago it was taken, after a sharp engagement. Last year, when I left Afghanistan, it had again reared the standard of rebellion.

Upon reflection, I should say that Dost Mohammed Khan's character and abilities are second rate; he might make a good Wuzer, but has not the magnanimity and spirit of munificence, which should distinguish royalty. He is humane, kind hearted, amiable, of a mild disposition, most equable temper, of temperate habits, plain in his apparel, and quite unaffected; but he has not the depth of understanding, or that foresight of the consequences that will follow particular actions, which mark the statesman; prescience is not in the catalogue of his qualifications, neither does he possess that self confidence, that bold spirit, and adventurous daring, so necessary to him who would aspire to the reputation (at least in those countries) of an enterprising soldier. His wariness and caution ever foil him from a display of intrepidity, and his attention to civil duties appears to have been attended with a great deterioration to his former military virtues—he has more cunning than wisdom, and his propensity to lying, cheating, and stealing, will, it is to be hoped, bring him to the gallows ere long.

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### RUNJEET SINGH.

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The Ruler of Lahore is called Sukerchuckea by his countrymen, from the name of the village in which his grandfather, a Sansce Jat, of the humblest origin, was born about the year 1730. This person, whose name was Churrut Singh, amidst the anarchy which prevailed in the Punjab, joined a band of professed robbers, in 1755; and soon rose by his courage and talents to be a formidable commander of outlaws. Having entered into a league with the Zeemeendars of Goorjarwalla, a fortified place within thirty miles from Lahore, he made it his head-quarters and the depository of his booty. In 1761, Khawjah Obyd, the governor placed in Lahore by Ahmud Shah Abdalli, marched with a force to chastise Churrut Singh, and the Seik confederacies with which he generally acted in consort: the whole of their predatory associations under various leaders, who afterwards became the founders of chiefships, did not then exceed 3000 men. The Afghan governor appeared before the mud-works of Goorjarwallah, but instead of commencing operations, he suffered himself to be artfully inveigled into a negotiation which led to his ruin. A considerable part of his army consisted of Punjabees, who were brought over to the interest of the Robbers, raising a false alarm by pretending that the camp was attacked at night, made the Mussulmans take to flight, and leave their commander to escape almost alone. The whole of his baggage, equipage, and treasure being thus abandoned, was seized, and a considerable district ever afterwards remained in possession of the captors. Churrut Singh, now undisturbed by the Afghans, began that system of unscrupulous acquisition, which has distinguished all his descendants. Force, fraud, and stratagem, gained him considerable territory, part of which he bestowed on relatives and favourite followers, on the tenure of military service. Having interfered between the Raja of Jummo and his son, with the view of helping himself to their country while affecting to adjust their differences, he was killed, by the bursting of a matchlock, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Churrut Singh, born a common peasant, and living a robber, left his family when he died, a territory which yielded three lacks of rupees a year. He was succeeded by his only son, Maha Singh, a boy ten years old, des-

tined to imitate his predecessor, with rather less principle and equal success. In his seventeenth year, he murdered the mother that bore him, assumed the direction of affairs, committed spoliation on all his weaker neighbours, and died while besieging, with intent to plunder, his brother-in-law, at the age of twenty-seven, in 1792.

Runjeet Singh, the son of Maha, was born in 1780, and succeeded his father in his twelfth year. The appointed guardians of his minority were the young chieftain's mother, and Sudda Kour, a lady of greater note, to whose daughter he was married. This mother-in-law of the greatest of the Seiks, was left a widow in her youth, and afterwards, it is said, encouraging an incestuous passion in the father of her deceased husband, she persuaded him to bequeath her the chiefship of the Gunneyah confederacy; one of the associations possessed of land, which she actually succeeded to, on the old man's death. Runjeet, who had lost an eye by the small-pox, when an infant, was, according to the barbarous practice in India, allowed to grow up wholly uneducated, lest he should soon be capable of superceding the administrators of his affairs, and disposed to demand too exact an account of the management of them in his nonage. But in spite of this precaution, he got unruly at seventeen, and leaguings with Sudda Kour, dismissed his mother, with all her ministers, from authority. It is to the counsels, intrigues, and military co-operation, of his new co-adjutress, that he owes the acquisition of his present capital, the seat of all his greatness. The old thieves' den of Goorjahwallah being still the principal city of the house of Suckerchuckea. Lahore was held conjointly by three Seik Sirdars, whom Sudda Kour discovered to be disunited, and unprepared to make any great resistance to an enemy. After sowing further dissension among them, and corrupting their officers to gain admittance, she added her own forces to Runjeet's, and advanced unexpectedly on the city by night. It was entered and occupied before morning, partly by consent of the chiefs, who stipulated for the retention of some of their own lands in Jaggeer. This event took place in 1799. Runjeet having now acquired a commanding position in the Punjab, proceeded in the hereditary spirit of his grandfather's profession, to acquire new territory by every means which cunning, deceit, and open violence could command. A few instances, cited at random, will best show the practice which he continues to this day. Patankote was a little principality adjoining the Kungra Hills, held by a chief whose sons complained of their father's treatment of them. The Ruler of Lahore, paying the family a visit with his army, put an end to domestic feuds by giving them a village in Jaggeer, and annexing the rest of their lands to his own dominions! The Hill Raja of Noorpoor, having omitted, on one occasion, to pay his respects to the Seik, went afterwards to apologize—was seized—compelled to conduct men to his hoards and jewels, and deprived of every acre which he owned, on manfully refusing to sanction the spoliation by accepting a pittance! Two Sirdars of the Seik family, called Ramghurhia, being with their troops in the neighbourhood of Runjeet's camp, rashly went, in a friendly way, to see him. With the most shameless perfidy, he threw them into confinement, and they were compelled, under threats of death, to march with his guards, and order the garrisons of their own forts, to surrender a tract of country, worth five lacs a year, to the treacherous enemy! Besides, whenever a person of consideration died, he has been in the constant habit, after giving the children or other relatives, a paltry pension, to serve himself heir to the whole property of the deceased; and it would be difficult anywhere among men emerged from primitive barbarism, to point out so wide a scene of domestic ruin and confiscation, as the Punjab has exhibited during these last thirty-eight years!

Illiterate and unrefined in every respect, the relaxations of Runjeet Singh from plotting aggressions more or less extensive, consisted in sensual indulgences, which appeared excessive even among his countrymen, whose habits verge on brutality,

*Non dico horrendum rabiem—*

*Mille Puellarum Mille Puerorum furores*



There is no hilarity or sociability promoted, as European toppers may suppose, in his mode of drinking, which is a solitary indulgence in ratifia, plain brandy, or stronger spirits, generally valued in proportion to their efficacy in depriving him of his senses. The Padsha, or King as he now began to call himself, suspected one of his Queens, the daughter of Sudda Kour, of following the eminent example of infidelity which he had set to his family, and an anecdote on the subject affords an illustrative sample of Seik delicacy. About nine months after their final separation, the lady apprized her husband that she had been happily delivered of twin boys: one of whom Sheer Singh, and the other is called Tara Singh. Runjeet seems to have taken no notice of the event at the time, but some years afterwards, when fondling the children on his knee, in full durbar, he treated the courtiers with such pleasantries as these:—"It was a pretty trick of the old Kour to make my wife call these boys mine; why, look you, this little fellow is the son of a weaver, and this one of a carpenter, who would take them for princes *Shazadah*?" Such is the pedigree universally ascribed to the young men, whom their sovereign does not acknowledge, though he allows them to cherish all the pretensions of being his offspring. Some years ago, having no longer need of Sudda Kour, he repaid her for the "trick," by making her old lady transfer half her property to the suppositious youths, and surrender the rest to himself! Kurruck Singh, a son by another Rance, and older than the foregoing, of an imbecile character, is the heir apparent of Ahore.

No domestic occurrences ever diverted Runjeet Singh from his schemes of aggrandizement. Having become a master of almost all the petty states to the north of the Sutlej, he was preparing to dispossess the Seikh chiefs between that river and the Jumna, in the same manner, when they took alarm, and solicited the protection of the British government in 1808. Mr. (the present Sir Charles) Metcalfe was appointed Envoy on this occasion, to negotiate with the sovereign of the Punjab. The treaty which he finally concluded having been substantially respected by both parties ever since, is still in force. Its principal stipulations, fixing the river Sutlej as the boundary between the two powers, provided for the security of the states to the south of it under the British government, and the co-operation of Runjeet Singh against any European enemy who should invade India through his dominions. But as the King of the Seiks once candidly told a Raja, reproaching him for his ruin by perfidy, that treaties and promises of chiefs of the times were kept, or broken according to the convenience of the stronger party, we need not expect any romantic sacrifice to good faith on his side. It was not, however, without much evasion and long procrastination that the conqueror of so many small principalities consented to forego his designs, openly claiming a right to extend his authority to the Jumna, which he said would make a much better line of frontier than what the Envoy insisted on. The mission was first received at Kusoor, with every exterior mark of respect, but negotiations had scarcely begun when the Maharajah struck his tents and marched at the head of an army, across the Sutlej, whence taking possession of Fureedkote and other districts, he proceeded as far as Umballa, which he likewise reduced. Meanwhile Mr. Metcalfe having protested strongly against these aggressions, had refused to accompany the expedition, and, in consequence of the events which followed, a detachment under Colonel Ochterlony was sent to support the invaded states. It advanced and finally established the cantonment of Loodiana, as Runjeet, retreating before it, re-crossed the Sutlej, gave up these recent conquests, and agreed to the terms already mentioned, which the Envoy required him to subscribe to. Whilst Mr. Metcalfe and his escort remained at Amritsir, our Musselman sepoy, not being prohibited it appears, made a Tazea for the usual celebration of the Mahurram, a ceremony interdicted in the Punjab, and held in abhorrence by all the bigoted followers of Guroo Govind. One Phoola Sing, a leader of Acalis, or Immortals, a sort of Knight Templars



among the Seikhs, attempted, at the head of his band, to cut up the party in a night attack. Captain Ferguson was severely wounded, and several of the men killed, but the assailants were fairly repulsed and driven into the town. Runjeet Singh made a decent shew of regret for this outrage, which it is now believed that he was not accessory to, although at the time many considered it an experiment made at his instigation, to try the mettle of disciplined troops. He is known afterwards to have upbraided Phoola Singh for bringing disgrace in his country, by attacking an Ambassador, and then tarnishing its martial reputation by suffering a handful of foreigners to defeat these sacred defenders of Amritsir !

Those who believe in the transmutation of species may perceive analogies between the Feline and Latrocinious families : but whether the descendant of cats can ever expand into the majestic lion or not, it is certain that the house of Sukerchuckea began with a robber of small dimensions, whose grandson gradually enlarging, has now attained to the magnitude of a King, and will in hereafter figure in that station. I shall therefore endeavour, in a future number, to sketch his proceedings on the regal scale, and to show him subjugating kingdoms, and appropriating goods and chattels.

In 1805, Runjeet Singh had under his banner twenty-seven independent chiefs, and thirty-two jageerdars, with their contingents of horse and foot. His own force, besides 10,000 cavalry, consisted of 900 artillerymen and five battalions of Sepoys, drilled after the English fashion, by deserters from the Company's service. The whole army at his disposal, never perhaps in the field at a time, is said to have amounted to 40,000 cavalry and 20,000 armed men of other descriptions.

After gradually over-running the intervening districts, he first attacked Multan in 1810, on pretence of demanding the place for Shah Soojah, the King of Cabul, who had just been dethroned. The Nawab, Muzuffur Khan, refusing to surrender his fort, was offered forbearance if he would pay three lacs of rupees ; but rejecting these terms also, he had to prepare for a siege, which immediately began. The horse being sent towards Lahore and Amritsir, to ensure forage for themselves and the arrival of provisions in the camp, every chief erected his own battery, and a handsome grant of land was promised to him who should first make a breach in the wall. The Mussulmans defended the place successfully, against unskilful gunners and an ill-arranged plan of operations. Famine was threatening the besiegers, when the commander discovered, to his great joy, that the Nawaub was now willing to pay 180,000 rupees to get rid of such unpleasant company. The siege, which had continued all the cold season, was accordingly raised in the month of April. Although he returned, annually laying waste the country until bribed to desist, Runjeet did not obtain possession of Multan for eight years after the event described. In 1818, his rabble army again invested the place, under the nominal command of his son, Kour Kurruck Singh, but really directed by Missur Dewan Chund, a person who rose from a menial station, to be the ablest of all his master's generals. In the course of a month the parapet was demolished in many places, and the garrison reduced to great distress, when Sadu Singh, a commander of Acalis, advanced to the Dhool Kot, or Fausse Braye, of one of the bastions, and springing over the breast-work, effected a lodgment, which completely dispirited the defenders. The Sikhs, animated in a corresponding degree, escalated the walls, and took possession of the fort. The aged governor, Muzuffur Khan, a Syud and a Hadgi, dressed in green, defended the door of his dwelling, until he and two of his sons were slain. A daughter, of fifteen years of age, seeing the fate of her relatives, and dreading the brutality of the conquerors, struck a dagger to her heart, and died before their faces. Multan was delivered up to plunder, and the troops were supposed to leave it loaded with wealth. Their vigilant sovereign, whom an illness had kept at Lahore, coming out to meet his victorious army on its return, surrounded it with his battalions, and commanded the spoilers to resign their spoil to him ! This claim being quite unexpected,

he evaded nor resisted, and the wily chief got nearly all the devoted city and fort. In 1813, the Sikhs obtained possession of Attock and an adjoining territory, on the east bank of the Indus, in with the Afghan officer, Juhan Dad Khan; Futtey Khan, the son of the late Attock, with the view of recovering the place, marched a large army in July of the same year. Dewan Chund was forthwith despatched with a force to raise the siege, and protect the new acquisition. On reaching the river, five miles below Attock, he found his enemy between him and the fort. A large body of the Mulkuah, or militiamen, formed the first division, and it was supported by the rest of the command of Dost Mahommed Khan, the present Ruler of Cabul, brother to the Vizier. The Mulkuah advanced to the attack before the rest had all come up: but Dewan Chund made prompt arrangements for receiving them, by ordering one of the battalions to form square, and divided his horse into four bodies, to keep Dost Mahommed in the rear. He expected the artillery to open on the Afghans. The square was nothing very formidable, but the novelty of it startled the Afghans, who, though they rushed on with great impetuosity, could not stand the fire which began to gall them from one side, and they were repulsed with great loss. Meanwhile, Dost Mahommed charged the Sikh cavalry, unable to resist the shock of his fierce troopers, gave ground, and was almost completely routed. But Dewan Chund, who had been striving to bring his artillery into action, rallied part of the discomfited troops, and in the wake of his elephant; and directing two galloper guns to fire on the Afghans, he boldly made head against his adversary and put him to flight. The Afghans fell back in confusion, on their reserve under the Vizier, who had hitherto, but was now compelled to make a precipitate retreat, and abandon his designs on Attock.

In the month of May, 1814, Runjeet Singh commenced preparations for an expedition on Cashmere. He succeeded in gaining over the Mussulmans of Rajouree, in the intervening hills, but in spite of all his intrigues, Ullah Khan, the neighbouring Raja of Poonich, remained in alliance with the Governor of the valley. The Sikh, putting at the head of the main body of his troops, resolved to move against the Raja of that prince, in order to penetrate from thence into Cashmere by the Tashah Mydan pass.

A division under Ram Dyal, the grandson of the Dewan, was sent to proceed by Byram Gullah, to the town of Soopyn, which is within the valley of the Tashah. Though the rains set in with great violence, bringing disease, and cutting off supplies, Ram Dyal following these instructions got to his destination, and defeated the first party of Afghans who opposed him. But in Cashmere, he suffered a severe reverse and was obliged to retreat by the Tashah Pass over the mountains. He and his whole force were at last captured, and surrendering to Mahomed Azeem, the Governor of Cashmere, who treated them with unusual humanity on account of his friendship with Dewan Chund. Meanwhile, Runjeet having reduced Poonich and advanced to a few miles of the Tashah Pass, was waiting for tidings of his general, when the fatal news arrived. The mountaineers got in his rear, and nearly cut off his communication with the Raja of Poonich. The Raja now fell upon the Sikhs in front, with his cavalry, and made them commence a disastrous retreat. Runjeet, who was in the rear, is acknowledged to have behaved well in this affair, as he was seen giving orders in person to check the pursuers, who followed him to the Tashah Pass, which he reached safely, but with great loss to his troops, in the middle of August.

A second expedition against Cashmere set out in April, 1819. The division of the Army under Missur Dewan Chund, after reducing the fertile country of Rajouree, and forcing the Tashah Mydan pass, entered the valley, while Runjeet remained behind keeping up the com-

munication. Jubbur Khan, the present governor, who could muster only 5,000 men, encountered the Sikhs near Soopyn, and was completely routed. The Afghans dispersing, fled through the mountains towards Peshawur, and Cashmere, the favourite theme of eastern story, has ever since remained subject to Lahore.

The Maharaja, who has not yet obtained any footing of consequence to the west of the Indus, overran the country as far as Peshawur, in Oct., 1818. After consulting the stars and the chattering of birds, he made an offering of sweetmeats to the River Deity, and led the way in fording the stream on his elephant. Yar Mahomed Khan fled from the city on the approach of the Sikhs, and no opposition being offered, Runjeet might consider himself the sovereign of that part of Afghanistan. But for some reason which is not known, he showed none of his wonted eagerness of acquiring territory, and after three days of idle parade, he played off a practical joke, very cruel of its kind, on Juhan Dad Khan, the traitor, who had surrendered Attock to the Sikh, on the promise of a Jageer, by proclaiming the poor man Governor of Peshawur, as the reward of his service, and leaving him without men or money to maintain the new dignity. Yar Mahomed returned and resumed his authority before Runjeet had repassed the Indus. He left a garrison, however, in the fort of Khyrabad, on the western bank of the river, and seems to have formed some sort of alliance with the ruler of Peshawur, who was soon afterwards at war with his brothers. On pretence of assisting him against Mahomed Azcem Khan, the former governor who had repulsed the Sikhs from Cashmere, but really to take possession of the lands of Akhora, belonging to the family of a chief then recently dead, the Maharaja once more entered the country of the Afghans with 24,000 men in 1823. He took the place without encountering opposition, but soon learned that the son of the deceased proprietor, at the head of four thousand armed peasants, was posted near his camp. This youth, whose name was Saduk Khan, had levied a force of his own clan called Khuttack, and of the Yoosufziehs, for the defence of his inheritance, and he proved by far the most formidable adversary that Runjeet had hitherto assailed. Mounting his horse about noon, the Maharaja proceeded with the disciplined battalions, led by a vanguard of the Immortals, under Phoola Singh, the leader who had attacked the British mission at Amritsir in 1805. The Afghans, posted in a valley between two small hills, received the onset without flinching, cut the Immortals to pieces, including Phoola Singh himself, and drove back the rest with great slaughter. It is not mentioned why the Cavalry, who were in the field, did not charge, but one body of Foot after another, was pushed on to the attack and defeated in succession, till sunset, when Saduk with his bold peasantry ascended one of the hills and prepared to defend it during the night. Runjeet Singh, who had been directing the movements all day, now ordered up fresh corps of his Infantry and commanded Bulbudder Singh, the redoubted defender of Calunga against General Gillespie, to proceed with this body of troops at the head of his Goorkhas and take possession of the hill, whilst the Horse surrounded it below. Bulbudder fell in the attempt, several of the bravest Sikh chiefs shared his fate, and a thousand of their men were slain in this remarkable action. The Afghans, who had suffered dreadfully too, though like the losing parties at Flodden and Corunna, they might boast the honour of arms, were not in a condition to renew the conflicts. The Sikhs, by tacit acquiescence, allowed these brave men to pass quietly through the Cordon, and retire to their homes, in the night time.

In September, 1812, the Queens of the Shah Soojah and Zemau Shah of Cabul, took refuge from the troubles of their country, and were received in Lahore with every demonstration of respect. Soojah, the deposed king, having been treacherously seized, was conveyed by the Governor of Attock to his brother, who then ruled Cashmere. Two grand objects of the Sikh chief's ambition and avarice, the possession of the celebrated Valley, and

*Hill of Light*, a very valuable diamond belonging to the fallen family, is now to be brought by circumstances within his grasp, he plotted seriously to make the attainment of the one a pretence for procuring possession of the other. With this view he gave the Queen to understand that he was resolved to liberate her husband in the most chivalrous manner, and to bestow on him the Fort of Rotas, with a territory sufficient to maintain his dignity. When the poor lady appeared overjoyed at this conduct in prospect, she received a hint from his Highness's secretary that nothing was wanting to make him enter on the execution of his noble intentions, but the Koh-i-Noor on which he had somehow set his heart with the fondness of a lover. Her Majesty, evincing some skill in dissimulation, had no doubt that when her royal husband was at liberty, gratitude would induce him to concede anything to so invaluable a friend in distress; but with respect to the Diamond it was in pawn at Candahar, for two lakhs of rupees. Runjeet having satisfied himself that the prize, not so far as was fairly in his power, and dreading its flight, threw the confidential servants of the Queens into close confinement, and placed a cordon of soldiers around their residence, with strict orders to search every person who came out from them. This severity having no effect, he tried what starvation would do, and actually deprived the ladies and their household of food and water for two days. The Waffa Begum, as Shah Soojah's wife was called, still holding out, the Sikh at length discontinued his shameless treatment on getting her promise that the King would redeem the Jewel, and present of it to his deliverer when put in possession of Rotas. Runjeet now pretending unbounded friendship for Futty Khan, the Vizier, late principal ruler of Afghanistan, obtained an interview with him on the banks of the Jhilum, in which they agreed to send a joint force for the reduction of Cashmere which had rebelled, and reclaim the person of Soojah. The expedition succeeded, though many of the Sikhs perished in the snow. Futty Khan installed his brother in the Government of the province, and Runjeet had, for the time, to be satisfied with the custody of the captive, who was conveyed to his family at Lahore.

This success furnished a fair pretext for renewing his inhospitable desire to have the great diamond. The King professing his willingness to fulfil his wife's promise when the acquisition of his expected territory should enable him to recover the precious Koh-i-Noor. Such evasion would not satisfy him.

The unhappy members of this family were once more incarcerated in separate apartments, threatened with perpetual imprisonment in Govindpur at Amritsir, and again denied provisions for several days. Shah Soojah at last negotiated for a sum of money, and a month's time to redeem himself from the predicament for which he suffered so much. He tried again to outwit his captor here, but proved no match for Runjeet, who knew the facility of procuring money and taking it back from a prisoner without loss. Two lakhs were therefore speedily advanced, and when the month expired, a day was appointed for surrendering the Hill of Light to the representative of the British Government at Sukerchukea. A native chief, who was present at the interview, related it in a narrative before me with ludicrous solemnity.

Shah Soojah and Runjeet Singh having been seated face to face with some distance between them, Soojah, summoning all the majesty of a race of kings and a dignified countenance, essayed to overawe the mean looking and degraded grandson of a thief, during an impressive silence which, says my informant, lasted one hour. But the Sikh, who could no more read royalty in glances of a monarch than the *Grunth* in the manuscript, grew impatient at this Quakerly interruption to business, and desired one who spoke English, to remind his Majesty of the purpose for which they had met. The attendant without opening his lips "spoke with his eyes" to an attendant who soon returned and placed a small parcel between the great men. Soojah's itching fingers immediately unrolled numerous envelopes, when

to the consummation of his wishes, a large diamond appeared, which jewellers behind him, who had seen it, recognised as the Koh-i-Noor.

Possessed of the treasure which he had incurred so much disgrace in acquiring, his next object was to recover the two lacs or the value of them from the wretched captives. After their separation and imprisonment they had been graciously permitted to enjoy the fresh air in tents pitched for them in the garden called Shalimar. It would have been impolitic to insinuate that the rupees had never left his Majesty's coffers so the noble host of kings and queens now directed a party of experienced officials to pay them a domiciliary visit and to bring him all their jewels and money without reservation. To obey this mandate loyally, the plunderers made sure work by taking away not only all the ornaments used by women of rank, but rich dresses and every sword, shield, or matchlock, that a particle of gold or silver could recommend to their master. What perhaps shewn the want of nobility in the man's nature more than the barbarous act of itself, his Highness when the last spoils of his pillaged guests were laid before him, sent back the things which he thought of no value, with an apology for having taken them. "Let me not get a bad name," said he to his courtiers, "for much rubbish." The royal family was now completely fleeced, and could not be shorn of more by the most practised ingenuity. Runjeet therefore allowed the females to escape to Loodiana where they were sometime afterwards, rejoined by their husbands on whom the British Government settled 50,000 rupees a year, which they continue to enjoy.

The character which I have given of Runjeet Singh, in these notices, has been drawn from a voluminous account of his proceedings by one who knew him well, and kept up a direct correspondence with the Maharajah for many years. The ablest and most powerful of the living Princes of India has none of that faculty which some call a moral sense.

His sagacity, in acquiring and maintaining dominion, is accordingly scarce of a higher quality than the instinctive appetite of a beast of prey, which teaches it to circumvent and devour the creatures best adapted to its nourishment. It is amusing to hear good men congratulating the British government on obtaining the promises of the sovereign of the Punjab, to protect commerce, and assist in opening the Indus, to steam vessels and merchantmen. I have already mentioned the value which he avowedly attaches to engagements between "chiefs," which is; that they are binding no longer than is quite convenient. We may tell him of the goose and the golden egg, which his Highness will pronounce an excellent fable; but practically, for its moral, he certainly prefers the proverb that a bird in the hand is worth two, or to him fifty, in the bush. He can have no objection to pass the most liberal edicts that political agents may dictate. When at any particular season, however, his "sweet words" have allured traders to fill his serais, and load his rivers with rich merchandize in transit, will the blood of Churrut Singh, of Sukerchukea, not rise within him, to take, in one hour of spoilation, what he must wait many years to realize honestly, in the shape of duties? In short, Runjeet Singh will respect our treaties with him if he is sure of losing more than he can gain by breaking them; and consequently do precisely as he would have done had they never existed.

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## GREAT CRATER ON THE SUMMIT OF MAUNA LOA, HAWAII. (SANDWICH ISLANDS.)

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The height of the mountains of Hawaii has been variously represented by different travellers. The elevation most commonly assigned to them, has been about 15,000 or 16,000 feet. By a series of observations made in 1834,



by the late Mr. Douglas, he found the elevation of Mauna Kea, to be 13,764 feet, and of Mauna Loa to be 13,430 feet, above the level of the sea. These were the results of a great number of observations, both trigonometrically, and with the barometer, and may be relied upon as correct.

The ascent of Mauna Kea is, comparatively, an easy task, and has been frequently accomplished; but greater difficulties are met with in ascending Mauna Loa. The attempt was made by Ledyard, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third voyage; and it has been frequently made by subsequent travellers. Mr. Goodrich was the first to accomplish it, and to discover the enormous crater, on the very summit of the mountain. His visit, however, was too hurried to allow him to make any particular observations; and it was left to Mr. Douglas to ascertain the dimensions and depth of the crater, as well as the height of the mountain. The following extracts from his correspondence, will not be deemed uninteresting, as we are not aware that his observations have been published. Mr. Douglas ascended Mauna Loa in January, 1834.

"The summit of this extraordinary mountain is so flat, that from this point no part of the islands is seen, not even the high peak of Mauna Kea, nor the distant horizon of the sea, though the day was remarkably clear. It is an horizon of itself, of about seven miles diameter.

"After proceeding to the N. W. for the distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, at 2 o'clock the great terminal volcano of this curious mountain burst on our view. We came on the S. E. side, and from this part attempted to reach the black ledge, but finding the fissures hid by the snow, after having sunk twice to the armpits, prudence dictated to me to return. This I regretted exceedingly, as I was prevented from measuring accurately its extraordinary depth. From this point I walked along the high ledge on the east side, to the hump of the mountain, the point which appeared from Mauna Kea to be the highest.

"On the brink of the ledge the wind whirled up from the crater with such furious violence, that I could scarcely stand twenty paces from it.

"The circumference of the black ledge, or nearly circular crater, is, as near as my circumstances would allow me to measure, six and a quarter miles. The outer ledge, which represents the extent of the ancient crater, is about 24 miles: the depth of the ledge, from the highest part, from accurate measurement with line and plumb, is 1270 feet. It appears to have filled up considerably all round. That part, to the north of the circle, appears, at no remote period, to have undergone the most violent activity; not by boiling and overflowing, or by discharging under ground, but by throwing out stones of immense size, and for the distance of miles around its opening, ashes and sand. Terrible chasms are in the bottom; in some places it is as if the mountain were torn asunder to its very bottom. No termination of this depth is seen by a good glass in an intense sun, and all clear. There is no smoke.—Terrible indeed must have been the sight, when in a state of action!

"The part on the south side of the circle, which has evidently been the outlet of the lava, perhaps to an infinitude of overflowings, has enjoyed a long state of repose. Were it not for the dykes on the north and west sides, which show the extent of the ancient cauldron, and the direction of the lava, together with its proximity to the existing volcano, it has little to arrest the attention of the naturalist.

"To day from 8 till 9 o'clock, while passing ledges of the lava of a more compact texture, with small but numerous vesicles, the temperature of the air being  $36^{\circ}$  to  $37^{\circ}$ , the sun shining powerfully, a sweet musical sound was heard coming from the cracks and small fissures, like the faint sound of musical glasses, but at the same time having somewhat of a hissing sound, like a swarm of bees: this, in a lower region, might be overlooked as the sweet humming of insects, but, in this high altitude, is too powerful and remarkable to escape the attention.

"Near the top of the mountain I saw one small bird, about the size of



...with a faintly yellow back. ...came under my notice ...which I found in a large ...to catch him, when I ...of the great terminal crater ...of that substance I saw

...formed from Manna Kea. It ...from different overflows ...2000 feet above the ...and may be traced with ...of the action, and the ...of the strata are strata of ...two feet to two feet seven inches ...between the activity of the ...strata are generally lowest, ...twenty-seven layers are ...of the mountain. In the ...layers of earth are seen ...found nearer the surface ...can be seen in any ...on Manna Kea.

...where the three men ...After collecting a ...to leave this dreary and terrific

...longer, longer and laborious, than the ...and the men benumbed ...Night came in so fast on me, that ...I was obliged to lay ...Though sheltered from the ...the sun sunk on the horizon, the ...yet far above the line of vegetation, no ...but what I travelled in during the ...the cold to the senses was most ...twenty-six minutes past ten, when the ...Never can I forget the singular ...The darkened limb was uppermost, and as I was waiting ...I discovered a narrow ...merge from the pale fiery cloud of ...I conceived this to be a portion of the light from the fire, ...a beautiful moon, shining with splendour in ...her pale face actually ...I thankfully and ...in this uncomfortable place of rest."

## NEW GUINEA.

Of all the islands of the Indian Archipelago, none is so imperfectly known and has attracted so little notice as the extensive territory of New Guinea.

Though in the neighbourhood of the Moluccas, which have for more

centuries been in the possession of the Dutch Company, a government established, and, at the commencement, desirous of making new discoveries, yet neither the merchant nor traveller have thither directed their steps. The early Arabian navigators touched frequently at the North-east, and described the aborigines of the interior as fond of human flesh. Thus they were not very anxious to penetrate into the country, and poor natives could offer very few articles for trade, they soon left off this coast. Antonio Ambrese arrived here in 1511, in a Portuguese ship, and was followed in 1530 by Menezes. The Spaniards had at first contemplation to form there a permanent settlement, and orders had for that purpose been sent out to Mexico, but the hostility of the natives, a warlike and untameable savages, prevented the execution of this plan. When the Dutch Company took possession of the Moluccas, they had to sustain a struggle with the Portuguese, and then with several of the native princes.

But when these islands were in a state of tranquillity, Pool, a prince of the colonial fleet, built at Ounien, on the North-west coast, Two years later, an expedition under Dortsman reached the coast, discoveries were so important as to induce the celebrated navigator, in 1644, to take a nearer view of the country. But these settlements were never sufficiently supported, and the few Europeans who lived here became either a prey to infectious diseases, or fell into the hands of the natives. It was therefore found advisable to fix some stations on the surrounding islands, Wammer, Maykor, and Oudjier, where the natives were less bloodthirsty, and the sandal wood of the forests would repay the expenses. These attempts, however, also failed, and during the last century not a single trace of them was left. Under such circumstances, no more notice was taken of this country, than if it had been hundreds of miles distant, until the governor, Van der Capellen, in 1824, sent an exploring expedition during his visit in the Moluccas. Of this voyage no full account has yet been published, but the results have been such as to induce the King of Holland, six years later, to declare the island a Dutch possession. A fort has been built at the nearest point, the expenses of the settlement are considerable, whilst it gives no return, the number of soldiers being very soon reduced by diseases, new reinforcements are constantly necessary. The soil around the settlement is unproductive, though there is not the least doubt that, if this land were properly explored, it might equal in fertility the western islands. The islands of Banda, Gilolo, and the adjacent isles, carry on a traffic with the natives, who themselves possess frail barks with which they visit the surrounding islands as far as Bally. Their wants being very few, the commerce is confined to a few piece goods and beads, whilst the returns consist in gold dust, shells, birds of paradise, and other productions of the land, in very limited quantities. Though the Papuan races have long since dwindled away, or retired from the coast to the jungle, the Malays have never yet been able to effect permanent settlements. What immense treasures for the botanist and mineralogist does this spot contain, and how rich would be the harvest which an intelligent traveller might collect. If the resources lavished in war and bloodshed were used for ameliorating the condition of mankind, and opening new resources for trade, and fresh scenes for observation, New Guinea might also have obtained its share, whilst even in the present enlightened age, it remains a dreary jungle, the fit abode of wild and savages.

## THE LATE NAWAB NAZIM OF MOORSLEDABAD.

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Syed Moobaruk Allie, the fourth lineal descendant of Jaffier Ally who revolted to Lord Clive, at the battle of Plassey, was left by the will of his father, Wallah Jah, in 1824, to the guardianship of the Company at the age of 13. He was the deceased Nawab's only male issue, and receiving the customary mourning *Khelat*, and letter of condolence, was formally placed on the vacant Musnud, and took his seat on the velvet cushion before the assembled Government authorities, the English society of Calcutta, and a full *darbar* of the members of the Nizamut family. Moobaruk Allie, or Jenab Allie, as he was oftener styled, was then a robust and healthy boy, and though little culture had been bestowed on his mind, Wallah Jah, who was remarkable for the regularity of his own habits, had been watchful to preserve, unimpaired, the natural vigour of his constitution. He bequeathed his son to the *Dewanie*, untainted with any but the vices of dissipation, and bearing in his stout thick-set frame a fair promise of as long a reign as the oldest collateral branch of the family that has survived him.

The care of the young Nazim devolving now on the Government, it entrusted his education to a learned *Mooftee*, appointed Raja Gunga an old confidential servant of his father's, *Dewan* of the Nizamut, and exerted on Mr. Lock the tenderest regard for his general welfare, and the most vigilant circumspection in the choice of his native associates. With this provision for his intellectual growth, encompassed with the safeguard of the most minute domestic arrangements, and the earnest and anxious commiseration of his distant guardians, the young Nawab was consigned to the united attention, vigilance and controul of the *Mooftee*, the *Dewan*, and the agent. The history of his studies is very briefly told. The youthful Soubah evinced the slightest relish for any portion of the lore the venerable *Mooftee* attempted to teach him,—Mahomed Mhoiz was a *sunnee*, his pupil a *shiah*. The difference of sect was artfully made the plea of objection to his progress. The young Nazim resolutely excluded every species of knowledge which his tutor attempted to convey to his mind, and, on the *Mooftee's* death, was found to have added little to the scanty stock of learning his father had imparted to him. Choice was to have fallen next on the head mudir or professor of the Nizamut College. But he too was a despised *sunnee*, and the discussion which arose on this matter, terminated the education of the minor Nawab of Bengal.

In the mean time, Mr. Lock, who had survived Wallah Jah little more than a month, had been succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Melville. A Naib was now added to the Nizamut establishment in the person of Purisanuth, a respectable follower of the new agent: and a scrutiny into the accounts of the past reign conducted by the deputy, disclosed a series of petty fraud and speculation, and fixed on Gunga Dhur, a charge of aggravated embezzlement to the amount of 80,000 rupees. The agent transferred his confidence to the Naib. Trust after trust fell from the hands of the old *Dewan*, till the empty unproductive office of *Dewan* was all that remained. The consequence was inevitable. Stripped of all but the semblance of power, Gunga Dhur, the recollection of whose importance during the life time of his father was fresh in the memory of the minor, assiduously applied himself in opposition to the agent to cultivate his good will by unbounded indulgence. The dormant spirit of rebellion, which the Raja before his disgrace had been the very instrument of suppressing, roused by the most extravagant descriptions, from the same mouth, of the power and grandeur of the old soubahs and the insignificance of the agent, compared with their representative, now awoke. The Nizamut establishment was very soon rent into two parties, the agent striving to give effect to the views of G

ment, aided by Ray Purisanuth—and the young Nazim maintaining a course of determined opposition to his authority, upheld by the invisible support of a wary ally, in possession of a perfect knowledge of the secret workings of the Nizamut family, and well versed in the artifice and intrigues of a Mahomedan Durbar. Trifling irregularities, more serious transgressions, and at last open hostility were met on the part of the agent by a varied system of remonstrance, restriction, and sudden and violent displays of power, which were scorned, evaded, and at last fearlessly disputed by direct appeals to the Government. The young Nazim received at this period a personal allowance of 1,500 rupees a month in the shape of pocket money; but another source of supply opened to his increasing wants. The Raja ministered liberally to his pecuniary necessities. Though caged in the Killah like another royal native of Bengal in the Tower of London, all social intercourse with his English friends denied him, and exhibited only on days of state through the bars of form and ceremony, furnished with a silver key to every avenue of enjoyment, the young Nazim rioted in the indulgence of the most extravagant excesses; and scarcely tainted with the contamination of the more ordinary vices, soon discovered, that in spite of the cordon of remonstrance and restraint, and the other more substantial barriers, with which he had been surrounded, the plague spot of a more revolting crime had set its mark upon him. It was now, we believe, that the agent, after having exhausted in the hopeless struggle every coercive expedient, seriously recommended to the Government the necessity of confining the young Nawab under a guard of English soldiers. In 1827, the Hon. Mr. Melville resigned his charge. His successor, Mr Dale, found it vain to attempt any reform in the habits of the young Nawab, whom the near prospect of the gubbee rendered more than ever impatient of control. And in 1829, Jenab Allie completed his 18th year, escaped from all restraint, and entering on the possession of six lacs and a half a-year, his establishment and other expenses being separately provided for, gave unbridled license to his depraved propensities.

The abode of the recent inheritor of the Musnud soon became a filthy sink of the most swinish debauchery and the foulest crime, in which, during the breathing time of exhausted energies, were perpetrated for mere wanton amusement, frequently, we have reason to think, on the defenceless inhabitants of the neighbouring country, both male and female, the most horrid and unheard-of cruelties—tortures, some of them such as none but those possessed of a diabolical hatred for the other sex could ever invent. Every respectable Mussulman, we believe, whom duty or ceremony did not send into the presence of the Nazim, shunned his dwelling as he would have done a pest house. And few of any class, who went beyond the mere mention of his name, failed to express their horror and disgust at his enormities. His behaviour to our own countrymen scarcely needs a mention in this sketch. For, though his pride and his purse were taxed pretty heavily, for an assault on one English gentleman, and he was occasionally guilty of gross insult at entertainments, yet he was too much overawed by the temper existing in many of them to scatter his abuse indiscriminately. On the occasion of the outrage above alluded to, an English soldier openly declared his determination to shoot the Nazim, if he ever again set his foot within cantonments; the threat, we are told, deterred the Nawab from approaching the station for six whole months.

Such was the undeviating tenor of his history, until the immoderate use of undiluted brandy dried up the sources of physical energy, and forced him to lead a somewhat purer life. In the midst of this mass of greedy debauchery and self indulgence, stands one act of generosity, on which the mind, sickening at the unvarying tale of vice and impurity, rests for relief. Hearing that the widow of Mr. Dale was left with scarcely the necessaries of life, he immediately (we were told it by one who brought the case to his notice) with tears in his eyes, ordered 12,000 Rupees to be sent to her.

We barely notice the despatch of the costly presents to the King of

England, and the rich drops of honour, regard, and gratulation bestowed in return; and the struggle with Rushen ood Doulah, for the legitimacy of his heir; and pass on to the closing scene of Jenab Allie's life.

The constant use of spirits had latterly superinduced sudden attacks of nervous weakness, his frequent recovery from which had allayed the alarm, which their first appearance had excited. From expressions, however, which dropped from him several months before his death, he seemed to have had a presentiment of the approaching termination of his career. Preparation had notwithstanding long been making for a visit to the upper provinces. All his heavy baggage had already been despatched in boats; and an iron steamer and flat had actually been engaged for the conveyance of himself and his retinue, and was to have been in attendance about the period of his last illness. On the Saturday preceding his death, the Nawab came down from Moorshedabad with a fleet of cheeps to witness the annual ceremony of submerging the goddess Doorga, at the termination of her pooja. The Nazim was ailing, and had resorted to his usual remedy, frequent libations of what, from its restorative effects on his frame, was emphatically to him the water of life. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the symptoms were not urgent, and he continued to keep up his faltering strength by repeated recourse to the false vigor with which brandy inspired him. On Wednesday his illness had increased, but he had often recovered from more serious attacks, and the apprehensions of his servants were not excited. Towards the close of the day the prostration of strength became more alarming, and sensible that his end was near he began under the guidance of one of his attendants to repeat the Mahomedan renunciation of sin. But stopping in the midst of this last solemn act of devotion, (notwithstanding the remonstrances of his confessor at the profanation) he drank another glass of brandy, saying he felt assured that the cordial would reinvigorate him, and that he would then commence anew. He swallowed the contents of the glass, and sunk exhausted on the bed. In the mean time the agent, and a medical man had arrived. Jenab Allie thanked the former for his attention, declined the services of his companion, and soon after breathed his last without a struggle, on Wednesday the 3rd October, 1838, a few hours before the eclipse. The Nawab was in his 29th year, and has left a son and a daughter.

We began this sketch more with a view of commenting on the method, which the Government have hitherto pursued in the discharge of the high trust of guardians to the minor inheritors of the Musnud, and expressing our opinions on that altered system of tutelage, which the dreadful example of enormous immorality now before us loudly demands, in their provision for the education of the young successor; than to drag "from their dread abode" the vices of the unhappy being that has left us. The subject is too important to be neglected, but our present article is already longer than it was our intention of making it. (See page 297 for the proclamation of his successor.)—*Moorshedabad News*, Oct. 27.

## LORD AUCKLAND AND RUNJEET SINGH.

The following conversation is reported to have taken place between the Governor-General and the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, at the interview which we have fully described in the present Number (page 278).

LORD A.—All the letters I receive from the English Government make anxious enquiries after your health and prosperity.

**RUNJEET.**—I am a friend to the English, and indeed esteem all their distinguished officers round me as friends.

**LORD A.**—Sir Henry Fane expresses his pleasure at meeting you.

**RUNJEET.**—I am glad to see the Commander-in-Chief, who is not only my friend, but a gallant soldier.

**SIR HENRY.**—I feel grateful for the compliment.

**LORD A.**—I am now about to present you with a picture of our young beautiful Queen, who is as famed for her virtue as her greatness.

On this, Major General Cotton advanced with the picture, (which was skilfully executed by the Miss Edens, and splendidly framed in solid silver) and presented it to Runjeet Singh; when a royal salute was fired; Maharajah bowed to the picture, and put it to his forehead several times. He then minutely examined it for some minutes, and said:—

I consider this the greatest gift I could receive, and a proof of the friendship existing between the two Governments, and when I return, I will send a salute of 101 guns to celebrate the happy event.

**RUNJEET.**—Do the English still occupy that *Tapoo* (Island) near Kara (meaning Karrack) and with what force?

**LORD A.**—Yes, with one European regiment, but there are two more to embark for it.

**SIR HENRY.**—The island is very strong, and Maharajah, (with a smile) says a whole army of Persia could not take it.

**LORD A.**—In a few days there will be a man-of-war of 74 guns, besides several other vessels at Kara.

**RUNJEET.**—That is good:—74 guns in one ship!

**LORD A.**—I regret much, Maharajah, that I cannot do myself the pleasure of showing you a steam vessel on the Sutledge at present, but I have ere many months are past, to gratify you with the sight of several on the Indus.

**RUNJEET.**—Have you heard of General Ventura lately?

**LORD A.**—Yes, he was in England by last accounts, and will be out, I think, immediately, when he hears you require his services.

**RUNJEET.**—How was he received in London?

**LORD A.**—I gave him letters to the different ministers; he was received kindly by them; and they all speak in high terms of him, they have afforded him every assistance in purchasing the newest arms, &c., for you.

**RUNJEET.**—Whether do you consider Ventura or Allard the better General?

**LORD A.**—I am no judge; they are both brave and good Generals; they were brought up in the school of Napoleon, one of the greatest heroes and bravest men who ever lived; second to none, unless it be Wellington, to whom our country owes so much of her glory.

**RUNJEET.**—I am fond of music—is that the same band I heard at Amritsur?

**LORD A.**—Yes, the same:—but we have such a band to each Regiment.

**RUNJEET.**—I like music; it pleases the *soul* and inspires the soldier in the hour of battle. I have gone to much expense and trouble to create bands in my army.

After this, conversation took place about the guns to be presented, and the camel battery, the band was introduced, and played so loud that it was scarcely possible to hear what was said.





## LIEUTENANT ELDRED POTTINGER.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

Lient. Eldred Pottinger, who has established his reputation as an able and gallant soldier, by his defence of Herat, is the descendent of a most ancient and honorable family, who were seated at the Hoo in Hertfordshire for many centuries. His direct ancestor, Thomas Pottinger, removed to Ireland in the early part of the 17th century, where he and another brother, Edward, received large grants of land, unfortunately no longer in the family. One of Lieut. P.'s ancestors was a Knight in the army of Henry II., at the conquest of Ireland in 1182, and another married the daughter of the celebrated Earl of Warwick.

One, who was also the godson of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, was a distinguished officer, but being *banished* from England for fighting two duels in one day, he went to the continent and there distinguished himself greatly, and married a lady of the most exquisite beauty, for whose portrait His Majesty George IV. gave a large sum to add to his celebrated collection in Windsor Castle.

Our hero is the eldest son of the present representative of the Irish branch of the family, by Miss Moore, the daughter of K. Moore, Esq., of Elaineaur, also of an ancient Irish family. He was born in August 1811.

## THE TEA OF ASSAM.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known to what extent the tea plant exists in Upper Assam. In 1837, a list was given in of 52 barees or tracts of different sizes, none being of any great extent, and they are scattered over different parts of the country. The recent discoveries of the superintendent have, however, brought to light some hidden tracts along the foot of the Naga mountains, covering an expanse of miles, from the seedlings of which nurseries or tea gardens could be formed of any magnitude. The head-quarters of the tea establishment have, therefore, been located at a place called Jeypoor, or Diggollee Ghat, a position which is central, and the site of the neighbouring low hills well suited to the growth of the tea plant.

Jeypoor is situated on the left bank of a river, called the Booree Dehing, and is in latitude 27 deg. 16 min., longitude 27 deg. 21 min. The Booree Dehing, a beautiful river, affords water-carriage to the Burrampooter, in the boats of the country, all the year round. After the first fall of rain, in February and March, the waters begin to rise, and at Jeypoor, in the rainy months, June and July, there is generally a rise of from 14 to 18 perpendicular feet, with a breadth of bed of 300 yards.

There are many natural advantages at Jeypoor, and in its neighbourhood, to make it an eligible spot for those who might wish to settle. account of the tea, iron, coal, lime, and the finest timber and bamboo. the trader there is salt,\* Petroleum wood oil, resins and

\* Twenty-four brine springs, yielding, under pressure, 100 to 150 per cent of salt, are worked; a great many others

tolerable cassia. The couching of the soil is tough, compared with that of other parts. The soil is most favourable for sugar-cane.

The water carriage from the Brahmaputra to the number with the stream; there is a small hampoor, and also from Rung; or bunds; from the last named place to Assam, it is distant six marches. The former capital (Ghergong) of Assam, and a grand line of land communication, and now partially, existing between the Booree Dehing to Kheugara (the line is closed) goes to Hookony.

Jeypoor, however, with almost no great disadvantage, which is the worst of it, to the south, being distant ten miles, and it is a singular fact, that not one individual has located at Jeypoor since the expulsion of the Burmese. The high road of Burman and Sing, the first place taken by the Burmese in the year 1822-23 also, the inhabitants of Dehing, and west, as far as the Burmese, nearly 3,000 Assamese, who had been by the Burmese authorities, to check the by a new arrival of Burmese instigated by a certain Sing, fifty others.

As a mart for salt, however, the hands, Jeypoor must always be, and that it should again become to prosperity, the want of inhabitants, the facility with which supplies water and land carriage.

## EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY

A public examination of the Major-General Sir James Law, Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. Court of Directors, and the

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Bart., M. P. (Governor of Bombay); Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac; Major-Generals Sir P. Ross, Sir J. May, Sir J. Bryant, Fair, Lodwick, Sandwith, Briggs, Taylor, C. B.; Colonels, Rogers (R. A.), Brown (Rifle brigade), Pasley, C. B. (R. E.), Burney, Waters (C. B.), Otto; Lieut.-Colonels, James Morrison, Henry, Hay, Jones (R. E.); Majors, Chalmers, Matson (R. E.), Burrowes (H. M. S.), Sir Wm. Lloyd, Drake, Hamilton, Willock (K. L. S.); Captains, Lushington, M. G. White, Conolly; the Reverend Messieurs Blackburne, Lindsay and Coles; also S. H. Christie (Prof. Math. Royal Mil. Acad.); J. B. Yzarn, T. Pulman, G. E. Russell, W. Richards, J. Carnac, J. Annesley, — Scott, Esqrs.

The report of the Public Examiner, Major-General Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B., &c., stated that, after a careful investigation, he was enabled to submit, in the order of the following lists, two cadets for Engineer service, viz.—Henry Yule, Archibald John Maddy Boileau; seven for that of the Artillery, viz.—Alexander Robertson, George Bouchier, George Moir, Chas. James Bruce, Peter Colnett Lambert, Peter Christie, William Cunliffe Outhwaite; and twenty for the service of the Infantry, viz.—Alfred Williams, Albert Fytche, Charles J. Bean, Wm. G. Lowe, Charles V. Hamilton, Charles B. Stuart, Henry L. Robertson, Arthur G. Garland, David M'Loughlin, Charles Jackson, Arthur J. Patteson, John B. Mortimer, Jas. F. Goodfellow, Joseph Pyke, George F. Thorne, William B. Shubrick, Wm. Ballingall, Edward L. Dennys, John S. Kemball, Augustus M. Cooper.

The report of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir E. G. Stannus, C. B., expressed his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the Gentlemen Cadets during the expired term, and with their attention to the regulations of the institution. The distribution of prizes, agreeably to the recommendation of the Public Examiner, and the Lieutenant-Governor, was made by the Honourable the Chairman, in the following order, viz.:—

*First Class.*—Gentleman Cadet Henry Yule, 1st Mathematical, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying; 2nd Hindustani, French, Latin; 1st General Good Conduct.

Gentleman Cadet A. J. M. Boileau, 2nd Mathematical; 2nd Fortification; 2nd General Good Conduct; 1st Hindustani.

Gentleman Cadet G. F. Thorne, Civil Drawing.

*Second Class.*—Gentleman Cadet Harry Bell, Mathematical, Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Civil Drawing, Hindustani; 3rd General Good Conduct.

Gentleman Cadet W. E. Morton, Latin.

*Third Class.*—Gentleman Cadet R. MacLagan, 4th General Good Conduct.

The presentation of the sword, by the Honourable Chairman, was accompanied by the following expressions:—

“Mr. Yule, your exemplary conduct during the entire period you have been pursuing your studies at this institution has called forth the particular approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, having reported you in the most favourable terms to the Court of Directors, I, by their desire, have the gratifying duty to perform of presenting you with this sword, as a most honourable testimony of the estimation in which you are held by them.

“I doubt not but the early promise you have given of much that is excellent and praiseworthy will be confirmed and enlarged as you advance in the profession, and in which I confidently anticipate you will serve with honor to yourself, and advantage to the public interests.”

After the distribution of prizes, the Chairman addressed the Cadets as follows.

“Gentlemen—I have again the gratification of addressing you, and to congratulate you on the result of this day's examination, in no wise inferior to any that have preceded it; yet it must afford those of my colleagues present on this occasion great satisfaction to find that this institution still continues to uphold the high character it has long maintained for the general

good conduct of its inmates, and the highly creditable progress made by you in the several branches of military study, a competent knowledge of which is necessary, in order that you may perform in an efficient manner the duties that will be required of you.

“ I am very desirous you should be perfectly sensible of the very great advantages you derive, in a professional point of view, from receiving the instruction you do. Not only do you acquire a general knowledge of military subjects of great importance, and which may hereafter be attended with the most beneficial consequences to your own character and interests, as well as prove most useful to the public service, but you will find yourselves almost immediately enabled to take your place and do your duty in the subaltern ranks of the Army, which those who have not received the education you have will not be in a situation to do for a much longer period than yourselves. It is here also you learn the absolute necessity of the excellence of subordination and obedience to superior authority, which constitute the fundamental principles of military virtue, and without which we may in vain look for any repetition of those brilliant and glorious achievements that grace the annals of British warfare in the East, as well as in every other quarter of the world.

“ As regards your personal interests, the regulations which have been from time to time made by the Court of Directors, place you in a most favoured position, both as to your rank in the Army and as to the period of service which will entitle you to retire upon the full pay of your rank.

“ I have been induced to make these observations with the view of forcibly impressing on your minds the pre-eminent advantages you enjoy by entering the service through this seminary. Let me, therefore, urge you to repay the anxious solicitude of the Court of Directors for your welfare, the great pains and constant attention bestowed upon you by the Public Examiner, the Lieut.-Governor, and the several officers and professors (and to whom our best thanks are due), in the only manner you have it in your power to do—by strenuously endeavouring to become proficient in the various branches of professional knowledge; by your correct and orderly conduct both in and out of study; by the love of every honourable and high-minded feeling, and your abhorrence of every thing mean and degrading to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

“ To you, Gentlemen Cadets, who, having completed your course of study, are about to leave the seminary and proceed to India, permit me to express to you my sincerest wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity. I encourage the belief that the advice—the friendly advice—I offered for the acceptance of those similarly situated to yourselves, on the last occasion of our meeting, was not altogether unheeded by you, and that some portion, at least, of what I then said may still dwell in your recollection. I will, therefore, only briefly advert to the several points I then touched upon.

“ An intimate acquaintance with the NATIVE LANGUAGES is indispensable for your own comfort and advancement, and for the efficient performance of your military duty.

“ A kind, indulgent, and considerate line of conduct to the natives under your command, especially as regards their habits, prejudices, and religion, and you may with confidence rely on their fidelity and gratitude.

“ Punctuality, activity, and cheerful obedience, will establish your character as an officer; firmness, forbearance, and courteous demeanour, will stamp you as the gentleman; temperance and economy are the sure foundations of health and independence.

“ I cannot but advert to the circumstance, that amongst the visitors who have honoured us this day with their company, there is one who has peculiar claims on your attention. Many of you must have a lively recollection of the eloquent and impressive addresses he has frequently delivered from this chair; and the warm interest he has ever taken, and will still con-

tinue to take, in the welfare of this institution, must ever render the name of Sir James Carnac honoured and revered at Addiscombe. In one of these addresses, all of which irresistibly commanded the attention of his hearers, he recommended to the Cadets to fix their attention towards the highest and brightest examples to which they could be directed, and warned them against the error of supposing that such examples were not applicable to their position.

"I would observe to you, gentlemen, that Sir James Carnac furnishes in himself an apt illustration of the truth of that opinion. He entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, (an institution very similar to this). He has passed his life in that service, abroad and at home: in what manner, is best answered by the fact of his having been appointed by the Court of Directors to fill one of the highest and most important stations which could be confided to his care. I feel I but echo the sentiments of every one present, in devoutly hoping he will, by the blessing of Providence, return in a few years to his native country in health and prosperity.

"Gentlemen—with the most earnest and heartfelt desire for your future welfare, and with the sincerest wishes for the continued success of this noble institution, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

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## IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

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*Letter from a Missionary in the Madras Presidency, to his Friend in England.*

*"Rajapelta, Madras, September 1838.*

"My dear Sir,—It is some months since I had the pleasure of receiving your kind note and parcel of books. I should have replied to it earlier, but being newly come into this part, I was not sufficiently prepared to communicate with you on the subject of the connexion of the British Government with the Idolatrous worship of India. I put several of your books into circulation among those who were likely to make the best use of them; and I sincerely hope the day will speedily come, in which that great barrier to our success in spreading the knowledge of the truth among this people shall be entirely swept away. For nine months past, the subject has not only been brought before the attention of different official characters, but has been constantly and closely discussed, for the purpose of eliciting information, and promoting its objects. In February last, a meeting was held in the house of one of the Collectors of the Madras Presidency, at which the following Resolutions were entered into.

"I. That the gentlemen present do form themselves into an Association for collecting and disseminating information upon the subject of the British connexion with Idolatry in India, and also for obtaining real religious toleration for Christians, as well as all other subjects of the state.

"II. That the Corresponding Committee to be formed, be requested to open a communication with a judicious and zealous friend to the cause, at all the principal stations of this Presidency; also, with friends at Calcutta, Bombay, and in London; and that they should endeavour to form similar associations in all those Cities.

"III. That the Corresponding Committee be requested to put them-

selves in communication with the Members of the Religious Societies of Madras, with liberty to associate them with the Committee.

“ IV. That a Subscription be entered into, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Association.

“ Since this meeting, circulars have been sent to the members, and other means pursued to obtain this object. The matter is now under discussion in the committee of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, to petition the Parent Society in England, to use its influence to remove this great hindrance to the profitable circulation of the Scriptures. It is also under consideration in the committee of the Madras Auxiliary Tract Society, to pursue the same plan with the Parent Society. These measures are strenuously opposed I am sorry to say, by some members of the committee, who though professedly religious men, are yet under the influence of Government; but they do not seem to amount to a majority, so that we hope both these measures will be carried.

You probably have heard of the resignation of our Commander-in-Chief, Sir P. Maitland, on the same ground! he has been much reviled by the infidel newspaper writers, both here and at Bombay, for having taken such a step; but he is a good man, and has acted from the most conscientious motives, and though to him it may be a sacrifice, now, yet he will not lose his reward. You of course are aware, that though it is our duty to make every exertion in the place where the evil exists, yet from the paucity of the number of European residents, such exertions can produce but little effect. It must be the *vox populi* of England that must do the deed. The principal stress, therefore, lies with you and your colleagues, to represent these things to the people; and let those who love the cause of our gracious Redeemer, petition the legislature, again and again, until the evil be removed. It is a very probable conjecture with many here, that if our Government cease to countenance idolatry in this land, the natives themselves will not countenance it long; education is proceeding, and there are thousands around us, who have been taught in our schools, and who well understand the principles of the Bible theoretically; thus they see the folly of their systems and the superiority of the Christian religion, but are prevented from making an open avowal of such conviction, by the manner in which they are bound together, under the power of their priesthood. Let this be weakened, and the bonds will break. Let the support of English authority be taken away, and the great Temple of Idolatry shall fall, and we shall be able, then, to count our Native Christians, not by twenties and thirties, but by thousands and millions. Trusting that these works of darkness will soon give way before the pure light of gospel salvation, and wishing you every success and blessing,

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely.

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## LITERARY NOTICES.

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*Parallele des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde. Par F. G. Eichhoff, Docteur des Lettres, &c. 4to. Paris.*

This is an interesting work the object of which is to point out the radical affinity between the Sanscrit and Persian in Asia, and the principal languages of Europe. The resemblance that exists between the Sanscrit and the Greek, had long ago arrested the attention of the learned of our own country. The Chevalier Eichhoff had considerably extended and generalized his



researches which clearly prove the original identity of the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic and Lithuanian. The author has not allowed the Zend or ancient languages of Persia a prominent place in his work. It is probable he may, like most of our own Orientalists, entertain some doubts of its authenticity. Be this as it may, there is no doubt, we imagine, as to the identity of the Persian (we mean the pure language unmixed with Arabic) and the venerable Sanscrit. Finally, the Gaelic or Celtic, and the Welch or Cimbric, form as it were the "*Extreme Gauche*" of this vast community. These we must confess do not harmonize so well, either with the rest, or with one another. But we have no room for discussion, and we conclude by recommending a careful perusal of the Chevalier Eichhoff's work to those who wish for a true key to the history of the diffusion of the human race along the face of the earth.

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*Histoire de la littérature Hindui et Hindoostani.* 2 tom. 8vo. Par M. Garcin de Tassy, Membre de l'Institut, et de la legion d'honneur.

We are in daily expectation of the first volume of M. De Tassy's work, which is the result of many years labour. From the author's extensive knowledge of the Oriental languages, and more particularly those of India, from his indefatigable industry which spares no labour nor expense in the attainment of authentic materials, we have every reason to expect that this will prove one of the most interesting works on Modern India that has yet appeared. The name of de Tassy has long been distinguished among the Orientalists of Paris; and as a proof of the estimation in which he is held in this country, the work is to be published under the auspices of "The Oriental Translation Committee" of our Asiatic Society. Each volume will extend to about 600 pages; the first will be chiefly historical or biographical, and the second will embrace translations of numerous extracts from the various writers described in the first. Thus the first volume may be had and read immediately on its appearance without waiting for the second.

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*Grammar of the Hindustani Language.* By Mr. James Ballantyne of the Scotch Naval and Military Academy, Edinburgh.

This is a very useful little work for those commencing the study of the grand popular speech of India. The author has very judiciously supplied what preceding Grammars have been deficient in. He has given a clear illustration of the letters, in their various combinations, a subject that has been strangely overlooked by his predecessors. He has also added, by way of appendix, several examples for exercise, together with a suitable vocabulary. Upon the whole we conceive that this work is well suited to serve as a pioneer or humble ally to the more profound and complete work of Mr. Shakespear, which is requisite for all those who desire a thorough knowledge of the language.

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*Alphabetical List of the Medical Officers of the Indian Army, with the dates of their respective Appointment, Promotion, Retirement, Resignation, or Death, from the Year 1764 to the Year 1838.* Longman & Co.

This is another of those useful compilations for which the public are indebted to the enterprising editors, Messrs. Dodwell and Miles. On the appearance of that portion of the series devoted to the Military branch of the Company's Service, we awarded it the praise to which its merits justly entitled it, (vol. i. p. 415). We have since then had many occasions to refer to it, and have never failed in obtaining the information we sought. We can therefore conscientiously recommend the present volume as likely to be of great service to the many individuals, who from old associations, or present connections, are interested in the Medical Service of India.



*Narrative of a Journey to the Site of Babylon in 1811, now first published: Memoir on the Ruins, with Engravings from the original Sketches by the Author: Remarks on the Topography of Ancient Babylon, by Major Rennell, in reference to the Memoir: Second Memoir on the Ruins, in reference to Major Rennell's remarks, with Narrative of a Journey to Persepolis, now first printed, with hitherto unpublished Cuneiform Inscriptions, copied at Persepolis: by the late Claudius James Rich, Esq. formerly the Resident of the Honourable East India Company at Bagdad. Edited by his Widow.* London: Duncan & Malcom. 1839.

A portion of this work (the Memoirs on the Ruins) is not new to us; but it is presented in so attractive a shape, and with so much that is valuable and interesting appended, that we welcome it with sincere pleasure. Of that which comes under the latter head, we especially direct attention to the late Mr. Rich's narrative of a journey from Bussora to Bushire, Shiraz and Persepolis, occupying from the middle of June to the beginning of October, of the year 1821. Much information is here conveyed in a pleasing and unassuming form; and although written so long ago, it cannot but be of service now that the affairs of the East, generally, are attracting so large a share of the public attention. The illustrations are numerous, and, whether landscapes, plans, or inscriptions, are all creditably executed.



*Domestic Scenes in Russia: in a Series of Letters describing a Year's Residence in that Country, chiefly in the Interior, by the Rev. R. Lister Venables, M. A.* London: J. Murray, 1839.

There has been no lack lately of works upon Russia, but most of them having been, in a great measure, devoted to political affairs, and the present on the contrary, touching upon domestic matters almost exclusively, those parties inclined to become acquainted with the habits and character of the people, cannot do better than consult it. Mr. Venables has had opportunities of making himself master of his subject, which few other travellers have possessed, and he has certainly availed himself of them to the fullest extent.

*California:—A History of Upper and Lower California, from their first discovery to the present time; comprising an Account of the Climate, Soil, Natural Productions, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. A full view of the Missionary Establishments, and Condition of the Free and Domesticated Indians. With an Appendix relating to Steam Navigation in the Pacific. Illustrated with a new Map, Plans of the Harbours, and numerous Engravings.* By A. Forbes, Esq. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1839.

A very sensible and well-timed publication, and we can recommend it as containing matters of much interest at the present moment. It appears we are never to hear the last of Russian aggressions, for they have extended even to California, and the intentions of that grasping Government are but too plainly indicated by the refusal of the Emperor to renew the convention of 1824, whereby he was bound to the United States not to allow his subjects to settle further south than 50deg. 40 min. north latitude. The Appendix contains some important information relative to Steam Navigation in the Pacific Ocean.

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*The New Army List, exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various services of every officer in the army on full pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines; distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who were at Waterloo, who have received medals and other distinctions, and who have been wounded and in what actions; with the period of Service both on full pay and half pay: giving also the date of every Officer's Commission, and distinguishing those obtained by purchase.* By H. G. Hart, Lieut. 49th Regt. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1839.

If the object proposed by the publication of "The New Army List," be that of calling the attention of those in authority to the numerous instances exhibited in it of long services ill-repaid, it is indeed a most praiseworthy one, and we sincerely trust that the laudable endeavours in this respect of the benevolent editor, may meet with the success they so well deserve. In a work of this nature, perfection is of course out of the question, we however think we may promise from the specimen before us, that in subsequent editions, it will be, so far as is possible, attained. Under any circumstances it must be esteemed highly useful.

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*The Hand Book for Australian Emigrants; being a descriptive History of Australia, and containing an Account of the Climate, Soil, and Natural Productions of New South Wales, South Australia, and Swan River Settlements.* By Samuel Butler, Esq. Glasgow: W. R. McPhun. 1839.

This little work may be consulted with much advantage by those parties who contemplate emigration to our Australian colonies.

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## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

**THE GREAT SHRADDU.**—The Shraddu celebrated by Baboo Asootosh Deb, in consequence of the death of his mother, is described by all those who witnessed it as having been conducted on a scale of unusual liberality. As many of our readers have only an indistinct idea of the transactions on such an occasion, we have gleaned from the various native papers the following particulars, which will not, we hope, be found totally devoid of interest.

We would premise, that the wealthy family of which Asootosh Deb is now the head, is of modern growth. His father, the well known Ram Doolol Deb, the *banian* of the house of Fergusson and Co., in his palmy days, who is said to have left nearly a million sterling, was originally a sircar in the family of the Dutts, upon five rupees a month; and it is currently reported, that to the very last, he proceeded monthly to their residence, even after he had become a millionaire, to receive his usual salary that he might offer a token of humility and gratitude to those who had befriended him when he was poor and unknown.

The *Chundrika* says, that the Shraddu was conducted with such unparalleled magnificence, as to beggar all description. There were no less than four *dawn sagurs*, or oceans of gifts, in which is comprised the bestowal of land, and a variety of silver salvers, water pots, vases, receptacles for pawn, and other utensils. These were given to the most renowned pundits who had been invited. The four "oceans of gifts" are calculated to have cost Rs. 40,000. Besides this, there were two sets of offerings, in which every article of silver included in the ocean, was represented in gold. What became of these more precious gifts, we have not been able to discover. Brahmuns are not allowed under heavy denunciations, to receive them. It is said that they are sent, on some occasions, to the shrine at Kalee Ghaut; and at others are received either by the family priest, or by some of the Brahmuns in secret, whose love of gold exceeds their fear of the curses denounced in their own holy book. There were also given away elephants, horses, palanqueen carriages, and other articles of a similar description.

Regarding the invitations and fees given to Brahmuns, we find that there were five hundred invitations of the first class sent to learned Brahmuns, whose names had been spontaneously selected by Asootosh Deb himself. Each of the Brahmuns included in this number, received a gift in money, varying from Rs. 125 to 30: and a present of food, cloth, brass water pots, and other articles varying in value from Rs. 16 to 10. The second class of invitations made at the recommendation of friends, comprised twelve hundred priests, and their dismissal fee, varied from Rs. 17 to 6. The third class, consisting of those who received a kind of half invitation,—the latter only being half the length of those sent to the first and second classes,—embraced sixteen hundred Brahmuns, who obtained each from Rs. 4 to 2. The fourth class comprised those who had simply received tickets of admission; that is to say, it consisted of every man with a sacerdotal thread, who presented himself. The number of these was very great, not fewer than twelve thousand; and the sum distributed among them, varied from Rs. 2 to 8 annas. Thus we have more than fifteen thousand Brahmuns assembled on this occasion, to partake of the liberality of the Baboo. Of these, four thousand are reported to have sat down to a feast at the house.

For three or four days, says the *Prubhakur*, the poor continued to pour into the town from every avenue, like so many files of ants, and were thrust into the houses of nearly seventy of the friends of the family. Among these, one hundred and nineteen thousand 4 anna pieces, and forty thousand 8 anna pieces were distributed; and when this fund was exhausted, ten or twelve thousand rupees were brought forth and cut up into halves and quarters; but still one-fourth of the poor went empty handed, and this has cast no little stain on the character of the Baboo. The *Chundrika* says,

that the distribution of money among the countless beggars who assemble on these occasions, can never be conducted with propriety, and invariably entails disgrace. We wish all the rich Natives in Calcutta could be brought to the same opinion. The cause, in the present instance, the Editor of that paper ascribes to the impatience of those in whose houses the beggars had been crammed, to get quit of their unwelcome guests; and he says that many of them opened their gates, and liberated the captives before the distributors arrived. The *Prubhakur* gives a different version of the story. He affirms that this disappointment is not to be attributed to the family who celebrated the Shradda; that they shrunk from no expense; that there was no deficiency whatever. But, says he, some of the great beggars who presided at the distribution of the pittance among the poor beggars, put the bags of money which had been entrusted to them, into palankeens, and made away with them. That others, after having begun the distribution, suddenly exclaimed that there was not a sufficiency of money, and under pretence of going to the Baboo's house for a further supply, got into their palankeens, and decamped with whatever they could carry off; and that the door-keepers, having waited long for their return in vain, at length liberated the starving and clamorous multitude. Such acts of dishonesty are, we know, invariably practised, whenever a Shradda is of sufficient magnitude to create confusion, and to afford an opportunity for plunder.

**LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY—THE RESUMPTION REGULATIONS.**—The meeting to Petition against the Resumption Regulations, which took place at the Town Hall yesterday, was the largest we have ever seen in Bengal. The number of persons present could not have been less than five thousand, and amongst them, we observed almost every native gentleman of respectability resident in Calcutta. At half past two, Rajah Radakaunt Deb was unanimously called to the chair, and the Secretary of the Landholders' Society explained the object of the meeting. The noise was so great, that our reporter could only catch a few imperfect and broken sentences of the speeches, but we hope to be able to give a full report to-morrow. The people seemed very much in earnest, and we observed several old men devoutly praying for the success of the petition. There was not the smallest disturbance, quarrel, or irregularity, the noise arising entirely from the unavoidable pushing and crowding in a space much too small for those who wished to hear. The following resolutions were put and carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up about four o'clock with loud shouts of applause:—

1st. Moved by T. Dickens, Esq., and seconded by Rajah Kallikissen Bahadur,—That the Petition of the Landholders of Bengal ought to be supported by the Landholders' Society, and to be accompanied by a representation from the persons assembled at this meeting, and the letter which has been prepared by the Committee be read.

2nd. Moved by Obeychurn Banoorjee, and seconded by Rajah Rajnarain Roy Bahadur,—That the letter now read be sent to Government along with the Petition, and be adopted by this meeting.

3rd. Moved by Dwarkanauth Tagore and seconded by Byeuntanauth Roy,—That in case our representation fail of effect with the local Government and the Court of Directors, it is expedient to appeal to Parliament on the general question, and that the Committee of the Landholders' Society be instructed to carry such resolution into effect.

4th. Moved by Ramcomul Sen, and seconded by Joykisto Mookerjee,—That it is also expedient to appeal such cases of peculiar hardship as the Landholders' Society shall select to the Privy Council.

Thanks were then devoted to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair. —*Englishman*, Nov. 1.—The Society is accused of having adopted an improper tone and assumed a hostile position towards Government. Nothing can be more untrue. The Society has merely forwarded the petition of a large body (about 20,000 Landholders) accompanied with an argumentative letter, which only prays for a suspension of proceedings till the whole question can be referred to the Court of Directors. The Society are falsely accused by the editor of the *Friend of India*, of loading the Government with opprobrious epithets. They are not answerable for the language held by individuals, and have proceeded with the utmost deliberation and all proper respect for the public authorities.—*Ibid*, Nov. 13.

**THE SOI-DISANT RAJAH OF BURDWAN.**—The following is a copy of the "charge" or indictment against the claimant of the Burdwan Raj, officially furnished to the legal advisers of the prisoner.

"1st Count. Aluk Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder, alias Kistololl Pauree, *Brahmacharee*, is charged with gross fraud and imposture, in falsely and fraudulently



assuming the name of the deceased Maharajah Dheraj Pertabchunder, Bahadoor, formerly Zemindar of Burdwan, and pretending in various places, during the last two years, to the great disturbance of the general peace and quiet of this country, that he is in verity the aforesaid Zemindar of Burdwan, and that the Zemindary of Burdwan belongs of right to him, and in obtaining money from various individuals, and more particularly from one Radhakissen Bysack, Dewan of the Government Treasury in Calcutta, by means of these and the like false pretences.

"2nd Count. And he is further charged with having, in furtherance of the fraudulent pretences above mentioned, instigated and prevailed on divers subjects of the British Government and others, to the number of 300 and more, unlawfully and tumultuously to assemble, at or near the town of Culna, in the district of Burdwan, such proceeding being intended or eminently calculated to produce a most serious breach of the peace, and with having there remained at the head of this unlawful assembly, from the 13th of April 1838, up to the 2nd of May 1838, and with having, during that period, on various occasions, by the display of superior force, resisted and set at defiance the constituted authorities of the district, he, the said Aluk Shah, alias Rajah Pertab Chunder, alias Kistololl Pauree, Brahmacharee, having previously, on the 4th August 1836, been convicted of a similar offence, before the Sessions Court of the District of Hooghly."

**INSURRECTION AT JHANSI.**—Letters from Saugor advise us that in consequence of a local disturbance at Jhansi, the capital of an inconsiderable Boondela chief, whose general territory also is so named, the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry had received marching orders, and were likely to leave the head quarters of the division for Jhansi, on the 15th instant. This place is only some eighty miles from Keitah, but, that being no longer a military station, a demand was necessarily made upon the Saugor force; for Banda, the only other neighbouring quarter for troops, is not so strongly garrisoned as to admit of the withdrawal of a detachment of the strength required. The distance from Saugor is eleven marches, or in all about 126 miles. One-third of the 25th were sick in hospital, and would probably remain behind. No resistance was expected, it being thought that their mere movement would sufficiently terrify the offenders into propriety.—*India Gazette*, Oct. 26.

The force ordered to proceed against Jhansi, is to consist of three Regiments of Infantry, (the 33rd from Saugor, and two Regiments from Mhow,) one of Cavalry—(the 7th from Cawnpoor) and a Battering train from Saugor. The 33rd Regiment were to have marched from Jubbulpoor on the 13th instant, and the Battering train will proceed on the first proximo. This serious preparation will, however, in all probability, intimidate the recusant party in Jhansi into full submission and unconditional acceptance of whatever terms the Agent, Mr. Fraser, may offer; so that the affair will terminate in a mere demonstration. If this surmise be correct, the Mhow Regiments and Cawnpoor Cavalry will not be required; indeed, rumours have reached us, that the question has already been satisfactorily adjusted. Should it, however, be necessary to use force, we trust the Government will not lose sight of the convenience of quieting incipient discontent, by showing what must be expected from opposition and resistance to their just and reasonable authority.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 22.

**DISTURBANCE AT JEYPORE.**—This disturbance is somewhat serious. On the requisition of Col. Alves, the 13th Native Infantry and 4 Troops of the 9th Cavalry marched for Jeypore on the 7th instant. The order for this detachment reached Nusseerabad on the 3rd instant, and an express from Major Ross of a subsequent date, hastened its departure. The force, by this movement at the disposal of the Ajmere resident, is considerable, consisting of the 13th Native Infantry under command of Colonel Bell, two squadrons of Cavalry under Colonel Chalmers, Major Forster's Horse, with four small guns, a company of the 22nd under Captain Nesbit, forming Major Ross's escort, and the light company of the 52nd under Captain Hariott. This movement arises from the open hostility evinced by some influential Thakoors to the Rawul Luchmun Singh. These have collected 28,000 partisans in the city which is entirely in their hands, but its approaches are held by Major Forster, who, when summoned by Colonel Alves, made forced marches, and succeeded in gaining possession of the gates which he still holds. Something decisive will probably have transpired ere our next.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 10.

The arrival of the detachment ordered from Nusseerabad, was the signal for the Thakoors, who had seized the city to evacuate it, and the employment that now remains for the Troops is, the reduction of a Fort within three marches of Jeypore, whither the Thakoors have retired. Some Battalions of the Jeypore Troops, who are refractory, will also require being reduced to order.—*Ibid*, Nov. 22.



**THE NEPAULESE.**—The Nepaulese have, we learn, consented to withdraw the recent out-posts they had pushed towards our frontier, and pledged themselves not to advance them again. This just concession was made in consequence of a spirited and firm remonstrance from the British Government, backed by a declaration, that the recent proceedings of the Nepaul Court were so unequivocally hostile, as to be tantamount to an open rupture, and that if they were not abandoned, and the old relations between the Governments maintained inviolate, the British would, at once, proceed to war. This mode of reasoning, simple and intelligible, has, it appears, intimidated the Nepaulese, and for the present, at least, secured this quietness. We say for the present, for nothing but a severe example for broken faith will teach the Nepaulese that thorough forbearance which we have a right to expect from them; and this example, we trust, our Government will ere long find leisure to make.—*Ibid*, Oct. 13.

**THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.**—Among the recent Orders of Government for the guidance of the Army of the Indus, is one which may be noticed a little prominently. By it, the Army is restricted from killing bullocks while in the Sikh Territories! We thought the day had gone by, when foolish prejudices should be regarded, at least by men with arms in their hands, but here we see a British host is to reverence them. We might quote something here about summer clouds and special wonder, but the foolery of the order is too disgusting for a serious, and too sad for a light mood—we must wait the action of opinion to wear away such absurdity.—*Ibid*, Nov. 10.

**MEETING WITH RUNJEET SING.**—The Indian world is anxiously looking out for the advent of the ensuing month, with assurance that it will bring down the tidings of that meeting, between the potentates at Ferozepore, which has put the lieges in a ferment of anxiety and expectation since the period it was first mooted. It is expected that the day fixed will prove—the very day: and we shall be curious to know what may be the effect produced on the mind of the old Sikh, by the inspection of our force—not paraded for the simple purpose of display—but cased in the panoply of war, and seriously bent upon an advance, which is to produce a change of no ordinary character, in the position of this country, with reference to its external relations. There is no doubt, in our minds, of the Sikh's sincerity—but as his successor may have imbibed notions less prudent, or less amicable, the thing has been well planned and timed, and will, in all probability confirm other and kinder national feelings, from the mere hopelessness of contending against troops so appointed and led.—*Daily News*, Nov. 2.

**COURT OF OODYPORE.**—We have received information, which we have reason to believe perfectly authentic, that the Governor has expressed to the Court of Oodypore in the strongest terms, its detestation of such deplorable sacrifices of human life as occurred in the Suttees, after the death of the late Rana, and its expectation that effectual means will be taken to guard against occurrences so abhorrent to humanity, on any future occasion. The recent lamentable Suttees may, it appears, be ascribed to an interregnum in the Government of Oodypore, there having been no previously acknowledged and established successor, who could on the demise of the former Rana, have immediately taken upon himself the authority of administration.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 24.

**THE LATE KING OF OUDE'S REJECTED PRESENTS.**—To the Editor of the *Englishman*.—Sir, A report having reached me that a Diamond, said to be valued at 60,000 Rs. part of the presents transmitted in 1835, by the late King of Oude, to their Majesties the King and Queen of England, had been made away with, and my name having been connected with that report, as in charge of the property, I beg to offer an explanation through your widely circulated paper, as best calculated to give publicity to it.

Premising that the whole of the property entrusted to the mission has been safely returned to the Court of Oude, (with the exception of the animals which were accepted by King William,) I have only to say, as regards myself, that I never had personal charge of the presents which were landed by the head of the mission at the West India Dock Warehouses, where they remained in charge of the West India Dock Company and His Majestys' Officer of Customs, until made over, by direction of His late Majesty of Oude, to the charge of the Court of Directors, by whom they were returned, and, as I have said above, found to agree in every respect with the official list that accompanied it.

The Resident of Lucknow will, I feel convinced, confirm the above statement to any person properly authorized to apply to him, (which he has done.) I have the honor to be, Sir, your's most obediently, PHILIP FRIELL.—*Calcutta*, Nov. 12, 1838.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—Major Forster in a late incursion into Beekaneer, against a large band of public plunderers, killed seventeen, and arrested one hundred and thirty. He thence proceeded into the Jhodpoor district, in which he succeeded in seizing several persons of influence among these people, and destroying one of their forts. In consequence of these active measures, the districts of Jhodpoor, Shekhawatce, and Beekaneer, are almost free from these pests.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 25.

**SCINDE.**—Noor Mahomed Ameer, of Huedurabad, has issued orders to his police and collectors, in the proper quarter, to provide every thing necessary for the British Army in its march to Shikarpoor, and show it all the attention in their power. His nephew is however, far from revolving such hospitable thoughts, but is determined to oppose his uncle's favorites by every means in his power; and even talks of calling in the Persians, and making a meal on them at once.—*Ibid*, Oct. 13.

**BOKHARA.**—Moorad Beg, King of Bokhara, has entered into an amicable understanding with the besiegers of Heerat, to whose assistance he has agreed to send a body of Toorkuman subsidiaries, the subsidy being provided by the Persians.—*Ibid*.

**CANDAHAR.**—An influential chief of this country has written to Shah Soojah, expressing in warm terms the impatience with which he looks to his arrival at Candahar, and restoration to his legitimate throne.—*Ibid*.

**LOODIANAH.**—An express lately arrived here conveying information to Shah Soojah, that 2000 of Dost Mahomed's men with two cannon and thirty camel guns had reached Jallalabad, and were proceeding to occupy the Khyber Pass.—*Ibid*, Oct. 13.

**LOODIANAH.**—The boats despatched some time since with freight, for the Bombay market, have re-entered the Sutledge, having made a trip such as is likely to increase considerably this trade.—*Ibid*, Oct. 25.

**RUMOURS FROM THE NATIVE STATES.**—The chiefs of Candahar are collecting stores, arms, &c. and preparing for a vigorous resistance of Shah Soojah.

The army of Dost Mahomed Khan has been despatched to Koonduz in Bulk, for the purpose of subduing Meer Moorad Beg. Report says that, the latter not finding himself capable of opposing the force of the Ameer, has proposed an amicable arrangement, which has been agreed to by the ruler of Cabul.

It is further said that the King of Bokhara has signified to the Ameer that, if he wishes for his friendship and assistance, he must effect the downfall of the said Meer Moorad Beg, and that whatever treasure or troops may be necessary, will be furnished from Bokhara; in consequence of this overture Dost Mahomed has renewed hostilities and taken several small forts in the country of Oozebeck, and is daily reducing the country.

The favorite son of Ameer, Mahomed Akbar Khan, is at Jullalabad, preparing for the expected campaign, by the enlistment of men and improving the artillery. He is also conciliating the Khueburees, and the chiefs of Afghanistan generally. The Ameer himself is in Cabul.

At Peshawur, perfect tranquillity prevails, owing to the excellent rule of the French officers there; no oppression is allowed to be exercised by any class, and justice is administered to every one without distinction of person.

Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan is casting guns, and enlisting men.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 24.

**MAJOR SUTHERLAND.**—The Resident of Gwalior, Major Sutherland, arrived during the week, and proceeds to Lucknow, to succeed Colonel Low, on the departure of that gentleman for the Cape. We have not heard who is Major S—'s temporary successor.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 25.

**COL. ARNOLD.**—Colonel Arnold is stated to be dangerously ill at Meerut, having broken a blood-vessel in the lungs. Copious bleeding had been resorted to, but by the last accounts he was in a very precarious state.—*Ibid*.

**MR. BLUNDELL.**—Mr. Blundell, the chief commissioner at Moulmein, had taken and subscribed the oaths in the Supreme Court as a justice of the peace. He was to leave in the Ganges for the seat of his Government.

**MR. W. YOUNG.**—Mr. Wm. Young, the commissioner, who went down to the Eastward about a year ago, to investigate the tenures in the Company's Settlements of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, was to return immediately to Calcutta. The commissioner has reported that the results ensuing from its labors are not likely to be worth the expense of keeping it up.

**COL. JAMES YOUNG.**—We understand that Col. James Young will shortly retire from the law commission, as it is the wish of the Government, that Mr. Ames

should assume the office of chief commissioner, and so mix up the office of legislator and commissioner.—*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 21.

**THE LATE MR. BELL.**—We regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. John Bell, the secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta. This gentleman has long been known as a most accurate and industrious compiler of statistical tables from the records of the Custom House, where he held an appointment. Since he became secretary to the Agricultural Society it has greatly flourished, which may fairly be attributed to his exertions, and so satisfied were the society of this fact, that they unanimously voted Mr. Bell a salary, the business having been formerly done gratuitously.—*Englishman*, Nov. 19.

**MR. VAUGHAN—MR. SMOULT.**—It is said that Mr. Vaughan, the taxing-master in the Supreme Court, is about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and that the appointment to act in his room has been offered to Mr. Smoult, who has just returned from England in the *Earl of Hardwicke*.—*India Gazette*, Nov. 19.

**DR. MACKINNON AND THE TIRHOOT SQUABBLES.**—Messrs. Oldfield, Wilkinson and Campbell, of the Civil Service, had memorialised the Government, soliciting the removal of Dr. Mackinnon from the office of Civil surgeon of Tirhoot, in consequence of Dr. Mackinnon being the author of a libel in the *Englishman*, for which Mr. Oldfield brought an action against the proprietors of that paper, and they had apologised to him in consideration of his withdrawing it. The deputy Governor has replied that he could not consistently with justice, comply with the request of the petitioners.

**MARINE SURVEY.**—We understand that the *Lady William Bentinck*, surveying vessel, Lieutenant Young, I. N., and her tender the *Eagle* schooner, Lieut. William Fell, I. N., are about to leave Calcutta in a few days, for the purpose of examining the channels at the entrance of the River Hooghly to the westward.—*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 20.

**SUPPOSED LOSS OF SHIPPING.**—Great fears continue to be entertained for the safety of the *Haidee*, Capt. A. Symers. She sailed from Penang on the 21st of September, and has not since been heard of. We understand Capt. N. Lewis was a passenger.—*India Gazette*, 14th Nov.—No accounts have yet been received of the *Antonio Pereira*.

**OPIUM.**—Above 20,000 chests would be disposed of at the Government Sales, between the 7th January and 1st July, 1839.

**SALE OF INDIGO FACTORIES.**—A sale of Indigo Factories, belonging to the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop & Co., took place 1st Nov., at Messrs. Jenkins, Low & Co.'s auction rooms, when the following lots were put up:—

Lot 1. A three-quarter share of the valuable and well known Jungypore concern, situate in the districts of Moorshedabad and Malda, comprising a cultivation of about 52,000 Beegahs Ryotty, and about 2,000 Beegahs Neez, the outstanding balances are large and partly recoverable, and the whole concern is in good working condition—sold for the sum of one lac and Rs. 30,000.

Lot 2. The late firm's interest in the second division of the same concern, known as Maseyk & Co., under the management of Mr. A. J. Lambe, at the upset price of 60,000 Rs.—not sold.

Lot 3. Serasing concern, in Rajmahal and Maldah—at the upset price of 25,000 Rs.—not sold.

Lot 4. Bulwah concern, in the district of Benares—at the upset price of 30,000 Rs.—not sold.

Lot 5. Arrowah concern, in the Chuprah district—at the upset price of 25,000 Rs.—not sold.

Lot 6. Mirzapore concern, in the district of Rajeshye—at an upset price of 20,000 Rs.—not sold.

**UNION BANK.**—On the 7th November Mr. Longueville Clarke, moved at a meeting of this Bank, that Mr A. H. Sim the accountant, be dismissed in consequence of his having given information to Mr. Henderson the Attorney, that a Cheque of Mr. Joseph Patton, a proprietor, had been dishonoured. Mr. Dickens ably defended Mr. Sim, and Mr Clarke's motion was lost by a large majority.

**REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW STOCK OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—1. The Proprietor of any share or shares duly registered in his name, or his Agent holding the Certificate of such share or shares on his behalf, shall on producing the same be allowed to subscribe on account of such share or shares a sum equal to half the Capital Stock represented thereby, and every such subscription

shall be noted on the face of the Certificates of the shares respectively on account of which it is made, for information of future purchasers of such shares, and no second subscription shall be allowed to be made on account of the same share or shares by whomsoever it or they may be afterwards held.

2. Proprietors will be allowed from the said 1st November next, to the 1st May, 1840, to make subscription upon their shares respectively, and on the said 1st May, 1840, the subscription book so opened as above provided shall be closed, and the amount of New Stock that may not be subscribed for shall be at the disposal of the Bank of Bengal, and the amount so deficient being divided into shares of 4000 Rs. each, shall be sold by Auction, in separate lots for each share, by an Officer of the Bank, to the highest bidder, upon a day to be fixed by the Directors of the Bank, not being more than one month after the said 1st May, 1840; and any surplus beyond the amount of Capital that may be raised by such sale, shall be at the disposal of the Proprietors of the Bank, to be appropriated as may be settled and determined by a resolution duly passed at any general meeting of the said Proprietors thereafter held, provided however that the New Stock, for which the Governor General in Council is entitled to subscribe on account of the share of the Capital Stock of the Bank belonging to Government, if the said Governor General in Council should determine not to take the said New Stock, shall not be sold on the general account, but the same shall in that case not be raised, and the Governor General in Council will give notice to the Directors of the Bank on or before the 1st January, 1840, whether it is his intention to subscribe for the said Stock or not.

3. And when any Proprietor of Stock shall have subscribed for the New Stock of his Share, and such subscription shall have been noted upon his Certificate, such Proprietor shall be entitled to pay the amount so subscribed into the Bank of Bengal and to receive a new Certificate for such amount, in such form as may be determined by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, and it shall be the condition of every such new Certificate that the Proprietor thereof shall receive dividends thereupon from the date of the commencement of the half year next following that of payment, that is to say, from the 1st January or 1st July next succeeding, according as either of these dates may first occur.

**THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.**—By an abstract of the operations of the Government Savings' Bank, from its commencement in November 1833 to November 1838, being a period of five years, it appears that during the above time, 3,899 depositors have placed money in the Bank to the amount of nearly 28½ lacs of Rupees; 1,092 absolute and partial withdrawals have taken place, amounting in the whole to 11,02,899 Rs.; leaving surplus amount of deposits over withdrawals of 17,13,351 Rs. Of this sum, is subscribed to the Government four per cent. loan 13,34,373 Rs., and there remains at open credit of the Bank 3,78,878 rupees.

**DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.**—We have heard from an individual connected with the Superintendent of Police, that the members of the Police Committee have made their report to the Government, recommending the appointment of one hundred and five Deputy Magistrates, and four hundred and forty-four Chief Darogahs. Of both these there are to be three different grades; viz.—ninety of the Deputy Magistrates are to have a salary of 300 Rs.; ten, 400 Rs.; and five, 600 Rs. each per month. Besides their salary, each of them are to receive 80 Rs. per month for their establishment. The salary of fifty of the Darogahs is to be fixed at 100 Rs.; that of one hundred, at 75 Rs.; and of two hundred and ninety-eight, at 50 Rs. per month. The Darogahs also will have their establishment expenses defrayed by Government, these Darogahs shall act under the orders of the Deputy Magistrates, each of whom will controul over three thanahs. No orders have yet been passed by Government on the report in question; but it is stated that before long its decision will come to light.—*Chundrika*, Nov. 5.

**BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.**—Yesterday the applications for annuities were opened by the Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, when Surgeons William Grime, of the 26th Native Infantry, Thomas Inglis, M.D. of the 21st Native Infantry, and Kenneth Macqueen (on leave at the Cape) were declared duly admitted to annuities, to commence from date of the General Orders announcing their retirement from the Service.—*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 1.

**MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.**—It is in the shape of a star in massy gold with a wreath of frosted laurel round blue enamelled work, on which the "Order of British India" is inscribed in gold letters, with a lion in the centre.

**ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.**—Lieut. Thos. Gifford, 1st N. I., to the Registrar; Lieut. A. E. Dick, Europ. Regt., ditto; Capt. R. E. Battley, 22nd N. I., ditto; Capt. C. H. Boisragon, 72nd N. I., ditto; Serjt. Timothy

Griffin, ditto; Q. M. Serjt. Henry Lynch, 67th N. I., ditto; Ensign G. U. Law, 15th N. I., ditto; Mary Jane Butler, widow, ditto; G. P. Woollaston, to H. A. Woollaston; J. W. Lee, to John Lackersteen; William Sturmer, to the widow; Josephine Brunet, to P. P. Brunet; C. M. Brunet, to ditto; Thomas Burt, to the widow; T. C. Robson, to F. Broadhead, and T. A. Pitkin; Augustus Vanzeyst, to Joseph Vanzeyst; Lieut. Col. H. Ross, 7th N. I., to Registrar; Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Brown to ditto.

REUNIONS.—These assemblies were going off in a very satisfactory manner.

### By the January Overland Mail.

#### **The Army of the Indus. The Governor General and Runjeet Singh.**

—We continue, from our last number, Mr. Stocqueler's interesting diary:

*Loodiana*, Nov. 23.—Dr. Falconer arrived this morning on his return from Cashmere. He describes the preparations of Runjeet Singh, for the great meeting, as of the most ordinary kind, and the presents preparing as far inferior, in point of costliness and quality, to any that were given on former occasions. It is probable, however, that although the Maharajah has delayed his preparations to the last, he will present a very large body of the best portion of his army on the banks of the Sutledge. This army is described as entertaining very exalted notions of its own prowess, and an inclination to try conclusions with the British. The people of the country, however, are very averse to the rule of Runjeet Singh, and would be rejoiced if the course of events could throw them under the British yoke. This feeling of hostility to Runjeet is strongest in Cashmere, which magnificent province is said to realise all the most florid descriptions of it which the most poetic writers have indulged in. It only requires good government, and a proper direction of the energies of the people, to be rendered the most valuable country in the world. The last remnant of the *Army of the Indus*, the 20th Native Infantry, left this a day or two ago, taking with it every description of cattle and carriage. Four travellers (Messrs. J. Fergusson, W. Bracken and Stocqueler, and Cornet W. Fraser Tytler), are consequently detained for a day or two, until bearers can be had. Neither a mule, a camel, nor a small boat to drop down the Sutledge can be had at Loodiana for love or money. One company of the 21st Native Infantry, under Capt. Lomer, constitutes the total of the force now at Loodiana.

*Loodiana*, Nov. 24.—Capt. McCausland, with a detachment of the Nusseerree Battalion, arrived this morning to take up the military duties of the station. The company of the 21st Native Infantry, under Capt. Lomer, will therefore proceed, we suppose, to join the escort. Lieut. Robinson, Assistant Political Agent, at Loodiana, likewise reached this place to-day, to assume the political duties.

*Ferozepore*, Nov. 28th.—His Lordship, the Governor-General, reached this place yesterday, and, in the evening, sent a deputation across the water to welcome the Maharajah, who had encamped on the opposite bank. It was understood that his Lordship could have reached Ferozepore somewhat earlier, but, as Runjeet Singh was not at hand, it was deemed advisable to delay until the encampments on either side of the river could be simultaneously arranged. The Maharajah reciprocated the attention of the Governor-General, by deputing his son, Kurruck Singh, his acknowledged heir, to cross to Ferozepore, and offer the *bien-venu*. The 'sweet young prince' was received with all due honours, and sent back, at sun-set, laden with presents. Nothing particular passed at the visit, nor did Kurruck Singh display, in a remarkable degree, any of those qualities which go to the manufacture of an Oriental despot; unless the incomprehensible stare with which he surveyed the Governor-General's gilt chair may be taken as evidence of his reflective and inquiring disposition. The Maharajah comes across the river to-morrow to meet Lord Auckland in person.

The whole of the troops, with the exception of the 21st and 27th Native Infantry, with the Park and Horse Artillery and Commissariat (who are expected to-morrow), and the Irregular Cavalry, have reached Ferozepore, and, it may be added, considering the nature of the country they have traversed, in their march from Kurnaul, no troops could look better. There has not been a casualty or accident of any moment, in any one of the columns, during the whole march. Water was found in abun-



dance, and the Commissariat had made excellent arrangements for providing the supplies.

This morning the Governor-General held a levee in the Durbar tent. A Guard of Honour from the 17th Native Infantry was posted on either side of the entrance, and a band was engaged to 'come o'er the ear,' with sweet sounds. At eleven o'clock a great number of Officers assembled in the anti-tent, to receive his Lordship, and at half-past eleven, Lord Auckland, accompanied by Sir Henry Fane, General Churchill, General Torrens, and a numerous staff, entered the tent, and the officers were presented to him in due order; Sir W. Cotton presenting the Brigadiers, Brigadiers presenting Commanding Officers of corps, and they, in their turn, introducing the juniors. The only officers of rank who were prevented, by indisposition, from appearing, were General Duncan and Brigadier Arnold. Sir Henry Fane complimented many of the officers on their appearance, and expressed himself happy to see so many English faces assembled together at so remote a part of India. After the usual ceremonies, the officers dispersed to their respective tents.

You are already aware that a portion only of the force, now concentrated at Ferozepore, is to go to Cabul. The following General Order, issued yesterday, appropriates the portion intended respectively for service or detention here:—

**ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, 27th Nov. 1838.**

1. Circumstances in the countries, west of the Indus, have so greatly changed since the assembly of this army for service, that the Right Honourable the Governor General has deemed that it is not requisite to send forward the whole force; but that a part only will be equal to effecting the future objects in view.

2. His Lordship has therefore been pleased to instruct his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, as follows:—

The whole of the cavalry, one troop of horse artillery, one battery of nine pounders, and the artillery of the park, the sappers and miners, and three brigades of infantry, shall go forward; and the remainder of the troops will await further orders at Ferozepore,

3. The lot to go forward has fallen on the troops enumerated as follows:—

The 2nd troop 2nd brigade of horse artillery.

The camel battery of nine pounders.

The 1st 2nd and 4th brigades of infantry.

The division of infantry to be commanded by Major General Sir W. Cotton, being the senior Major General.

4. The troops to go forward, and those to remain in Hindostan, may make their arrangements accordingly. The head of the column will move on as soon as possible after the army shall have been reviewed by the Right Honourable the Governor General, and the Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh.

5. Whatever alterations may be requisite in the details of the staff, will be communicated in a future order.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deems this a fitting opportunity for expressing the great gratification which he has received from witnessing the alacrity evinced by all ranks of the army to serve their country on the present occasion, and from their excellent conduct on their march from the Jumna to the Sutlej. He assures them that had their services been still required in advance, and had he had the pleasure of leading them forward, he would have met any troops which might have been opposed to them, with a full confidence of success, founded on their courage and excellent discipline, and on the zeal of the officers he has had the honour to command.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

P. CRAIGIE, Major, Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

In order to shew exactly which officers and corps are to go, and which to remain, and to save the trouble of a reference to past orders, I annex a specification of the Brigades, &c.

**TROOPS TO MARCH TO CABUL.**—H. M.'s 16th Lancers, the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry, and 1st and 4th local horse.

**2nd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, viz.**—Capt. C. Grant, Lieuts. Duncan, Anderson, and M. Mackenzie.

**The Camel Battery.**—Major Pew, Capt. Abbott, Lieuts. R. C. Shakspeare and M. Dawes.

**The Siege Ordnance.**—Captain Garbett, Lieuts. J. Abbott, R. Walker and G. A. Green.

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*The 1st Brigade of Infantry* under Brigadier Sale, viz. H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, the 16th and 48th Regiments N. I.

*The 2nd Brigade of Infantry* under Major General Nott, viz. the 31st, 42nd and 43rd Regiments N. I.

*The 4th Brigade of Infantry*, under Brigadier Roberts; viz. the European Regiment, the 35th and 37th N. I.

TROOPS TO REMAIN AT FEROZEPORE.—*The 3rd Troop, 2nd Brigade of Horse Artillery*.—Capt. Alexander, Capt. H. M. Lawrence, Lieuts. Larkins, Cooper and Timbrell.

*The Park of Artillery*.—Capt. Sanders, Lieuts. Madden and Brind.

*The 5th Brigade of Infantry*, under Brigadier Paul; viz. the 5th, 20th and 53rd Regiments N. I.

*The 3rd Brigade of Infantry*, under Brigadier Dennis; viz. the 3rd Buffs, the 2nd and 27th Regiments N. I.

It is said that General Lumley actually drew lots for the corps to go on service, that no ground for complaint might exist.

*Ferozepore, Nov. 29th*.—The interview between Lord Auckland and the Maharajah, those "two sons of glory," came off this morning, realizing in its pomp and glittering variety, all the anticipations of the uninitiated. At day-break, the guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry, the Camel Battery, a Troop of Horse Artillery, H. M.'s 3rd Buffs, the 43rd, 31st, 2nd and 42nd Regiments N. I., the Body Guard, and the flank companies of the European Regiment, got under arms, and proceeded to form a street, leading to the Durbar tents of the Governor-General, which were enclosed in an extensive area formed of *Kunauts*. Soon afterwards, Major Wade, Mr. W. H. McNaghten, Mr. J. R. Colvin, Mr. H. Torrens, Sir Willoughby Cotton, and Brigadier Arnold, proceeded (accompanied by a detachment of the 4th Cavalry, and a number of officers) to the encampment of Runjeet Singh across the river, to escort His Highness to the Governor-General's camp. And now were seen numerous cavaliers and gentlemen, hurrying, some on elephants, some on horseback, some on camels, to rendezvous at the Durbar tent, and witness the imposing ceremony of the visit; and it is no exaggeration to say, that this congregation of the gay and the gallant was, in itself, a sight worth travelling a great distance to behold. There were some two or three hundred officers of different regiments off duty, and these, with a great number of Staff and General Officers, many of whom bore the orders of the Bath, of Hanover, of the Lion and the Sun, and of the *Bright Star of the East*, presented a picture of military splendour rarely exhibited in India. At about half-past eight o'clock, Lord Auckland came into the area, and was received by the flank companies of the European Regiment, who did duty at the tents, with presented arms. [*En passant*, it may be remarked, that many officers expressed, in our hearing, their admiration at the appearance of the men of these companies—most of whom are of good stature, healthy, and well set up.] About half-past nine, the distant clangor of a band of indescribable musicians, announced the approach of the Maharajah. Now was "mounting in hot haste;" down went the assembled elephants to receive the Governor-General, Sir H. Fane and their *cortege*; off went horsemen and chobdars, a goodly troop, to precede the procession, and in three minutes the whole body, forming two lines of elephants, marched up the street of regiments, to meet the Maharajah. And now, the guns of the Camel Battery spat forth their salutation, and horses reared, and troops presented arms, and bands struck up our "National Anthem;" Seiks galloped in and out in wild disorder, and dust arose even to the point of enveloping the proud procession. At the end of the street, (so happily was the whole thing timed and arranged), the Maharajah appeared in the centre of a line of elephants, and met the Governor-General and his gorgeous suite, just as his Lordship had reached its termination. I had ridden to this point *outside* the line of troops, and had thus as excellent a view of the rencontre and "embracement," as a dense cloud of dust would permit. The Maharajah, simply clothed in a red tunic and trowsers, and a turban of the same description—without one single trinket to adorn a person which, "not to speak it profanely" would be very little the better or the worse, of such adorning; the Maharajah, be it known, was now received into Lord Auckland's howdah, and the whole pageant wheeled about to proceed to the Durbar. To describe the rush that was made to reach the audience tent, and secure a good position while the formal interview took place, is utterly beyond the compass of your feeble historian. As the time advanced, Seik chieftains "all clingnant, all in gold," or clothed in every diversity of colour, and every imaginable variety of picturesque costume, armed to the teeth with spear, sabre, shield, and lighted match-

lock—scrambled onwards, competing with the British red-coats, for a “peep at the tumasha.” Arrived at the tents, which were already nearly crammed to suffocation, the Maharajah (giving precedence to Lord Auckland) alighted, and leaning upon the arm of his Lordship and Sir Henry Fane, made his way into the tent. But such was the density of the mob of *militaires*, and uncouth Punjaubees composing Runjeet’s guard of honour, and so utterly dark was the whole apartment, from the crowd that blocked up the entrance, that it was with the greatest difficulty His Highness reached one of the couches to the right of the tent, where the Miss Edens, with Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Sale, Mrs. W. H. McNaghten, and several other ladies, sat to receive him. Indeed, if he had not had the luck to be helped through by the good stout arm of “stalwart Fane,” who is accustomed to *force passages*, it is doubtful if the Maharajah could have reached the couch at all. Here Major Wade came up, and did Dragoman for Lord Auckland and the ladies, for a few minutes: after this, the Governor-General, aided as before by Sir Henry, took the Maharajah into an inner tent, where chairs of state were arranged, and the *oi polloi* excluded. About thirty gentlemen and the ladies alone, with Runjeet’s prime minister, his son, and some of the principal sirdars, were permitted to assist at this part of the business; and the more effectually to preserve this exclusiveness, the companies of the European regiment were called in, and with a few troopers of the body-guard, formed a lane for the passage of the party to and fro. Within this tent, the portable presents were produced, and exhibited a goodly selection from the choicest articles to be found in the *boutiques* of Morton and Co., Hamilton, Pittar, *et id genus omne*. But the gift of gifts, that, before which the Maharajah bent with the devotion of a preux chevalier, and the affection of a faithful and “ancient” ally, was a full length portrait of our gracious little Queen, painted by Miss Eden, for the occasion, and encompassed by a fitting frame of solid gold and jewelled cornices. On receiving this present, which was brought in by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, (while the Camel Battery fired a royal salute) the Maharajah, through Major Wade’s interpretation, signified his intention to hang it up in his tent, and fire a salute in its honour! A good deal of edifying conversation passed between the Governor-General and his royal visitor, but it is not necessary to record it here. Suffice it to say, that it was of course of a highly complimentary and agreeable character,—that his Lordship expressed himself delighted with the opportunity of meeting Runjeet Singh, and of presenting His Highness with this proof of the integrity and good feeling of the British Government, &c. &c. and that Sir Henry Fane, in his own frank, soldier-like way, intimated how delighted *he* would be to shew the Maharajah the “brave army,” &c. When all had been said that it was thought requisite to say on the occasion, the Maharajah, escorted as before, proceeded to another tent, to see the Howitzers, the caparisoned elephant, and the magnificent horses, which had been prepared for his acceptance. It would be pleasant to record, that this part of the ceremonies came off without an accident calculated to cloud the auspicious day; but truth compels the historiographer to chronicle, that on approaching the Howitzers, His Highness and Sir Henry Fane stumbled over a few layers of spherical case which were deposited, for the sake of display, in front of the Howitzers, and for a second, lay prostrate. Sir Henry scrambled up, (I dare say *he* only fell from courtesy, though “’twas so dark, Hal, thou could’st not see thine own hand”) and assisted the Maharajah to rise, who proceeded to inspect the gifts. The Howitzers were extolled, the elephants praised, and the horses admired, though His Highness’s taste in the latter article, differs from that of the English, inasmuch as he was most taken with that which our countrymen deemed the least entitled to approbation.

The interview and its attendant ceremonies having now ceased, the Maharajah was attended to his elephant, which he duly remounted and amidst compliments, hurrahs, the discharge of cannon and the discourse of hautboys, returned to the place from whence he came, preceded and followed, as before, by a horde of retainers, and accompanied by Sir W. Cotton and some political officers. The troops were then marched off the ground, and the crowds of spectators returned at mid-day to their homes and their breakfast.

I should not omit to mention that the Maharajah expressed himself greatly delighted with the camel battery, and actually returned, after he had gone on a quarter of a mile, to see it file off (if I may employ the word) before him.

Of the Maharajah so much has been said that it is not necessary here to say any thing. His appearance did not disappoint the spectators as most had been prepared for a mean exterior; but certainly his likeness published in Calcutta does not convey a correct notion of his outward man.

Of the *Seikhs* who came over with His Highness, it may be observed, that they

are generally considered fine looking men, having magnificent manly features and good eyes, with broad chests, set off by striking costumes; but their limbs are poor, and derive little advantage from the light trowser worn by them in general. They seem a cheerful, good tempered, and bold set of men, but it is said that, on their own side of the Sutledge, they are not very courteous to our people. Of this we shall be better able to judge to-morrow. Lord Auckland goes over, with a large escort, to return Runjeet's call.

*November 30.*—This day was devoted to a return of the visit of the Maharajah, and most truly may it be said, that it was the 'master' of yesterday. The Seikhs fairly 'shone down the English.'

At break of day, the 16th Lancers and the 2nd Cavalry sprang into their saddles and went ahead, under the command of Col. Arnold, to occupy the opposite or right bank of the Sutledge, at the foot of the bridge of boats, and await the coming of the Governor General. His Lordship was not long in his preparations for a start. Before sunrise, the body guard were paraded outside the enclosure, and very soon afterwards Lord Auckland, with Mr. W. Macnaghten, Mr. Colvin and Mr. Torrens; Sir W. Casement, Sir W. Cotton, Col. Skinner, Major Wade, and several staff officers and brigadiers, to the number of about thirty, left the tents, as before, on elephants, in two close columns, the movement being announced by a salute from the guns of the Horse Artillery attached to the escort. Scarcely any regimental officers were permitted to accompany the procession, as the apprehension of a crush had induced the Maharajah to limit his invitations to some fifty or sixty gentlemen of the highest rank, or immediately about the persons of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief. (N.B. I was indebted for my own happy position in the select *cortége*, to the courtesy of Mr. Secretary Colvin.)

When the procession had gone a few hundred yards, a deputation consisting of Shere Sing, the Maharajah's second son, and Dhian Sing, his Prime Minister, with several other Rajahs and Sirdars similarly mounted, and escorted by some two or three hundred irregular cavalry and a company of regular infantry, met his Lordship, and turned about to accompany him to the camp of the Maharajah. The march, over a space of about three miles, now became extremely picturesque and interesting. The pace of the elephants kept the horde of Seikhs at a hard gallop, thereby affording them an excellent opportunity of displaying to advantage their equitation and martial bearing. The costumes of the cavaliers were of course of a very motley complexion, and their arms, appointments, horses and equipments, were not perhaps of an order to challenge close inspection; but the *tout ensemble* of the pageant was so extremely unlike anything that one sees any where else—there was such a pleasant dash of poetry and romance in the congregation of daring horsemen, bearing lance, targe and matchlock, and flaunting in all varieties of colours, and diversities of uniform, that criticism was entirely disarmed. On reaching the bridge of boats, most admirably contrived by Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy, (who in a little boat of his own was looking at the procession,) the elephants crossed singly, preceded by the body guard. When the transit had been completed, the Governor General was joined by the Commander-in-Chief, Generals Duncan, Torrens and Churchill, Col. Dunlop and the Brigadier's staff and visitors, attached to His Excellency's camp, and the whole body moved forwards in a mass. A few minutes brought up the procession with the 16th Lancers and 2nd Cavalry, who had formed a street, and now saluted His Lordship and his train with a flourish of kettle drums and trumpets. Nothing could exceed the splendor of the *coup d'œil* presented by the lancers. Whether their costume, appointments or horses be considered, it was a sight of which every Englishman might reasonably be proud. Reaching the end of the street, and crossing a small nullah or section of the river, which murmured through the plain, the Governor General was now saluted with an irregular discharge from a hundred jingalls or zambours mounted on as many camels, and occupying a slight rise of ground on the flanks of the Maharajah's line. Passing the saluting battery, the procession entered upon an apparently endless street formed by an array of the regular horse and foot of the ruler of the Punjaub, and in the distance our 'Ally' was descried coming forwards, with the customary pomp and paraphernalia, to greet his distinguished visitor. It may be questioned if the perfect beauty of the whole scene at this juncture could be surpassed by any display that the utmost stretch of human ingenuity and fancy combined, could possibly achieve. Talk of a coronation! The sun shone out with great brilliancy; on either side of the two gorgeous masses of stupendous and highly adorned elephants, bearing their *golden howdahs* and elegantly apparelled tenants, were long rows of armed and bearded horsemen, whose brilliant helmets glittered in the sun, whose stern and re-

solved expressions of countenance were in admirable keeping with the calmness of their attitude and the steadiness of their richly caparisoned chargers. Beyond the squadrons of cavalry, (all of whom by the way were dressed in scarlet with green or yellow facings,) were regiments of infantry, two deep, horse artillery in yellow uniforms, and an elegant suite of crimson cloth tents, variegated with yellow ornaments. In the neighbourhood of all this was an extensive encampment and crowds of people or followers, but arranged in rows with so much regularity, and preserving so strict and decorous a silence, that not a sound interrupted the music of the military bands which essayed to perpetrate 'God save the Queen.'

When the Maharajah, simply attired, as yesterday, in crimson shawl, with a few thin stripes of gold upon his tunic, met the Governor General, Lord Auckland stepped into his Highness's howdah, and the two lines of elephants forming a junction, moved onwards together. The artillery of the Punjaub honored this movement with a royal salute.

On reaching the royal tents which were in the centre of a vast enclosure formed of scarlet and yellow cloth kunapts, the line entered by a canopied gate-way, and was received by a steady and numerous band of picked warriors, household troops, armed with matchlock and sabre, and principally habited in crimson silk or kincob tunics, with head dresses of the same material and occasionally a breast-plate, coat of mail, or mailed head-piece. Dismounting, the whole party proceeded to the principal tents and seated themselves on gold and silver chairs, placed upon exquisite shawl carpets beneath a spacious zumiana or awning of the same beautiful and costly material. Lord Auckland was placed on the right hand of the Maharajah, Sir Henry Fane on his left, while Mr. W. H. McNaghten, attired in the splendid court uniform of a British ambassador, occupied a seat on Lord A.'s right, and acted as interpreter during the conversations which followed. Around and behind the distinguished personages were crowds of aides-de-camp and other staff officers; numerous Rajahs and Sirdars arrayed in their most gorgeous costumes; while in the centre of the durbar stood the rest of the British officers and gentlemen, and many of Runjeet Sing's chief soldiers. The introductions now commenced. These were followed by the introduction of a numerous band of nautch girls, some of whom danced *à la mode ordinaire*, and ogled the visitors after a fashion somewhat *extraordinaire*. The display of presents, consisting of shawls, jewels, 'barbaric pearl and gold,' horses, &c., ensued; fruit and sweetmeats were produced, and the durbar then broke up, without, however, the excellent order and state which had been observed from the commencement being in the least degree disturbed. Indeed, truth compels me to say, that the Maharajah's arrangements (naturally indeed) completely eclipsed all those that the best care of the English could make.

————— All was royal,  
In the disposing of it naught rebelled.  
Order gave each thing *vieu*.'

The same observances were followed on the return home to camp, and thus ended the second day's magnificent ceremonials.

To-morrow and Sunday are to be blank days, preparatory to the grand review of the British troops.

*Ferozepore, Dec. 1.*—The past two days have been so exclusively devoted to the tumasha consequent upon the interview, that the business of the Army has been at a stand. This morning, however, there was a rehearsal of the guard review to be held on some day in the ensuing week before the Maharajah. Sir Henry Fane had the whole of the troops out including the local cavalry under Colonel Skinner, and put them through the manœuvres which had been previously practised (on a smaller scale) at Kurnaul. The ground (ploughed ground) being very heavy and the dust excessive, the movements were not seen to any great advantage.

In consequence of some neglect on the part of the Native chiefs or functionaries, who had been entrusted with the provision for the troops on the line of march to Shikarpore, the necessary arrangements have not yet been made. The date of the departure of the army cannot consequently be fixed. It is supposed however that it will quit about the 6th or 7th instant.

You are doubtless aware that Major General Thackwell of the 3d Dragoons has been sent for to command the Cavalry division. This has led to the appointment of Major Cureton of the Lancers as Adjutant General of the Cavalry.

Aides have been sanctioned for the Brigadiers. Major General Nott has made



choice of Lieut. Hammersley of the 41st N. I. (doing duty with the 31st N. I.) Brigadier Sale has selected Lieut. Stewart of the 13th Light Infantry.

*Ferozepore*, Dec. 2d, 1838.—The day of the departure of that portion of the army under orders for Cabul is now more uncertain than ever. Intelligence has been received of the immense difficulty attending the collection of supplies, and the disinclination of the people to afford us any assistance. Letters from Moultoun state that Major Parsons had been misinformed respecting the resources of the place. Not more than one thousand maunds of wheat are procurable by Capt. Thompson at any price, and for the purchase of even these it is said that money had only very recently been received. To remedy the difficulty, Lieut. Bezant, the Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 21st Regiment N. I., (who has attracted the notice of the Government by his great success in the acquisition of languages) was yesterday appointed to the commissariat and dispatched to Mittenkhote, escorted by 80 of the Maharajah's Sowars and 10 of his regular cavalry. Five lacs of rupees were also forwarded yesterday across the river for the purpose of meeting the expense of collecting grain; the Maharajah providing the escort. The weather here is excessively trying. There is a difference of 40 Fahrenheit between the heat of the day and the cold of the night, the former being generally about 84 and the latter 44 to 45. There is, however, no sickness in the camp.

Of appointments, changes, &c. we hear scarcely anything. It is believed that Major Bourdieu of the 43rd Native Infantry will have to resign his command of the regiment and perhaps the service altogether, owing to virulent and constant attacks of the gout and rheumatism. It is due to that respectable officer, however, to say that he has manfully fought against the affliction, and has not given in until driven to a stand-still. He was a great sufferer when at Kurnaul, but he nevertheless insisted on performing his duties, appearing constantly on parade at the head of his corps, and marching with it to this place.

It is said that Lieut. Spottiswood, of the 21st, will succeed Lieut. Bezant, as Quarter Master and Interpreter, but as yet nothing is certain on this head.

Lord Auckland leaves Ferozepore, on his way to Lahore, on Thursday morning next. Mr. Macnaghten proceeds with his Lordship to that place and Umritsir, and then returns to the banks of the Sutledge and goes down the river to Shikarpore. The statement of the hostility of the Ameers of Scinde is not well founded. Those who are supposed to know a little of these matters, roundly affirm that no hostile operations may be expected until our army falls in with the Candahar chiefs. It is conjectured that Dost Mahomed will fight to save his *koormut*.

There will be a grand review to-morrow morning, and two public breakfasts on the ground. Sir H. Fane did not express himself very well pleased with the grand rehearsal yesterday, but it is expected that matters will go off better to-morrow.

The Governor General, escorted by the 4th Light Cavalry under Colonel King, crossed the Sutledge yesterday afternoon, to partake of an evening entertainment at the tents of the Maharajah. His Lordship left camp rather early, and was closeted with the Maharajah for some time before the rest of the guests arrived. In the evening, Sir H. Fane, General Churchill, &c., the Honorable Miss F. Eden, and several other ladies, went over, and soon afterwards the *fête* commenced. This consisted of as brilliant an illumination as could be well managed in a camp, a discharge of fireworks of an ordinary description, and a Cashmerian nautch, the latter being varied by sundry little episodes, in which a precocious youth did homage after a peculiar fashion to the *corps de ballet*, while another treated the company to a piece of mimicry that was more calculated to gratify the curious, than interest the delicate. Runjeet Sing was particularly gracious and did not scruple to allow the *Koh-i-noor* to be handed about (Major Wade being hostage for its safety) for the gratification of the assembled guests who severally expressed their admiration of so magnificent a jewel. His Highness also caused sweetmeats, and a peculiarly potent beverage to be served up, himself partaking pretty freely of the latter. About half past eight or nine, Lord Auckland returned to his camp. To-morrow morning a review is to take place in the Maharajah's presence.

*Ferozepore*, December 3.—The interchange of civilities continues, and all parties agree that the Maharajah was never so complaisant and ready to meet the wishes of the British Government. It is said that a passage through the Punjab would have been readily granted, if asked for, but that our Government had really not thought it necessary to try that route, under any circumstances.

Crowds of Seikhs invariably accompany Runjeet Singh and his deputations, whenever they cross the river, and much amusement is excited by their bearing towards the British Officers. There is a strange mixture of frank courtesy, curiosity,

and dislike in their demeanour. They freely enter into conversation with those who accost them, and are at all times very communicative. But they cannot abide our beardless chins; they hold in great contempt our short tailed horses; and our ladies are regarded as unaccountable pieces of humanity. Distrust of the English also seems to characterise most of their proceedings. They light their matchlocks when they approach our Durbar, or get amongst a crowd of British troops, and whenever the Maharajah moves they cluster around him, as if apprehensive that Lord Auckland would take an early opportunity of either seizing his Highness's person, or cutting his jugular. In receiving us on their own side of the river, however, the Seikhs do not apparently consider it necessary to take the same precautions.

Some odd stories are current in camp, for the truth of which I have good vouchers, but they are such trifles, that it scarcely matters whether they be true or false. One of these stories goes, that the Maharajah having ascertained from Major Wade that the ceremonies, presents, &c., were to be in all respects the same as those observed at Roopur, expressed himself a little surprised that the howitzers were now presented without horses. Another *historiette* ascribes to Sir Henry Fane and one of his aides-de-camps, a valiant combat with an elephant, which had manifested a strange indifference to Sir Henry's rank in its progress onwards, threatening him with instant annihilation.

The general appearance of the Seikh soldiery, I speak only of their *personnel* and not of their appointments, accoutrements, &c., is, I think, in their favour. They have remarkably fine expressive features, bright eyes, good noses, and beautiful teeth. They likewise carry themselves proudly and gracefully, and have symmetrical, though by no means brawny limbs. The costume embraces silks of all the colours of the rainbow—orange, crimson, green—and they also wear a great variety of superb kincobs. The turban of a very neat form, neither too large nor too small, is generally of yellow or crimson, surmounted by a small tuft of the feathers of some black water-bird. I have not seen so much armour as I expected. Excepting the steel and brass casques of the cavalry, and a few coats of mail, and cuirass plates, there is nothing of the style 'of the olden time' to be found in the costume. Dhian Sing, the Prime Minister, is perhaps the most attractive man at the court, and he merely wears an elegant French cuirass, and steel gauntlets. Of the horses, and their caparison, there is little to be said in the way of praise. The number of large and well-conditioned animals bears no proportion to the swarms of lean goose-rumped and cat-hammed cattle. The pace at which they go is contemptible, compared with the speed of our cavalry, and their caperings are absurdly ungraceful, after the *caracoles* of Mr. Ducrow's famous, well-bred, and 'unrivalled stud of forty horses.' As for the trappings and housings, conceive the ultraism of incongruity, and you will approach a conception of the singular contrasts presented by the Seikhs. A splendid shabraque, or horse cloth, of superfine crimson and gold, rich kincob of Astracan fur, is frequently associated with rope reins and ragged tape spur-leathers. Then again an embroidered and studded bridle is linked to a wretched martingale, a packthread head stall, and a saddle-cloth which may have done duty as a syce's cummerbund. The horses appear to undergo very little grooming, but this, I suppose, is a national peculiarity, extending to all the Punjaub share of the animal kingdom. It is doubtful if the people ever indulge in any extravagant expenditure of soap and water.

The Maharajah, we hear, estimates men by their 'potencing in potting.' Poor Michael Cassio would never have been a favoured officer of his. On introducing people to Lord Auckland, in pointing out his favourites, he is accustomed to say, 'that man can drink ten cups of shraub per day,' 'this man twenty,' and so on. Your 'swag-bellied' Hollander would have no chance with these fellows: they would drink him dead drunk in no time.

At an early hour this morning, the discharge of artillery, from the Governor General's camp, announced that his Lordship (escorted by the 4th Light Cavalry and the Body Guard) had left his tent for the parade ground. Runjeet Singh had preceded his Lordship, with some ten or twenty thousand followers, and the road still exhibited a further accumulation, there being scarcely an interval of five yards unoccupied by men or horses, camels or elephants. On reaching the ground, Lord Auckland and his immense suite joined the Maharajah, and offered him the salutation of the day. The whole body then moved forwards, and the dust and fog clearing away a little, disclosed a spacious tent, enclosed by kunauts, where breakfast was laid for forty persons. Through this tent, which, with the parade ground, was well protected from the inroads of the concourse of military, nobility and mobility, by the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers), his Lordship and the Maharajah passed, proceeding to the *sumeeana*, which formed the opposite entrance to the area. Here



their horses awaited them. They accordingly mounted and proceeded forwards, accompanied by, at the least, twenty thousand souls, regular and irregular, British, Foreign and Domestic, variously mounted, and curiously and wonderfully equipped. A few minutes marching through as dense a cloud of dust and smoke as was at all necessary for choking purposes, brought the moving mass into the heart of a good thick fog, through which were 'dimly seen' a score (or more) of officers in cocked hats, headed by one whose stature and solitary position bespoke superior rank. The gentlemen in the fog, beholding the gentlemen in the smoke, concluded naturally enough that they must be the Maharajah and the Governor General (for whom else dare kick up such a dust at such a time?), and accordingly they caused sundry invisible guns to add to the combination of smoke and dust and foul vapour, while unseen bands perpetrated 'God saves,' and the 'Children of the mist,' (who proved to be Sir Henry Fane and the General Staff), saluted after the prescribed fashion, Lord Auckland taking off his cocked hat, and the Maharajah salaaming in token of the compliment.

The salute over, the Commander-in-chief stepped from his place and welcomed his visitors, while the general officers and the staff of divisions took up their respective places. The aforesaid mass then moved down the line of troops (ten thousand strong), who were found drawn up in the rear of the dispersed staff. The Maharajah led the way, and appeared to be deeply interested in the survey. The Europeans and the artillery underwent a very close inspection: approaching the former, his Highness invariably shaded his eyes from the sun, that he might the better scan the most potent arm of his potent ally: and when he reached the latter, nothing would satisfy him but an examination of each gun, carriage, &c. separately.

When the inspection was over, the whole body retired to the centre flag staff, to witness some military manœuvres.

The following is a copy of the order of the day for the movements, which were duly observed and performed with great precision:—

*From the Right.*—H. M.'s 16th Lancers;  $\frac{1}{2}$  the 2nd Troop of Horse Artillery; 2nd Brigade of Infantry; No. 6, Light Field Battery; 3rd Brigade of Infantry; 3rd Troop of Horse Artillery; 4th Brigade of Infantry; No. 5, Light Field Battery; 5th Brigade of Infantry;  $\frac{1}{2}$  the 2nd Troop of Horse Artillery; 2nd Light Cavalry; 3rd Light Cavalry.

*Reserve.*—100 yards in the rear of the centre, consisting of the 1st Brigade of Infantry.

'The general line will be formed as ordered, and the general salute given to the Governor General and Maharajah Runjeet Singh, by signal from the Commander-in-Chief.'

Movements will then commence.—Suppose an adverse line formed in position opposite, and the determination is to break through that line, and, having done so, to annihilate the left portion of the line cut off with our right wing, while our left wing observes the right wing of the enemy, &c. &c. &c.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of delight into which the 'marching past' threw the whole of the spectators. The Seikhs declared, unequivocally, that their eyes were now open to the character of British troops, and every Englishman on the ground felt that the moving array carried invincibility in its very step. Most of the corps elicited some expression of warm approbation, but the palm of superiority was in the opinion of many, borne away by the Lancers, the 3rd Cavalry, the Buffs, (whose firm tread and well closed ranks gave them the appearance of a moving wall), the 5th, 16th, 43rd, 42nd, 31st, and 53rd. It was almost impossible to choose amongst these corps. I speak only of the particular moment when they passed the Maharajah and saluted. It is generally agreed that in the *entire* movement, it was impossible to say which corps outstripped the other.

When all had been reviewed, the Governor-General retired with the *élite* of his suite and that of the Commander-in-Chief to breakfast, and the Maharajah returned with the usual compliment of guns, to his tents. The troops then marched to their respective encampments, and in the evening, Sir Henry Fane issued the following order:—

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, December 3d, 1838.*

I. The Right Honourable the Governor-General has desired His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to communicate to the troops, His Lordship's highest approbation of their appearance in the field this morning, and to make known the admiration which they excited in the minds of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh and his court.

2. For himself, the Commander-in-Chief has to express his highest applause. The appearance of the several corps was admirable; and their excellent discipline was evinced by the manner in which they performed all that was desired from them.

3. His Excellency requests that the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and corps, will accept his best thanks for the manner in which they carried into effect his orders: and that the regimental officers of all ranks, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will assure themselves that their merits are highly appreciated by His Excellency.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. P. CRAIGIE, *Major, Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

There is but little news in camp worthy of communicating to you. Dr. Playfair is so sadly afflicted with ophthalmia, as to be obliged to leave the Army of the Indus, and Dr. Thompson is appointed his successor. Lieut. Gerard of the European regiment has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier Roberts, and Lieut. J. Skinner, first local horse, A. D. C. to Brigadier Skinner, C. B. By the bye, I ought to have mentioned that Skinner's horse, with Col. Smyth's late corps, formed part of the parade, bringing up the rear in splendid style.

The first column of the army moves hence on the 10th instant.

*Ferozepore, Dec. 4.*—This has been a quiet day. We have heard some firing across the river, which we take to be a rehearsal of a Seikh review, which will perhaps come off to-morrow. This evening the Miss Edens receive the Maharajah at an 'At Home'

*Dec. 5.*—Last evening, at half past five, a splendid entertainment was given by the Miss Edens to the Maharajah, his sons, prime minister, and principal officers of state. An immense compound was formed in the usual way, in the rear of the durbar tents, the inner walls of which were illuminated by a profusion of flambeaux affixed to wood work, and scaffolding raised for the occasion. Many portions of the ground too, being covered with innumerable cherangs, fancifully disposed, resembled a sheet of flame; while fire works, consisting of sky rockets, maroons, blue lights, roman candles, catherine wheels, and all the et ceteras of pyrotechnic skill, 'flared up' in bold defiance of the stars and to the utter wonderment of the assembly. Immediately in the front of this display, and exactly in the rear of the durbar tent, was a spacious awning, duly carpeted and illuminated by candelabra placed on the ground. Around this soft parterre, sat all the magnates, and the select few of our fair countrywomen, who have been brought by accident, courage, curiosity or conjugal devotion to this remote quarter of the empire. The Honorable Miss Eden was on the left of the Lion of the Punjaub, in front of whom sat or squatted, his interpreters, duly superintending the frequent supply of such fiery liquids as His Highness, from time to time, required under the peculiarly trying circumstances of his case. On the right of the Maharajah was the Governor General, and next to Lordship, Mr. W. H. McNaghten, the Honorable Miss F. Eden, Sir W. Cotton, &c.; amongst the guests who occupied the remaining seats, we noticed, (as the newspaper phrase goes,) Mrs. W. H. McNaghten, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. and Miss Sale, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Havelock, Mrs. Gavin Young, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Wymer; Rajah Dhian Sing, the handsome prime minister, and his son, the Maharajah's favorite; Rajahs Kurruck Sing and Shere Sing, the sons of Runjeet Sing; Sucheyet Sing, the Pelham of the Punjaub Court, a remarkably good looking and elegantly dressed personage; the famous Hindoo Rão; and a great many more. Behind the rows of chairs were clustered the usual picturesque medley of British and Punjaubec *militaires* and *diplomats*, occasionally relieved by the sombre and somewhat unsatisfactory toggery of sundry Ditchers and Mofussilites, who had ventured themselves into these 'antres vast and deserts wild!' After a few complimentary effusions (you see how minute a chronicler you have!) a bevy of *bayadères* was introduced, and under the direction of a select orchestra of three fiddlers and a tom-tom wallah, chaunted the praises of the Maharajah and his ally, and nautched for an hour by the Ferozepore clock. These ladies were reported to be Cashmerians, and tip-top people in their way. If so, all that can be said, is, that something better in the shape of dancing may be seen at the London Opera House, or *L'Academie Royale*, any day in the week: indeed a man might back our Calcutta Taglioni, Madame Nouveau, against the best of these terpsichorianæ, and give long odds with safety.

After the nautch, the Maharajah was presented with sundry diamonds and horses, and then took his farewell, which was the signal for the dispersion of all but forty of the principal Europeans present, who had been invited to an elegant supper, laid out in the Governor General's banqueting tent.

The guard of honor was composed of the flank companies of the European regiment, (which excellent corps has twice enjoyed the distinction,) and two native corps, the 31st and 42d. The 3rd Buffs likewise contributed their flank companies, and were most serviceable in preventing the intrusion of unmasked strangers in the Maharajah's suite.

This morning the Governor General proceeded across the water to witness a review of the troops of Maharajah Runjeet Sing. His Lordship was escorted by the Body Guard, a detachment of the 16th Lancers, and two squadrons of the 4th Light Cavalry. The troops reviewed, consisted of 4000 Cavalry, seven battalions of Infantry and a fair proportion of Horse Artillery. The movements corresponded in some degree with those executed by the British army, and competent judges in all branches of our service assure me, that the precision and regularity with which they were executed, could not be surpassed. The cavalry perhaps do not charge with anything like the velocity for which the British and our regular Native Cavalry are distinguished, and the firing of the Light Infantry in extended order had something about it sufficiently fantastical and careless to give ample assurance of its inefficacy; but in all other respects the general style of business was unexceptionable, and rather astonished the spectators. Sir Henry Fane expressed himself greatly surprised and gratified: in a word every professional man readily paid a tribute to the troops of the Maharajah and their admirable instructors.

Lieut. Dallas of the 16th N. I., has proceeded down the intended route of the Grand Army, to superintend the cutting of fuel, of which it is understood the banks of the Sutledge do not supply a superabundance.

Capt. Watt of the Commissariat has left the camp for Benares, his services not being required with the Field Army.

It was stated some time since, that Capt. Macgregor, aide-camp to the Governor General, had been appointed assistant to the Resident at Lucknow. As Lieut. Shakspeare does not now go home, this appointment does not take effect. Capt. Macgregor has therefore accepted of political employment under Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, and proceeds with him to Cabul, after the Governor General's visit to Lahore and Umritsir.

Much pleasure is experienced in camp at the intelligence of the appointment of Colonel Kennedy of the Cavalry to the Brigadiership of Nusseerabad. He is an officer of experience and personal worth, and a general favorite with his branch of the service.

Capt. McKean of the 42nd has been pronounced by a committee of medical officers, unfit to continue with the Army of the Indus. He had made every effort, though sorely afflicted at Kurnaul, to proceed with the Army, (but as in the case of Major Bourdieu) has been found quite incapable of going beyond this.

SOI-DISANT RAJAH OF BURDWAN.—The trial of this individual was still in progress at the last date from Calcutta.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Thomas Fielding Browne, 2nd Officer of the Seringapatam, destroyed himself, by shooting himself through the head, on the 9th December.

TERMINATION OF THE AFFAIR AT JEYPORE.—Letters from the Rajwara inform us, that the Force recently detached from Nusseerabad to Jeypore, had in conjunction with Major Forster's Shekhawattee Contingent, and the negotiations of the *Corps Diplomatique*, succeeded in ridding that city from its troublesome visitors, the Thakoors and their Banditti of the dependent states. The detachment marched from Nusseerabad, on the 7th November, and though the object for which it was called out to Jeypore, has been effected, its further services are required to assist in quelling a mutiny amongst the troops of the Jeypore state itself, who, to the number of 5000 men (Nagas) are assembled at a place called Ramghur, about thirty miles north of Sambhur, in the vicinity of Danta, which is reported to be a strong Hill fort. To reduce these refractory men to reason, the troops marched from Jeypore on the 20th, and will doubtless give a good account of them, should they not be admitted into Danta; to subdue which the present force is inadequate, nor would any succeed, not provided with a battering train, the defences being of a formidable description. After this affair has been adjusted, report has it, that the troops reinforced from Nusseerabad, will proceed into Marwar, for the purpose of sequestrating certain of Maun Singh's Pergunnahs, with the Salt Lake at Deedwanna, in lieu of arrears of tribute due from that state. Opposition, on the part of the Chiefs, seems to be anticipated, and may lead to the necessity for attacking some of the strong forts which stud the face of the country. Maun Singh himself, is said to be neutral, or rather, helpless.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 28th.

MR. MACAULAY'S BLACK ACT.—Meetings of the Inhabitants of Calcutta took

place on the 24th and 26th of November, at which the following Resolutions were adopted.

1. That it is expedient again to petition both Houses of Parliament, to repeal or disallow the Act No. 11, of 1836, (commonly called the Black Act.)

2. That it is expedient to pray, that the Petitioners may be heard by Counsel, at the Bar of both Houses of Parliament, for the repeal or disallowance of the said Act.

3. That it is expedient to open a subscription to defray the expenses of employing a permanent Agent and Counsel in England, and of forwarding the Petitions, and that John Crawford, Esq. be requested to act as our Agent.

4. That the former Committee, appointed at the Meeting held on the 24th June 1836, be re-appointed, with liberty as before, to add to their members, and that such Committee be made permanent, to watch over our own and the interests of all classes of the Governed in British India.

5. That it be referred to the Committee to prepare the draft of a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, with liberty to call in such assistance as they may think advisable, and that such draft Petition be published in all the newspapers of this Presidency.

6. That the thanks of the Subscribers to the former Petitions, and of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, in this and the former Meeting, on the subject of Act, No. XI. of 1836, in Town Hall assembled, are due to Lord Brougham, to Mr. Ward, the Member for Sheffield, and to the Members of both Houses, who have supported the prayer of the former Petitioners, and shown themselves friendly to our cause.

7. Resolved, because we find that Thomas Babington Macaulay, while holding the high trust and offices of fourth ordinary Member of the Council of India, and an Indian law Commissioner, in a minute without date, printed by authority of Parliament, and written by him as such councillor, used the words following:—"We know that India cannot have a free Government, but she may have the next best thing—a firm and impartial despotism. The worst state in which she can possibly be placed, is that in which the Memorialists would place her. They call on us to recognize them as a privileged order of freemen, in the midst of slaves. It was for the purpose of averting this great evil that Parliament, at the same time that it suffered Englishmen to settle in India, armed us with those large powers, which, in my opinion, we ill deserve to possess if we have not the spirit to use them now." And in another minute, also without date, and printed by like authority, used (in speaking of the draft of an act, called No. 11, of 1836, which had been published for general information, and against which certain Englishmen, and others, had presented a respectful memorial) the words following:—"But its intrinsic merits are now the smallest part of the question. There is no want of arguments for passing it, but the strongest of those arguments is the manner in which it has been opposed." And in a certain other minute, also without date, and printed by like authority, used the words following:—"In the first place, I think that nothing can be more pernicious or absurd than because certain bodies of functionaries are corrupt, to exempt from the jurisdiction a very small class distinguished by intrepidity, and hatred of oppression and fraud; accustomed to pure administration of justice, and accustomed also to think little of the frown of power; certain to complain whenever they think themselves wronged, and certain to be heard whenever they complain. Such a class the English settlers in the Mofussil will be." And in another part of the last-mentioned Minutes used the words following:—"If, therefore, I thought that the Mofussil Courts were as bad as the Petitioners describe them to be, I should still say, put the English settler under them; then we shall know the whole; then we shall have ten corrupt functionaries brought to shame and punishment, for one who is now detected. Many abuses there undoubtedly are in the Company's Courts, and therefore I would give the English settler a common interest with the Native, in the exposing of these abuses." And because we find that the said Thomas Babington Macaulay, by the said last-mentioned words, and by the words used in a letter addressed to the Government, and signed by him amongst other persons, and prefixed to the draft of a penal code, expressed a deliberate opinion, and advised the Government that British subjects ought to be deprived, and can be deprived of trial by Jury, when resident out of the limits of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, therefore we resolve that the said Thomas Babington Macaulay hath, as such Councillor and Commissioner, wilfully, maliciously, and in breach of his duty as such Councillor, advised the Government of India to make laws contrary to the law and constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whercon doth depend, in a high degree, the allegiance of all British subjects to the crown of the United Kingdom.

And we record it to be our solemn and deliberate conviction, that the said Thomas Babington Macaulay has forfeited all claim to the confidence of his countrymen, has disgraced his country, and has proved himself the enemy of India.

8. That the thanks of this meeting be given to T. E. M. Turton, Esq., the Agent of the Petitioners, also to John Crawford, Esq., who has acted on our behalf during the absence of Mr. Turton in Canada.

The speeches made upon this occasion are given at much length in the papers before us, which, though very interesting, our limited space will not permit of our extracting. The following Gentlemen took the principal parts in the debate:—Mr. Dickens, Mr. Clarke, (who moved the 7th Resolution animadverting so severely upon Mr. Macaulay) Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Grant, Mr. Fergusson. A Mr. Pote was expelled the meeting in consequence of his frequent interruptions to the progress of the business. From the statement of the accounts it appears that between the 24th November 1836, and the 30th March 1837, there had been remitted to Mr. Turton £2445 6s. 3d.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

*Abstract of Cash Transactions of the Assignee of Colvin & Co., from 1st September to 3d December, 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
Balance per last Account	....	1217	2 11	Advances for Indigo	.....	21003	5 4
Outstanding debts recovered	..	19107	1 3	Law Charges on Estates in the			
Loans refunded	.....	7800	0 0	Mofussil	.....	34	8 0
				Postage from Aug. to Oct.	....	21	13 0
				Refund of Amount borrowed	..	5440	0 0
				Cash on hand	.....	1624	9 10
Co.'s Rs.		28124	4 2	Co.'s Rs.		28124	4 2

*Statement of Transactions of the Assignees of the late Firm of Fergusson and Co., from 15th Sept. up to 3d December, 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
Balance of last statement furnished 15th Sept., 1838	....	3657	3 8	Indigo advances	.....	82884	6 2
Outstanding debts recovered	..	76877	7 9	Sundry advances	.....	574	6 5
Amount received on account				Dividends paid	.....	22852	12 3
Sale of Indigo Factories	....	9202	13 5	Premium paid on Life Insurances	.....	15752	2 9
Money borrowed	.....	224205	6 3	Money borrowed repaid	.....	163458	0 3
Amount received on account of outstanding debts, in which other parties are interested	..	2455	12 10	Amount paid being refund of so much received on account outstanding debts but in which other parties are interested	.....	7645	7 9
				Amount paid on account Law Costs	....	4427	5 9
				Amount of acceptances received for property sold and debts adjusted, credit for which is given per contra, although not yet realized	.....	9202	13 5
				Sundry charges connected with the estate	.....	82	12 0
				Postages paid	.....	226	7 0
						307106	9 9
				Balance as under—			
				in the Union Bank	84	2 8	
				" Bank of Bengal	3261	4 5	
				" Hands of the assignees	5946	11 1	
Co.'s Rs,		316398	11 11			9292	2 2
				Co.'s Rs.		316398	11 11



*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st Sept. to 3d Dec., 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
By balance of last account filed	63804	8	0	Advances for the manufacture of Indigo .....	25253	5	0
Drawn from the Union Bank..	256360	6	3	Law charges.....	2917	12	5
Advance obtained on the past season's Indigo .....	113000	0	0	Office establishment .....	1323	15	3
Money lent repaid .....	48504	6	0	Postages and petty charges ..	29	10	0
Recoveries from debtors.....	39035	13	10	Paid the Bank of Bengal in full of the purchase-money of factories and landed property, redeemed by the estate ....	122508	7	0
Indigo Factory sold .....	17437	8	0	Deposited in the Union Bank..	281583	10	6
Money borrowed.....	7200	0	0	Money lent at Interest .....	112501	0	0
Rents realized at the Kotoob-pore Talook .....	5000	0	0	Balance as per account .....	4194	7	11
Co. Rs. 550342 4 1				Co.'s Rs. 550342 4 1			

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st Sept. to 3d Dec., 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
By balance of account on the 31st August last .....	41173	12	5	To advances for manufacture of indigo .....	16025	14	10
Sale of indigo factories .....	15215	8	10	Life insurance premiums ....	1752	0	0
Remittances from debtors ....	31785	2	0	Office establishment .....	969	4	2
Advance on past year's indigo	60000	0	0	Miscellaneous charges .....	228	9	9
Proceeds of sundries .....	524	6	6	Money lent at interest.....	61851	10	2
Drawn from the Union Bank..	65593	5	2	Deposited in the Union Bank .	101677	9	10
Co.'s Rs. 214322 2 11				Law charges.....	1961	3	0
				Dividends paid.....	8735	1	4
				Balance.....	1120	13	10
				Co.'s Rs. 214322 2 11			

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., from 1st Sept. to 3d Dec., 1838.*

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
By balance of last account filed	68424	12	9	To advances for the manufacture of indigo .....	87181	12	6
Indigo factories sold .....	41208	11	8	Dividends paid.....	56493	12	0
Recoveries from debtors.....	10300	9	11	Deposited in the Union Bank .	274074	5	8
Money borrowed.....	477611	10	8	Life insurance premium.....	8243	0	0
Rents realized .....	8614	0	0	Money borrowed repaid.....	459846	15	8
Drawn from the Union Bank..	270562	0	8	Law charges.....	7526	12	6
Money lent repaid .....	21333	5	4	Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c. ..	1354	14	6
Co.'s Rs. 898055 3 0				Payments in anticipation of dividends to be refunded ..	170	10	6
				Advertisements, postages, and petty charges .....	404	14	0
				Balance as per account .....	1905	1	8
				Annuities secured by mortgage	853	0	0
				Co.'s Rs. 898055 3 0			



**THE JHANSEE AFFAIR.**—The Jhansee affair appears one of greater magnitude than it was at first supposed to be. For the reduction of the Fort—occupied it is said by 15,000 fighting men—it has been thought necessary to organise a force of five regiments of Native Infantry, one of Cavalry, a detachment of Artillery and the entire Scindiah contingent. The whole will be commanded by Sir T. Anburey. There are two opposite parties at Jhansee, and as Mr. Fraser has declared in favour of neither, they are united in the determination to oppose us, under the impression that our object is to annex the disputed territory to our own. Another small Fort near Jhansee had likewise shut her gates against the Commissioner, to reduce which, Captain Smith of the Gwalior contingent, had taken some Artillery. The fort of Jhansee is said to be built of stone, and is surrounded on one side, by the town which was close up to the wall. The number of fighting men inside, is said, to be between 5 and 10,000! more or less. The Old Baec threatens to put an end to herself, if attacked; she complains bitterly of the injustice of the measures that have been taken, under instructions from Government, for the resumption of the Jhansee territory, which is, as you may have heard, a lapsed fief, the last kin male having died so long ago as 1834,—the tenure by which the Jhansee Rajahs held the territory, was that it should descend to the kin male, in a direct line, (Rajah——) who governed that part of Bundelcund when ceded to the British Government by the Peshwa. The Troops to be engaged are as follows:

**Cavalry.**—The 6th Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Harriot. Cavalry Regiment, Scindia's Contingent, ditto Captain Minto.

**Infantry.**—25th Regt. N. I. commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hewitt, 33rd do; 60th do. Lieut. Col. Tulloch; 63rd do. Major Smith; 72nd do. Lieut. Col. Salmon. Infantry Regiment, Scindia's Reformed Contingent, Captain Mitchell.

Major General Sir T. Anburey and staff, were expected from Saugor, an engineer officer from Cawnpore, a detachment Artillery and Lieutenant Buckle, commanding Ordnance, from Saugor. The troops are to be encamped on the bank of the river Bhetwah, between six and seven miles from the fort of Jhansee; even if her ladyship in the fort holds out (which is not very likely) operations cannot be commenced much before Christmas. Mr. Fraser, the Governor General's agent, had left camp to proceed towards Mhote, but was expected back in a few days. Two Contingents are immediately to be raised, one at Jalone and the other at Jhansee, each to consist of one Cavalry and one Infantry Regiment. Ensign Wardroper, 25th Native Infantry, has been appointed to entertain Recruits, for one of the Infantry Regiments. The 25th Native Infantry had still a great many men in hospital, and those who knew the Murriams in former days, cannot but feel regret at seeing this old and distinguished Regiment still suffering from the effects of the Arracan climate.—(From correspondents of the *Agra Ukhbar*).

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## MADRAS.

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**ANTICIPATED WAR WITH BURMAH.**—The intelligence from Burmah, will of course direct all attention to the course our Government intend pursuing in a state of affairs so insulting to our national dignity. So great an aggravation of contumelious conduct on the part of the barbarian usurper of the throne of Ava could call alone for prompt and heavy retribution; indeed the kind of passive indignities heaped upon our resident have been the more offensive than open hostility, because they betray a calculation of insult which could only be based upon a presumption of our enduring it to a certain degree. Further temporising would therefore sink us too low in the scale of consideration with the Native powers around us, and, as we may now hope that the Lion is at length aroused, we cannot doubt but his strength will be put forth in such a manner as shall instil a proper sense of his supremacy. We have yet but report to go upon in speaking of any armaments for Burmah, as secrecy is generally left to veil whatever is official in these matters, but it seems to be sufficiently understood that the Council at Bengal has had the power to act without any previous reference to that at Simlah, and that orders have by it been communicated to Madras to let preparations for an active campaign, be forthwith entered upon. The Victor is said to have carried despatches from Bengal down to the Admiral the other day.

which will ensure his Excellency's immediate return to this coast to assist in the transport of troops; and now it is currently reported that all available Steamers on the Bombay side have been ordered round for the same purpose. Of the Native Regiments to be selected for this service, three are named confidently, the 24th, 37th and 50th; and the remaining three, to complete the six required, it is conjectured will be taken from the 15th, 19th, 29th and 44th. Since writing the above we have learnt, and with as much surprise as regret, that the result of Mr. Blundell the Commissioner's interview with the Bengal Government has been an evidence of the latter's wish still to avoid open hostilities or to procrastinate a resort to that *ultima ratio*. The object of such delay and hesitation we are quite at a loss to divine as there is no lack of troops for this campaign, and its policy is questionable in the highest degree.—*Spectator*, Nov. 28.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXAMINATION OF LIEUT. J. J. LOSH, 9TH N. I. IN THE CANARESE LANGUAGE.—Mr. Losh translated a paper such as is given to a Civil Servant, leaving College, with great correctness, and with the exception of three or four uncommon words, the meaning of which he asked, the sense is given exactly throughout. His version from English into Canarese is highly creditable; being without a single error of construction or orthography, the style is clear and good, and the characters are written in a distinct and bold hand—such a paper would entitle a Civil Student to the honorary reward. Mr. Losh likewise read a revenue paper, but has not had much practice in this style. He speaks correctly though slowly, and will soon attain facility by habit. Mr. Losh's attainments evince upon the whole, a very competent knowledge of the language, and he is fully qualified to undertake the conduct of any business or public duty in which such knowledge is required.—(Signed) W. ELLIOT.

NUWAUB MOOMTAZOO L OOMRAH.—Minute guns were fired on Sunday last, on the occasion of the demise of the Nuwaub *Moomtazool-Oomrah*, which event took place late in the preceding day. The funeral (on Sunday) we learn was attended by the Nuwaub of the Carnatic, and most of His Highness's family and household.—*Conservative*, October 23.

SICKNESS IN H. M.'s 55TH REGIMENT.—We are sorry to learn that sickness still prevails to a severe degree in H. M.'s 55th Regiment at Secunderabad—so much so, in fact, states our informant, that the corps is a mere "skeleton of efficiency." This is indeed bad news at a bad time; and we can only hope that our next accounts may represent the state of the gallant Regiment in a more favourable light.—*Ibid*.

JOINING AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.—As we have some reason to doubt whether the Military of this Presidency understand "an order to join at the public expense," in the same sense in which it has been acted on in Bengal, we subjoin the following, for their information and imitation. The batch of Cadets (a right jolly set) who were ordered to join their regiments at the public expense, passed through Benares a few days ago, and various were the complaints in store for them on their arrival. It appears, that since their leaving Calcutta, nothing that they had consumed in the shape of *khanah*, *peenah*, &c. had been paid for. Dinners were ordered and demolished at every stage bungalow, and, (it is even said) supplies taken at various Europe shops—and all were directed to be charged to Government, under *their* interpretation of the order, namely, that they were proceeding up at the *public expense*!"—*Madras Herald*, Nov. 14.

DEATH FROM A TIGER.—We have received an account of a melancholy and fatal accident to an assistant surveyor named Martin, a promising young man, who while proceeding on duty in broad daylight (eleven A. M.) along a road in the neighbourhood of the Tullamully, was seized and massacred by a tiger. It appears that the savage animal first came from behind a small bush on his right hand, and seized his horse on the hind quarter, which, being resented by a kick that made him loose his hold, he then rushed furiously on both, and striking Martin on the breast with his right paw, caught the horse under the belly with his left. The horse immediately darted away, his unfortunate rider falling to the ground; and the tiger, appearing just then to catch sight of a party of travellers who were not forty yards off, he snatched up his victim, and dashed over an almost perpendicular descent, into a ravine filled with thick jungle. In this jungle, the unhappy man was soon after found with the greater part of one arm gone, and very severe injuries about his person. It seems probable that he died without pain, as it is uncertain whether he uttered a single cry after receiving the first blow from the tiger's paw. Lieut. Douglas, under whom he was employed, regrets in him, the loss of an intelligent and industrious assistant, who had won his regard.—*Spectator*, Nov. 28.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Lord Elphinstone presided at the Anniversary Dinner

of the Patron Saint, and kindly granted the use of the Banqueting Room, for the festivity. Mr. A. D. Campbell acted as croupier.

**RUMOURED MOVEMENT OF THE NAGPORE FORCE.**—A correspondent at Nagpore writes, that the Subsidiary Force, either entirely or in part, are likely to move to the Northward very shortly, and it would seem that an official intimation to this effect must have been received by the Resident, direct from the Governor-General, as a public letter from the head of a department at Kamptee has we know, reached this presidency, requesting that certain supplies may be sent up as soon as possible, as they will probably be required shortly, on the occasion of the Force, or at any rate a part thereof, moving in a northerly direction.—*Madras United Service Gazette*, Dec. 7.

**THE NEW SHERIFF.**—J. Y. Fullerton, Esq. is, we perceive, appointed to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year; an office for which he undeniably possesses the recommendation arising from *experience*; this being, we understand, the *third* time if not more, that he has held it within *five* years.—*Herald*, Dec. 5.

(Continued in Postscript.)

## Bombay.

### DEPARTURE OF THE SCINDE ARMY FROM BOMBAY.

Nov. 17.—E. I. C. Brig of war *Euphrates*, Lieut. J. Frushard, commanding, to Indus; E. I. C. Schooner *Constance*, Lieut. G. Jenkins, commanding, to Indus.

Ship *Sir Edward Paget*, P. Campbell Master, to Scinde. *Passengers*. The Officers of the 5th Regiment, N. I.

Nov. 18.—Ship *Lady East*, W. Emery Master, to Hajmaree, north of the Indus. *Passengers*. Ensign Symons, Ensign Stanley, Assistant Surgeons Gillanders and Nelson, and Sergeant-Major Pepper, 5th Regiment N. I. with 395 Troops and Camp Followers; 46 Do. 19th Regiment N. I.; 9 Lascars from H. M. Queen's Royals attached to Do.

Ship *Hannah*, D. McGregor Master, to Indus. *Passengers*. Major General Willshire, C. B. Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade; Captain W. Wyllie, Brigade Major 1st Infantry Brigade; Captain Peat, Chief Engineer; Lieut. and Adjutant Wemyss, and Lieuts. North and Marriot Engineers; Assistant Surgeon Grant, attached to Do.; Lieut. Hogg, Staff; 200 Sappers, Miners, &c. &c., and 91 followers.

Danish Ship *Syden*, A. Mo'loye Master, to Scinde. *Passengers*. Infantry Officers and Troops.

Nov. 20.—Ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*, J. Lyon, Master, to Sea. *Passengers*. Major F. Stalker; Captains Hancock and Thornton; Lieut. Salmon; Ensigns Reney, Rolland, Jeffrey, Barrow, and Raikes, Dr. Ritchie, Rev. Mr. Pigott; 14 Native Officers, and 702 rank and file, and others.

Ship *Aurora*, T. A. Cox, Master. *Passengers*. 500 men, including Officers Head Quarters H. M. 17th Regiment

Nov. 21st.—Transport Ship *Cambridge*, J. A. Douglas, Master, to sea. *Passengers*. 7 Officers and 218 men, Horse Artillery; 16 Officers, 272 men, 4th Dragoons; 87 Native followers.

Nov. 22.—The H. C. Steamer *Semiramis*. Lieutenant J. P. Porter in command, and the Brig *Taptee*, with His Excellency Sir JOHN KEANE and Staff on board, for Curachee Bunder.

Nov. 29.—Ship *Charles Forbes*, T. Wells, Master, to Scinde. *Passengers*. All the Officers and Rank and File of the 1st Grenadiers; and 43 of the Ordnance Department

(Upon this subject, the *Bombay Gazette* says "Manifold and severe have been the hardships encountered by the Troops in the course of their embarkation for the northward; in fact it would appear as if all the annoyances which could be conjured up in the space of years have been congregated together in a few short days to inure the army as much as possible to every sort of privation in the journey that lies before them. Some have been marched down the bunder for the purpose of embarkation, and have returned to their dreary and comfortless quarters, covered with glory, as the King of France was when he 'marched up the hill, and then marched down again.' Others have been forced on board when there was no occasion for such portentous haste, and within arm's length of all kinds of provisions have been obliged to purchase

at the most exorbitant rate a draught of water from the boats in waiting at the vessel's side. Many have we understand, been landed by mistake on the inhospitable shores of Caranjah and Elephanta, and like mad Tom in the drama, been wandering among the solitudes of these desert islands, compelled to subsist upon rats and mice, and any other small deer they could lay their hands upon. We know not to whom all these troubles are to be attributed; the Commander-in-Chief has evidently been very backward in his arrangements, and the heads of departments have been almost altogether without instructions as to the nature and extent of the duties committed to their charge. Every thing was conducted in pell-mell fashion, and soldiers have been bundled on board as if they were so many bales of cotton, or bags of notions. The ships are, we understand, all crowded to excess.

**AMEERS OF SCINDE.**—The good-will of the Ameers of Scinde to the passage of our troops through their territory seems to be very dubious; and if they really do make a resistance, we need not expect to work out a passage without much trouble. The Beloochees are a hardy, persevering crew; they will constitute a greater part of the Scindian army; and their dogged and obstinate resistance, in a country abounding neither in water nor provision, may be the means of bringing the Bengal forces to our rescue, instead of our reinforcing them.—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 7.

A despatch from Colonel Pottinger, the resident in Cutch, passed through Kurnaul en route to Simla, on the 31st ultimo. It is said to contain a representation that the Ameers of Scinde, and certain chieftains, are now averse to the march of our army through their country, and wish us to choose some other road. It is conjectured, however, that though Lord Auckland may, from inscrutable motives of policy, be disposed to defer to the wishes of the Lion of the North, he will exhibit no scruples about these Scinde gentry. *Nous verrons.*—*Calcutta Englishman*, Nov. 13.

We can announce, from authority that may be fully depended on, that an additional force of four thousand men is ordered to proceed, as early as practicable, from Bengal to Scinde, as a subsidiary. The order reached this place about the 20th ult. Colonel Pottinger has given a decided opinion, that it is absolutely necessary to have three fixed stations in that country; and we are aware that this opinion of the gallant Colonel, on whose excellent judgment we have been always accustomed to place a full reliance, is the best guarantee that Government could have for the necessity of this measure. From the same source we also learn, that a large increase is to be made to our army, to the extent of one regiment of cavalry and five of infantry; so our military friends will perceive that there is much work in store for them.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 5.

The intelligence we have from the Indus is favourable, although much cannot be said of the friendly disposition of the Ameers. The *Sir Edward Paget* came in yesterday, bringing some letters detailing the proceedings which had taken place up to the period of her departure. The *Semiramis* was four days making the passage, and the transports were coming in every hour with troops, materiel, &c. We understand that Major General Willshire had proceeded about twenty miles up the river, for the purpose of forming a camp, and that this had already an imposing effect, from the number of troops there congregated. Although the disembarking of the men was rather tedious, in consequence of the scarcity of boats, there being only a few country ones to be procured for this purpose, the troops were, we learn, full of spirits, and evinced great zeal in the landing of the artillery and stores. They were compelled to work the passage of these through deep mud, which added nothing to the ornamental appearance of the men, being nearly breech high. However, as there was great alacrity of spirit, all difficulties were fast disappearing. The Ameers are represented to be full of friendly professions, but were secretly plotting to embarrass the operations of the army, and the procuring of the requisite supplies. They profess to place the country and all at our disposal; but some intercepted secret orders, in a different sense to the public ones, have put our military authorities in full possession of the extent of the friendship of the Rulers of Scinde. If the Ameers continue their system of double policy, we hope that a rupture will take place before the army makes its forward movement, as it will give Sir John Keane an opportunity of dealing with it, and put an end to all conjecture on what may happen.—*Courier*, Dec. 6.

**THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.**—Mr. Le Messurier arrived in Bombay, from China, on the 1st December.

**DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR.**—We regret to announce the death of His Highness the Rajah of Kolapoor, on his pilgrimage to Tooljapoor, a place about thirty-five miles distant from Punderpoor. After leaving the latter place he had

fever for several days, and expired on the morning of the 29th ult., in a village about five miles distant from Punderpoor. He was, we understand, about 37 years of age, and much liked by his subjects. He was burned in sandal wood, and his funeral was very numerously attended.—*Gazette*, Dec. 3.

MR. WILLIAMSON.—The late Revenue Commissioner, T. Williamson, Esq., takes his departure for England in the next steamer. As an active, well qualified, and indefatigable public servant, Mr. Williamson has not perhaps left his equal in this establishment. No one could be more intimately conversant with all the fiscal details, peculiar rights, and complicated tenures and privileges connected with the administration of the Revenue than himself. During the whole period of his managing the affairs of the principal revenue department of the State, we have not heard his name associated with a single act of oppression, notwithstanding the many heats and provocations which revenue matters often give rise to.—*Gazette*, 30 Nov.

The following is an extract from the Proceedings of a Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 3rd November 1838.

Resolved, that T. Williamson, Esq., who is about to vacate the office of Revenue Commissioner and return to England, and who, on the formation of this Association, was amongst the first to recognize it as a public body, and to proclaim the utility and advantages of such an Institution, be requested to accept the best thanks of the Chamber for the cordial support and assistance he has always given it, by his readiness in furnishing every useful information, his judicious suggestions, his voluminous, interesting and valuable correspondence, whereby he has contributed greatly to extend the sphere of its usefulness:—that with this expression of the obligations of the Chamber to Mr. Williamson, an assurance be conveyed to him that the Members of the Mercantile Community, in general, entertain a high sense of the benefits which have been conferred on this country by the well judged measures devised by him, to give effect to his liberal and enlightened views as to its improvement, and his unwearied endeavours to develop its agricultural resources, to promote the interest of Commerce, and to ameliorate the condition of the people.

We add Mr. Williamson's reply to this flattering testimonial. *To H. G. Gordon, Esq.*, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Sir—I have the honor to return my best thanks to the Chamber for the honor they have done me by their resolution dated the 3rd instant, as communicated in your letter of the same date.

Since I entered into public life in this country, I have always felt the warmest interest in the welfare of its Commerce, and I can sincerely assure you that few things have given me greater pleasure than to find that what little I have been able to do to promote it, has met with the approbation of so extensive, so respectable so united, and so enlightened a Commercial Body, expressed in a manner so highly flattering to my feelings.

Any assistance I have been able to give the Chamber has been afforded from a conviction of the inseparable connection which must exist between the interests of the Government, and of the country on the one hand, and the representatives of the Mercantile Body on the other; and in taking leave of the Chamber, I would beg you to return them my warmest thanks, for their kind co-operation in every proposal, which had in view the benefit of the country, and for the liberal and courteous tone by which on their part our intercourse has been marked. I have, &c., Sir, Your most obedient servant, T. WILLIAMSON.—*Rev. Com. Office, Poona*, 24th Nov. 1838.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIVES OF BOMBAY, (*addressed by Lord Glenelg to the late Governor, Sir R. Grant.*)—I have received and laid before the Queen an address from the Natives of the Presidency of Bombay, on Her Majesty's accession. I have to request that you will communicate to the Natives who signed this Address, that Her Majesty is graciously pleased to express the gratification which she felt on receiving from Her faithful subjects, in Bombay, an assurance of their continued attachment and fidelity to the Crown of this country. Her Majesty observes with pleasure, that the Natives of Bombay appreciate the advantages of British connection, and the endeavours of Her predecessors to communicate those advantages to Her Indian Empire. Her Majesty commands me to add, that, as the distance of India does not place Her beyond the reach of the loyalty and attachment of Her Indian subjects, so is she resolved, under Providence, that neither shall it withdraw them from the influence of Her regard and protection. GLENELG. (The *Bombay Gazette* terms this letter, "one of the silliest, and most namby pamby productions it has ever fallen to our lot to read. It is, in fact, a worthy specimen of what can be done in the way of humbug, by those learned professors in the art—the Whig Ministry.")



**TRADE IN COOLIES.**—We hear from persons lately arrived from the South of India, that cooly traffic is quite rife along the coast, and that the Rajah of Cochin is selling them off, downright, without making “any bones of the matter.” If this system is to continue, we shall soon have slavery revived in a legalized sort of form: and if it be allowed to go on unchecked, it will be most difficult to put a stop to it. Even when prohibited, it will become a contraband article, and cruizers will have to be stationed along the coast, to prevent smuggling in Coolies. The batch shipped in the Ganges, we believe, was the first from this port; and as nothing appears astir, in order to prevent the traffic, it is very probable that another cargo will soon be exported. It is worth while to observe, that those who are most forward in pursuit of Coolies, are generally those slave-owners who have received a large amount of the compensation granted by Parliament, and it is singular, that a grant unnecessarily made as a compensation for slave abolition in the *West*, should be the means of restoring slavery, under legal appearances, but with every essential attribute of its wonted character, in the *East*. The strange and unaccountable delay in crushing this monstrous evil in the outset, betokens a reckless indifference on the part of Government; and if the frigid and calculating morality which is desirous of furnishing the coolies with wives, in order that a new race of slaves may be propagated, be expressive of its sanction to what is now going on, we must say, that the British nation has only been deluded by a show of slave abolition in one quarter, while Government has applied the funds with which they were intrusted, to raise up slavery again in another.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—The Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Society's Rooms, on the 25th Nov. W. A. Montriou, Esq. was admitted a member by ballot: Dr. Brennan, Editor of the *Bombay Times*, was proposed as a member. The other officers of the Society being re-elected, James Burnes, K. H., L. L. D., J. Bird, Esq., C. Morehead, Esq., M. D., and P. Ewart, Esq., were appointed members of the Committee in the room of those who retire. From the statement of the account laid on the table, it appeared that the Society's finances are in a favourable state; and that there is every prospect that the Institution will at the close of next year, be entirely free from the debt contracted by the purchase of a large assortment of standard works for the library.

**MUTINY IN THE 2ND CAVALRY.**—We are informed that a Mutiny which had broken out in the 2nd Cavalry at Sholapore, was promptly put under by the energy of the officers, and the presence of an infantry corps the services of which were called in for the purpose of restoring order.—*Gazette*, 30th Nov. (A late *Gazette* states that it has authority for denying that any mutiny took place in this corps.)

**THE LATE SUTTEES.**—We have received information, which we have reason to believe perfectly authentic, that the Governor has expressed to the Court of Oodypore in the strongest terms, its detestation of such deplorable sacrifices of human life as occurred in the Suttees after the death of the late Rana, and its expectation, that effectual means will be taken to guard against occurrences so abhorrent to humanity on any future occasion. The recent lamentable Suttees may it appears, be ascribed to an interregnum in the Government of Oodypore, there having been no previously acknowledged and established successor, who could, on the demise of the former Rana, have immediately taken upon himself the authority of administration.

**DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF MANDAVIE.**—The most effectual blowing up, or rather the most expeditious case of masculine Sutte, we have heard of for some time, is that of the Rajah of Mandavie and eight of his attendants, who have involuntarily put an end to their existence by the instrumentality of a quantity of fireworks which exploded about their persons. We have heard no particulars of this affair, further than that by some such occurrence as this during some rejoicings, such a catastrophe has taken place.—*Gazette*, Nov. 23.



# ASIATIC REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ABSORPTION OF RECRUITS.**—*Head-quarters, Camp, Bootgurrh*, 12th Nov.—Officers commanding regiments, serving with the Army of the Indus, will communicate to the officer commanding the depôt to which their recruits are attached, from time to time, the number wanting to complete their corps to the establishment fixed in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 16th August last, and the officers commanding the depôts are required to entertain suitable recruits, to fill the vacancies.

Rolls of recruits entertained are to be forwarded monthly to the regiments for which they have been enlisted, and duplicates of the same transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, to each of which rolls the certificate of a medical officer of the fitness of the men for military duty is to be duly appended.

The officers commanding the depôts are required to supply such recruits, as have not been already furnished from their own regiments, with the prescribed articles of half mounting, to be paid for the men, according to the rule laid down in Government General Orders of the 23rd of March, 1825.

**TROOPS SERVING AWAY FROM THEIR OWN PRESIDENCIES.**—*Head-quarters, Camp, Bhaga Parana*, 20th Nov. 1838.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, is pleased to direct that when troops are serving at stations situated within the limits of a different Presidency from their own, they are, while so employed, to be considered as subject to the orders of the local authorities; the dates of commissions deciding the relative positions of officers of the different armies. Officers commanding corps situated as above referred to, will, however, conform to the regulations of their own Presidency, in transmitting, for information, periodical reports and returns to the head-quarters of the army to which they more especially belong; duplicates of which are to be forwarded to the several authorities under which they may be actually placed for the time.

**THE LATE BREVET.**—*Fort William*, 10th Dec. 1838.—The following copy of a Military Letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 5th Sept. 1838, is published for the information of the Army. Para.—1. By the late Brevet Seven Officers, 2 Madras Estab., 5 Bombay, do. have been promoted to the Rank of Major-General, whose Regimental Rank is that of Lieut.-Colonel.

2. We have adverted upon this occasion to the proceeding which was taken by the Local Authorities consequent upon the Brevet of August 1819, when Lieut.-Colonelcies of Officers promoted to be Major-Generals, and rendered thereby ineligible for Regimental duties, were filled up in accordance with the practice of the Royal Army.

3. Having again considered this subject, we have resolved to adhere to the practice of Her Majesty's Army in like cases by which the number of Field Officers for regimental duties is maintained at the established strength. We accordingly desire that the Major-Generals holding the Regimental rank of Lieut.-Colonel be returned as Supernumeraries in their respective Corps, and that effective Lieut.-Colonels be promoted in their room.

**RETIREMENT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—*Head-quarters, Ferozepore*, 14th Dec. 1838.—“ 1. The head-quarter camp will be struck on the morning of the 16th inst., and the head-quarter staff will march, according to a route to be prepared by the Quarter-Master General of the Army, to Meerut.

“ 2. The Commander-in-Chief intends to proceed, on the same morning, by boat, down the Sutlej and Gharra to the Indus, and so to Bombay.

“ 3. The time has therefore arrived when his connection with the Bengal army must cease; but he cannot allow it to be severed without first bidding the army farewell, and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

" 4. The support which he has received from the General Officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the Army, European and Native, have for some time past rendered his command a task of great ease, and he offers his best acknowledgments and thanks to all for this gratifying result.

" 5. He feels that he cannot adequately thank the General Staff of the headquarters of the Army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions; and he now takes leave of them with regret, and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard.

" By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

" J. R. LUMLEY, *Major Gen. Adj. Gen. of the Army.*"

THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.—*Political Department*, 19th December, 1838. —(*Proclamation.*)—By order of the Government of India, the Deputy Governor of Bengal notifies to the public and to the allies of the British Government, and to all friendly powers, that the Nawab Shooja ool Moolk Ihtisham ood Dowlah Humayoon Jah Seyud Mubarak Ulee Khan Buhadoor Feroz Jung having departed this life at Moorshedabad, on the 3rd October, 1838, his son, the Nawab Syyud Munsoor Alee Khan, has succeeded to the hereditary honours and dignities of the Nizamut and Subadaree of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and his Highness is hereby declared, under the authority of the Government of India, to be the Nazim and Soobadar of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and to have assumed and to exercise the authority, dignities and privileges thereof, under the style and title of Moontizum ool Moolk Mohsen ood Dowlah Fureedoon Jah Syyud Munsoor Alee Khan Bahadur Nusrut Jung. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct, that a salute of 19 guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, at 12 o'clock this day, in honour of the accession of his Highness Syyud Munsoor Ali Khan to the Musnud of the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and that the above Proclamation be read at the head of all the troops in garrison at sun-set this evening, under a salute of three volleys of musquetry.

RETIREMENTS IN ENGLAND.—*Fort William*, 10th Dec.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated the 19th September, 1838, are published for general information.

" Paragraph 2,—We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.—

" Major Sir E. A. Campbell, and Lieuts. A. C. Scott, F. C. Marsden, N. Palmer, J. K. Phibbs, and R. L. R. Charteris, and Assistant Surgeon E. Mitchell for six months.

" 3.—We have permitted Lieut. T. Bacon to resign the service from the 28th July, 1838.

" 4.—The undermentioned officers have retired from the service, viz.—

" Captain C. H. Whitfield, from the 10th July, 1838.

" Surgeon T. E. Baker, from the 3d August, 1838."

STAFF SALARIES OF AIDES-DE-CAMP.—*Fort William*, 20th Nov.—The Staff Salary of Aides-de-Camp on the personal Staff of the Governor-General, the Vice President, the President of the Council, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-Chief, is to be considered a consolidated allowance fixed with reference to the appointment, and not alterable in any of its items, with the rank of the holder.

The rule with regard to House Rent laid down in the Appendix to the Pay and Audit Regulations, Section XVII., Clause 2, is accordingly to be expunged from that Compilation.

DIVISION ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL DUNCAN, COMMANDING 2ND DIVISION ARMY OF THE INDUS.—*Camp Kurnaul*, 1st Nov. 1838. Major General Duncan assumes from this date the command of the 2nd Division of the Army of the Indus; Brigadier Roberts will assume command of the 4th Brigade, and Major Hoggan, the temporary command of the 5th Brigade until the arrival of Brigadier Paul, all Staff Officers and non-commissioned Staff appointed by General Orders, 13th September last, will from this date enter upon their respective duties. Captain Jervis, 5th Regt. N. I., is appointed to officiate as Major of Brigade to the 5th Brigade, subject to confirmation, until a Brigade Major is appointed from Head-quarters.

Brigadiers will send into the Assistant Adjutant General's Office a list of field Officers with the dates of their commissions belonging to their Brigades.

Under the authority of Governor General's Order, No. 37, dated 21st February 1834, Major General Duncan selects Assistant Surgeon Bruce, 35th Regt. N. I., to afford medical aid to the Staff and non-commissioned Staff attached to the 2nd division.

Captain Duncan, A.D.C. is nominated to the charge of the Post-Office, attached to the 2nd division, until it joins the Head-quarter Camp of the Army of the Indus, Ferozepore.

The Major General considers it unnecessary to give any directions regarding performance of duties by Officers, these are fully explained in Army Standing Regulations, and in Torrens' Revised Regulations, but the duties of sentries must be fully explained to them and enforced.

*Camp Kurnaul, 3rd Nov. 1838.*—Major General Duncan having completed his examinations and inspection of the equipments of the Regiments of the 4th and 5th Brigades, records his approbation of the high state of efficiency in which he has found the regiments composing them; every article of equipment appeared in good and serviceable order, and the several corps fit for field service in all respects.

The Major General was much gratified with the appearance of the division under arms this morning; the clean and soldier like appearance of the men, and the steadiness, celerity, and precision with which Regiments and Brigades on this, the first occasion of their being brought together, shewed an excellent state of discipline, and the Major General has no doubt that when the opportunity offers, the conduct of the 2nd division of the Army of the Indus, in the field will be such, as to preserve the high character the Bengal troops have ever maintained when brought in presence of an enemy.

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### COURT MARTIAL.

**LIEUT. DARBY.**—*Head Quarters, Camp Munnymajra, 7th Nov.*—At a General Court Martial assembled at Nusseerabad, on Saturday, the 22nd day of September, 1838, Lieutenant Charles Darby, of the 52nd N. I. was arraigned on the following charges:—

*First Charge.* For having been drunk, when regimental officer of the day, on the 23rd July, 1838.

*Second Charge.* For not having visited the Guards on that day.

*Third Charge.* For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

*First.* In having on the same day, and in the presence of Ensign Edward Hall, and of two Officers of the 9th Light Cavalry, spoken grossly abusive and indecent words regarding his immediate commanding officer, Major George Kingston, and other officers of his regiment.

*Second.* In having, on the same day, applied grossly abusive and indecent expressions to Ensign Edward Hall, accompanied with threats and attempts to horse-whip the said Ensign Hall.

*Third.* In having, on the 24th July, 1838, addressed an insulting note to Surgeon Alexander McKenzie Clark.

*Finding.* The Court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that the prisoner Lieutenant Charles Darby, of the 52nd N. I.

Of the First Charge, Not Guilty, and does acquit him thereof.

Of the other Charges, Guilty.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above, is further of opinion, that such conduct is scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

*Sentence.* The Court sentences the prisoner Lieutenant Charles Darby, of the 52nd N. I. to be discharged from the service. Approved. (Signed) H. FANE, *General, Commander in Chief, East Indies.*

**RECOMMENDATION.**—The Court having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment commensurate to the crime the prisoner has been found guilty of, respectfully begs leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his case being brought to the favourable consideration of Government. The Court grounds this recommendation on the irritating circumstances which occurred prior to, and at the time he committed himself.

**REMARK BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Commander-in-Chief regrets, that the repeated misconduct of Lieutenant Darby precludes the possibility of his attending to the recommendation of the Members of the Court. The sentence to have effect from the date of its promulgation at Nusseerabad.

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## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &amp;c.

## Civil.

Oct. 25.—Mr. J. Dunsmure, judge of Allahabad, has obtained leave of abs. for one month from the 2d Dec. next, on his priv. aff. for the purpose of proceeding to the Pres., in the event of his obtaining permission to return to Eur. on furl.

— Mr. C. R. Cartwright, judge of Azimgurh, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Allahabad, to relieve Mr. Dunsmure, and is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the judge's office at Azimgurh to the princ. Sudder Ameen.

— Mr. A. J. Colvin, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from the 1st Dec. next, on his priv. aff., for the purpose of visiting the Pres., prep. to submitting an application to retire from the service on an annuity.

30. Mr. H. F. James, off. mag. and coll. of Bhagulpoore, leave one month, priv. affairs.

— Mr. H. C. Bagge will officiate during Mr. James' absence.

31. Mr. R. L. C. MacCutchan to be dep. coll. in Zillah Shahjehanpoor, under the provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

— Mr. G. W. Bacon, judge of Saharunpoor, leave on his priv. affairs, for four months, from the 1st prox., or such day as he may make over charge of his office.

— Mr. C. Lindsay, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Saharunpoor, on being relieved of the present office by Mr. Glyn. Mr. Bacon is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of the judge's office at Saharunpoor to the princ. Sudder Ameen, if he is desirous to leave the station before Mr. Lindsay's arrival.

— Lieut. G. P. Thomas, leave on his priv. affairs, until 15th April 1839. Capt. W. H. R. Boland, jun. assist. to the comm. at Hoshungabad, has been directed to proceed to Saugor, and to act as jun. assist. there, during the period of Lieut. Thomas' absence.

— Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, on med. cert., to remain in the Hills to the 20th Nov. next.

— Mr. J. H. Crawford, leave for 3 months, on med. cert., from the date of his delivering over charge of his office to Mr. A. Grote, who has been directed to relieve him.

— Mr. W. A. Peacock, superint. Megna Salt Chokee, one month's leave priv. affairs. Mr. Annand, acting joint mag. and dep. coll. to act for Mr. Peacock during his absence.

Nov. 1.—Mr. R. Hodges took charge of post-office of Loodianah, as post-master.

— N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. furl. to Europe, priv. affairs.

— J. B. Colvin, Esq. furl. to Eur., priv. aff.

— P. C. Trench, Esq. furl. to Eur., priv. aff.

3. Mr. W. Cracroft, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on med. cert.

6. Mr. James Shaw, civil and sess. judge of Tipperah, leave for one month, from the 15th prox., prep. to proceeding to Europe on furl.

7. Mr. F. J. Morris (from late China Estab.) leave to England via Bombay.

7. Mr. W. Bracken, dep. coll. Customs at Calcutta, leave for one month in extension.

9. Mr. M. F. Muir to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpoore.

— Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur.

— Mr. C. T. Le Bas to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra.

— Lieut. H. V. Stephen to the charge of the rev. survey in Zillah Allahabad, in the room of Capt. H. M. Lawrence, proceeding on act. serv.

— Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart. reported his arrival in the Benares div. on the 13th Oct., and has been directed by the offic. comm. to place himself under the orders of the mag. and coll. of Ghazeepore.

10. Mr. W. H. Tyler, leave for one month on his priv. affairs; Mr. C. T. Le Bas to conduct the duties of his office during Mr. Tyler's absence.

12. Mr. C. W. Fagan, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.

— Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an assist. under the comm. of the Agra div. The order of 18th Oct. appointing Mr. Thornhill to be an assist. under the comm. of the Allahabad division, is cancelled.

— Mr. H. Unwin, to be dep. coll. for the investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of revenue, in the district of Cawnpore. This appointment will have effect from the date on which Mr. Unwin may be relieved from his present office by Mr. C. W. Kinloch.

— Lieut. C. E. Grant, 62nd N. I., to be an assist. rev. surv. in the Allahabad district.

— Mr. M. Nightingale, to be civil assist. surg. at Boolundshuhur.

13. Mr. P. B. Reid is app. to be dep. coll. in Zillah Agra, under the provisions of reg. ix. of 1833.

— Mr. E. F. Tyler, to make over charge of the magistracy of Mynpoory to Mr. J. Kinloch, and of the collectorship to Mr. G. F. Edmonstone.

— Mr. J. Muir is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, instead of Bombay, under the leave of absence granted him on the 16th Aug. last.

— Mr. J. Thornton, settlement officer in Allyghur, leave for 3 months, on med. cert. to proceed to Calcutta, to make arrangements for proceeding to Europe on furlough. The leave granted to Mr. Thornton, under orders of 28th Aug. last, to proceed to Bombay, is cancelled.

— Mr. T. Bruce, act. mag. and coll. of Backergunge, leave for one month, from the 1st Jan. next, prep. to proceeding to Europe on furl.

14. Mr. B. J. Colvin, mag. and col. of Pooree, leave to the 15th prox. or until the sailing of the ship on which he may take his passage, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th Sept. last.

— Mr. G. C. Cheap, civil and sess. judge of Mymensing, leave for one month, from the 20th inst., prep. to proceeding to Europe on furl. Mr. J. M. Hay will conduct the current duties of the judge's office until fur. orders.

14. Mr. G. Mainwaring, agent to the gov. general at Benares, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 1st prox., to enable him to proceed to the Pres, with the view of eventually applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or N. S. Wales, for the recovery of his health.

- - Lieut. and Adj. T. E. Colebrooke, to offic. as postmaster at Hansi, during the absence, on leave, of Local Lieut. J. Skinner.

16. Capt. J. Hall received charge of the post office, at Bareilly, on the 4th inst., and will offic. in that capacity as long as he may hold the appointment of offic. brig. major.

20. Mr. W. C. Stopford to be a dep. coll. under reg. IX. of 1833.

— Mr. R. N. Farquharson, leave for one month, on priv. affairs, from the date of making over charge of his office to Mr. C. H. Lushington.

— Mr. E. W. Pitt, leave for six weeks, on med. cert. from the 6th inst.

— Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence, to conduct the settlement duties of zillah Etawah.

— Mr. M. R. Gubbins, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Goorgaon, till further orders.

— Mr. W. A. Law, leave for one month, on med. cert., from the date of his making over charge to Mr. J. Wheeler, who will be relieved by Mr. W. Bell, app. to act for Mr. Law.

21. Mr. W. Wynyard, reported qualif. in two of the native languages and attached to the N. W. Prov.

23. Mr. R. Torrens to offic. until further orders, as civil and sess. judge of Mymensingh.

— Mr. I. B. Ogilvy to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore, until further orders; his app. of the 9th ult. to act as mag. and coll. of Shahabad is hereby cancelled.

24. Mr. J. Goss, civil assist. surg. of Furruckabad, has obtained leave of absence, on med. cert., for six months from 1st prox., or such day as he may quit the station, to visit the Pres.

— Mr. G. C. Barnes, assist. to the mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, is invested with the powers provided for by sec. II. reg. III. of 1821, and sec. XXI. reg. VIII. of 1831.

26. M. J. Muir, spec. dep. coll. in Saharunpore, has been allowed to return to his station, and to resume the duties of his appointment. His leave of absence, of 13th inst., is therefore cancelled.

28. Mr. C. Raikes reported his return to this Pres., from England, on board the ship *Duke of Bedford*, on the 21st inst., and is attached to the N. W. Prov.

— Mr. R. C. Raikes has been permitted to return to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental Languages, at the College of Fort William.

— Mr. J. P. Grant to offic. as sec. to the government of India in the legislative, jud. and rev. departments, v. Mr. T. H. Maddock, who has been ordered to proceed to the N. W. Prov.

— Mr. N. Campbell is app. to the situation of superint. of the customs preventive service, v. Mr. John Bell, dec.

Dec. 1.—Mr. F. B. Gubbins, to of mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput, absence, on leave, for four months, Mr. H. Ravenshaw, under orders c Oct.

4. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, one month leave on med. cert.

5. Mr. T. P. Marten reported his this Pres. from the Cape of Good Hope the 1st inst.

— Mr. A. Raikes reported his as writer, on this estab. on the 1st. inst.

— Mr. D. W. Fraser, to be a third master, at Gya.

11. Mr. A. Dick, one month's leave

— Mr. H. V. Hathorn, ditto, pr.

12. Mr. T. P. Marten, one month priv. aff.

— Mr. C. Cardew reported his from England, on board the ship *St. George* 10th inst.

17. James Young, Esq., one of the nominated by H. M.'s judges of the Court to be sheriff of Calcutta during the ensuing year.

### Ecclesiastical.

Oct. 22.—The app. of the Rev. R. district chaplain at Agra, to the discharge of the ecclesiastical duties at Mussoori dour, is to commence from the 12th instead of the 1st Dec., as stated in the 13th Sept. last.

Nov. 9.—The Rev. R. Ewing to district chaplain at Agra, during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Chambers. Mr. E. proceeded and join his station on the expiration of his leave of absence.

21. Rev. H. Hutton has his leave of absence, Oct. cancelled at his own request and remain chaplain at Dum Dum.

28. The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to attach the Rev. Rudd, chaplain, to the N. W. Prov. until the 8th December to be at his station not exceeding one month.

— Rev. A. B. Spry, attached as chaplain to the N. W. Prov.

Dec. 5.—The Rev. R. B. Boyes returned from the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *True Briton*, on the 1st inst.

— The Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain at Lucknow, has been permitted by Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be absent from his station for one month, from the 1st of Jan. 1839.

### Military.

Oct. 11.—Lt.-Col. N. Wallace removed from 53d to 2d N. I., which he will join at Meerut, retaining command of his present corps until that period.

— Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmers, removed from European regt. to 54th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Orchard, removed from 31st N. I. to Eur. regt., retaining command of his former corps until 1st Nov.



11. Capt. W. Maetler, 4th L. C., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. to Benares and Dinapore div., during employm. on field serv. of Brev. Maj. W. Hough, and he will proceed forthwith and join at Dinapore.

— Brev. Capt. J. Dyson, 21st N. I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. of Sirhind div., during absence on med. cert. of Capt. Angelo.

12. Lieut. J. Waterfield to act as adj. to 38th N. I., during employm., on detach. duty, of Lieut. and Adj. Young.

18. The deputation, by the Comm. of the Sangor div., of Capt. W. Murray, jun. assist. to the comm., for the relief of Lt. Doolan, from the charge of the office of first jun. assist. at Dumoh, is approved.

23. Capt. D. Birrell to command detach. of sick and convalescents of Eur. regt. and 37th N. I., ordered from Agra to Kurnaul.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N. I. to receive charge of Sudder Bazaar at Cawnpore, from Lieut. Simpson, as a temp. arrangement.

28. Ensign H. B. Lumsden, posted to the 19th regt., N. I., under orders to proceed to Dinapore.

29. Capt. R. Woodward, 2d N. I., leave of abs. canc. at own request, from 12th ultimo.

— Lieut. W. L. L. Scott, 1st N. I., ret. to duty from Europe.

— Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N. I., ditto.

30. Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th, to make over station staff office at Allyghur, to Lieut. W. Gibb, 34th N. I.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Moore, 54th N. I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of Meerut div., v. Douglas, proceeding to join Army of the Indus.

31. 1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson to act as adj. and quart.-mast. to 5th bat. art., as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 3.—Capt. J. Wilson, 17th N. I., to be major of brigade to troops warned for escort duty with Right Hon. Governor-General.

— Ensign R. I. Meade, posted to 65th N. I., at Barrackpore, to fill a vacancy.

7. Capt. R. Aitken, inv. estab., leave from 25th Oct. to 15th March, 1839, to visit the Pres. on med. cert., and apply for furlough.

— Riding-mast. P. Ashton, leave from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov., 1839, to visit the Pres., on med. cert.

— Ensign G. E. Ford, who was posted to the 72d regt. of N. I. in gen. orders of the 1st Sept. last, will proceed to Allahabad, and await the arrival of his regt. at that station.

8. Lieut. R. H. Seale to act as adj. to the L. W. of the 20th N. I., during its separation from the head quarters of the regt.

— Lieut. H. Laing to act as adj. to the L. W. of the 27th N. I., during its separation from the head quarters of the regt.

— Lieut. and Adj. A. H. Dyke, of the 25th regt. N. I., to receive charge of the guns accompanying his detachment.

— That part of the gen. orders of the 6th ult., which transfers Brig. Major P. La Touche, from the Rajpootanah field force, to the dist. of Rohilcund, and Brig. Major H. Hay, from the latter to the former command is canc., and those officers are re-posted to their former stations.

8. Capt. J. Hall, of the 8th N. I., is app. to act as Major of Brig. in Rohilcund, during the abs., on field serv., of Brig. Major Hay.

— Ensign G. A. P. Hervey, of the 3d regt. N. I., having been pronounced by the examiners of the college of Fort William qualified for the duties of interp., is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

— The Pres. div. order of the 16th ult., directing the following officers to proceed with a detach. of drafts, to complete the troops and companies of art. in the upper provinces is confirmed:—

Capt. P. A. Torckler, of the 4th comp. 3d bat., to command detach.

1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings, of the 1st comp. 5th bat.

2d Lieut. G. H. Clifford, of the 4th comp. 6th bat.

2d Lieut. J. Mill of the 2d comp. 3d bat.

2d Lieut. H. Lewis, of the 2d comp. 3d bat.

— Lieut. W. W. Apperley, 4th L. C., to be an assist. in the stud departm. v. Capt. Johnson, proceeding with Shah Soojah's levies.

9. 1st Lieut. R. Waller to act as adj. and quart.-mast. to the 1st brig. of horse art. from the 1st of Nov.

— Capt. John Paton, assist. quart.-mast. gen., is app. to the 1st div. of inf. of the Army of the Indus, and directed to join with all practicable expedition.

10. Lieut. T. F. Tait, app. 2d in command to the 3d, to continue to act as adj. to the 4th regt. of local horse, until further orders.

— Lieut. W. H. Lomer, adj. to the recruit depot, to act as station staff, and to receive charge of the records of the dep. assist. adj. gen.'s office from the 1st of Nov.

— Lieuts. T. S. Jervis, and C. M. Bristow, leave from 27th Oct. to 27th Dec., to proceed to Nussereabad, for the purpose of appearing before the committee assembled for the examination of officers in the native languages.

11. Capt. J. L. Taylor 26th N. I., to act as major of brig. on the departure, with his regt. of Capt. Wheler, of the 2d L. C., pending the arrival of Brigade Major Cheape.

— Capt. W. Sage, 48th N. I., to officiate as dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. to the 1st div. of inf. of the Army of the Indus.

— Lt. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L. C., to be an aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major Gen. A. Duncan, commanding the 2d div. of inf. of the Army of the Indus during the period the Major-General may be employed on field service.

12. Lieut. J. Hoppe, 16th N. I., and adj. to the 2d Infantry Oude auxiliary force, was, on the 8th inst., appointed to Shah Soojah's force, v. Lieut. Halliday, deceased.

13. His Excell. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following removals and postings of field officers:—Col. J. Dun, new prom. to the 29th regt. of N. I.; Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. Dunlop, quarterm.-gen. of the army, from the 7th to the 53rd regt. of N. I.; Lieut.-Col. J. Trelawny, new prom., to the 7th regt. of N. I.; Lieut.-Col. T. J. Anquetil, on staff employ from the 65th to the 42d regt. of N. I.; Lieut.-Col. A. Hervey, new prom., to the 65th regt. of N. I.; Lieut.



R. Waller, of 1st troop 1st brigade of Horse art., and at present acting as adj. to the brigade, will proceed with his troop, under orders for escort duty with the Right Hon. the Governor Gen., making over charge of the records of the adjutant's office to the station staff at Kurnaul; Capt. H. Delafosse, at present the senior officer serving with the 1st brig. of Horse art., will nominate an officer to conduct the duties of adjt. to the brigade, until the arrival at Kurnaul of Lieut. and Adjt. Sunderland.

16. Capt. W. F. Beatson, 54th N. I., is directed to proceed to Banda, and place himself under the orders of the agent to the gov.-gen. in Bundelkund, with a view to his being employed in command of a force about to be raised in Jaloun.

— Lieut. R. Haldane, of the 45th regt. of N. I., is directed to join and do duty with the Hurrianah L. I. bat., v. Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, of the 16th N. I., who has been permitted to join his corps forming a part of the Army of the Indus.

— Lieut.-Gen. B. Marley, commandant of Allahabad, leave from 1st Jan., 1839, to 1st July, 1839, in extension to remain at the Pres., on med. cert.

17. Lieut. R. P. Alcock, dep.-assist. quart.-mast. gen. leave from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1839, to visit the Pres., on med. cert., prep. to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

— Lieut. D. Lumsden, 27th regt. N. I., leave from 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1839, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on med. cert.

18. Maj. C. R. W. Lane, 2d regt. N. I., leave from 20th Nov. to 5th April 1839, in extension, to visit the Pres., on med. cert., and apply for furl.

— Capt. W. Barnett, 53rd N. I., leave from 4th Nov. to May 1839, in extension, to visit the Pres. on med. cert. and apply for furl.

20. Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, interp. and quartmast. of the 13th regt. N. I., to perform the staff duties of the detach. proceeding towards Jeypore, under the command of Lieut. Col. G. B. Bell.

21. 2nd Lieut. C. Douglas, of the 4th comp. 4th bat. of art., to the charge of the detach. of invalids and time-expired men, proceeding from Agra by water, to Chunar and the Pres.

23. Capt. A. J. Fraser, 56th N. I., returned to duty.

— Lieut. J. M. Drake, 46th N. I., ditto.

24. Maj. J. Hoggan, of the 53rd N. I., to assume the comm. of the 5th brig. of the Army of the Indus, until the arrival of Brig. Paul.

— Major A. Pope, 10th L. C., from 5th Nov. to 6th Nov. 1839, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

25. Lieut. T. Quin, of the 4th L. C., is app. to comm. the escort of His Excell. the Com.-in-chief from the 7th inst.

— Lieut. C. I. Harrison, 65th N. I., to be adjt. v. Fowle, promoted.

26. Capt. Havelock, H. M.'s 13th L. I., to act as post master to the 1st div. of the Army of the Indus.

— Capt. A. H. Duncan, aide-de-camp, to the charge of post office of the 2d div. of the Army of the Indus, until it joins the head quarters of the force.

26. Ena. J. R. McMullin, posted to 50th N. I., at Mirzapore.

— Ena. R. C. Stevenson, do. 72d N. I., under orders of march from Mhow to Allahabad.

— Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N. I., leave from 3rd July, 1838, to 6th Nov., 1839, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

— The Gov. Gen. places the services of the undermentioned officers at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for the purpose of being employed in H. H. the Nizam's service.

— Lieuts. W. M. Wahab, 44th regt. M. N. I., and A. Lysaght, 18th ditto.

— Mr. T. M. Cameron, adm. to serv. and prom. to ens.

— Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N. I., furl. to Eur. on med. cert.

— Capt. D. Ross, assist. to the Res. at Gwalior, is directed to proceed to Banda, and place himself under the orders of the agent to the gov. gen. in Bundelkund, with a view to his assuming the superintend. of the Jhansi territory.

— Lieut. J. Shaw, of the 2d N. I., and adj. of the 1st reg. of Infant. of the Oude aux. force, to be an assist. to Capt. Johnson, paym. and commissariat officer to Shah Soojah's force.

27. Capt. W. E. Hay, of the European reg., maj. of brig. at Agra, is permitted to proceed and join his corps under orders for serv.

— Lieut. O. Campbell, of the invalid estab., is permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Cawnpore.

28. Maj. W. H. Marshall, 35th reg. N. I., leave from 7th Nov. to 1st April, 1839, to visit the Pres., on med. cert., prep. to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

— Ena. H. B. Dennys, 20th reg. N. I., leave from 9th Oct. to 28th Feb., 1839, to proceed to the Pres., on med. cert., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

This cancels the leave granted in Gen. Orda. of the 20th ultimo.

29. Maj. Gen. J. Thackwell, K. H., H. M.'s 3rd L. D., to comm. the cavalry of the Army of the Indus.

— Maj. C. R. Cureton, H. M.'s 16th Lanc., to be assist. adj. gen. of cav. with the Army of the Indus.

— Cornet W. F. Tytler, of the 9th, to do duty with the 3rd L. C.

— Ena. W. Mayne, of the 49th ditto, with the 37th reg. N. I.

— Ena. C. T. Chamberlain, of the 28th ditto, with the 16th reg. N. I.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Naylor, interp. and quartmast. 8th N. I., to the temporary charge of the 8th or Bareilly div. of public works, during the abs. of Lieut. Goodwyn, on sick cert.

— Cornet A. W. M. Wyly, to do duty with 7th reg. L. C. at Cawnpore.

— Ensigns D. S. Dodgson, E. M. Wyly, ditto, 41st N. I., at Benares.

— Ena. G. Strangways, ditto, 51st N. I., at Benares.

— Ena. B. E. Bacon, ditto, 58th N. I., at Barrackpore.

— Ena. T. F. Wilson, will do duty with

the 50th N. I. at Berhampore, until the arrival at that station of the 60th N. I.

29. Lieut. R. Wyllie, 6th N. I., and maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, to be an offic. assist. adj. gen. of the Army, from the 15th inst., during the abs., on field service, of Maj. P. Craigie, dep. adj. gen. of the Army, or until furt. ords.

— Ena. W. H. Oakes, 45th N. I., is app. to act as interp. and quartermast. to the 8th N. I., during the abs., on duty, of Brev. Capt. C. H. Naylor, or until further orders.

30. Maj. T. Lumsden, removed from the 3rd to the 5th battalion art.

— Maj. C. H. Bell, ditto from the 5th to the 3rd battalion, the head quarters of which he will proceed to join in Jhansi, in Bundelcund, forthwith.

— Maj. Gen. H. Oglander, H. M.'s service, to the command of a div. on the general staff of the Army, from the 1st inst., during the abs., on field service, of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, C. B., and K. C. H., or until further orders.

— Brig. W. Burgh, to the general staff of the Army, with the rank of brigadier gen., from the 7th inst., in suce. to Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Stevenson, K. C. B., whose tour expired on that date.

Dec. 1.—Ena. C. Scott's services placed at the disposal of the Gov. General's agent on the north eastern frontier, for civil employ.

— The undermentioned officers having been examined by district committees, and pronounced qualified in the native languages, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the college of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, 8th L. C.; Ena. R. W. Bird, 4th N. I.; J. S. Hawks, 7th ditto; W. J. H. Charteris, 45th ditto; H. Nicoll, 50th ditto, and F. F. C. Hayes, 62d ditto.

— Lieut. Col. T. Chadwick, 3d bat. art., leave from 28th Dec. to 28th Dec., 1839, in extension, to remain at Simla on med. cert.

— The Gov.-General has been pleased to place the services of Ensign A. Dallas, 16th N. I., and Lieut. T. H. G. Besant, 21st N. I., at the disposal of Major Parsons, dep. comm. gen., for a special and temp. duty, till farther orders.

— Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N. I., and a dep. assist. in the 3d, to be a dep. assist. quar. mast. gen. of the 1st class, v. Kewney, dec.

— Ena. A. M. Becher, 61st N. I., and assist. in the office of the quart. mast. gen., to be a dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. of the 3d class, v. Codrington.

— Capt. D. Thompson, assist. adj. gen., to make over charge of the division and station staff office at Dinapore and the office of dep. judge adv. gen., to Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N. I.

2. Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, returned to duty.

3. Lieut. Archibald Maedonald, 48th N. I., returned to duty, 23d November.

— Capt. Glass Kennaway, 5th regt. L. C., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid estab.

— Lieut. W. H. Graham, engineers, is per-

mitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

10. Lieut. A. Wheatley, 5th L. C., to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet T. L. Harrington, to be a lieut., from 3d Dec., 1838, in suce. to Capt. G. Kennaway, transferred to the invalid estab.

— Supernum. Cornet R. Christie is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.

— The undermentioned officers have returned to duty:—

Major Gen. C. S. Fagan, C. B., colonel of the 37th N. I., and Lieut. Col. H. L. White, of the 67th N. I. Date of arrival at Fort William, 3d Dec., 1838.

Capt. H. Humfrey, of the artillery. Date of arrival at Fort William, 1st Dec., 1838.

— The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, as Cadets of infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

*Infantry.*—Messrs. J. H. Reynolds, and F. A. Robertson. Date of arrival at Fort William, the former on the 3d, and the latter on the 4th Dec., 1838.

— Capt. H. Carter, 73d N. I., leave of absence for fifteen days, on med. cert.

— Capt. W. Beckett, of the 9th N. I., stationed at Chittagong, is appointed, on the responsibility of Capt. Carter, to pay the prisoners at that station directed to assemble from the 27th ult.

13. Capt. Vetch and Ena. Brodie were app. princ. assistants for the administration of Upper Assam on the 22d August last, under Capt. Jenkins, the agent to the Gov. General and commissioner in Assam.

17. *Promotions and Alterations of Rank:—Cavalry.*—Major C. C. Smyth, to be lieut. col. 3d Lt. Cav.—Capt. and Brev. Major J. Mackenzie to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. P. Pennesfather to be capt. of a troop, and Cor. J. Gordon to be lieut., from the 12th Nov., 1838, in succession to Lieut. Col. Arthur Warde, deceased.

— Super. Cornet A. S. Galloway is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.

—30th N. I.—Major J. Blair to be lieut. col.; Opt. and Brev. Maj. M. Nicholson to be maj.; Lt. A. Jack to be capt. of a company, and Ensign J. Morrieson to be lieut., from the 2d of Dec., 1838, in succession to Lieut. Col. T. Worsley, deceased.

— 45th N. I.—Ensign G. D. Mercer to be lieut., from the 30th Oct., 1838, v. Lieut. T. A. Halliday, deceased.

— 46th N. I.—Lt. J. Grissell to be capt. of a company, and Ensign S. Pond to be lieut., from the 10th July, 1838, in succession to Capt. C. H. Whitfield, retired.

— 47th N. I.—Lieut. C. Corfield to be capt. of a company, and Ensign J. D. Lander to be lieut., from the 15th Dec., 1838, in succession to Capt. J. S. Winfield, retired on the pension of a major.

— 68th N. I.—Ensign J. G. Caulfield to be lieut., from the 19th of Oct., 1838, v. Lieut. F. G. Backhouse, deceased.

— Lieut. A. West, of the 6th Madras N. I., is appointed to the charge of the Khoordah post.

company, during the absence of Capt. J. Drummond, or until furth. orders, v. Lieut. Apperly, deceased.

— The undermentioned officers have returned to duty :—

Lieut. Col. J. Home of the 17th N. I., Major H. L. Worrall, of the 1st L. C., Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, of the 26th N. I., Capt. J. A. Fairhead, of the 28th N. I., Lieut. J. Graham, of the 55th N. I., and Lieut. J. B. Lock, of the 5th N. I. Date of arrival at Fort William, 10th Dec., 1838.

— The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on med. cert. :—

Major G. H. Johnstone, of the invalid estab.

Capt. R. Aitken, of the invalid estab.

— Capt. J. S. Winfield, of the 47th N. I., and commanding reformed Bhopaul contingent, is permitted to retire from the service of the E. I. Company, from the 15th inst., on the pension of a major, in conformity with the regulation of the 29th Dec. 1837.

### Medical.

Oct. 11.—Assist.-Surg. C. Madden, who was placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief, in orders of the 9th Oct., directed to proceed forthwith to Kurnaul and place himself under orders of Supdt, Surg. G. Playfair.

12. Assist.-Surg. A. Bryce, M. D., 1st troop, 1st brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to 21st N. I., v. Assist.-Surg. Brydon, relieved from that duty.

— Assist.-Surg. T. Smith, M. D., 8th L. C., to proceed to Goruckpore, and afford med. aid to 4th N. I., on departure on leave of Surg. B. Burt, M. D.

23. Assist.-Surg. G. Paton, M. D., to take med. charge of detachm. of sick and convalescents of Eur. regt., and 37th N. I., ordered from Agra to Kurnaul.

30. Assist.-Surg. M. J. M. Ross, med. store-keeper of army assembling for service, to take med. charge of 2d and 3d troops, 2d brig. horse art., until arrival of Assist.-Surg. Login.

— Surg. T. E. Dempster, 4th bat. art., to afford med. aid to sick of Eur. regt. left at station of Agra, and to women and children of corps.

— Assist.-Surg. Wm. Griffith, Madras Estab., having been placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief directed to do duty under orders of Supdt.-Surg. Playfair, at Head Quarters of the Army of the Indus.

Nov. 2.—Surg. B. Burt, M. D., 4th N. I., to assume med. charge of civil station and jail at Goruckpore, on departure of Assist.-Surg. J. Steel, M. D.

7. Assist.-Surg. T. C. Hunter, 10th L. C., to proceed to Agra, and do duty with the 14th N. I.

— Surg. H. Newmarch, to assume the med. charge of the 26th N. I., and of the men, women, and children left at Meerut, by corps proceeding from that station to join the Army of the Indus.

— Assist.-Surg. J. O'Dwyer, recently placed

at His Excellency's disposal, to proceed to Berhampore, and assume the med. charge of the 69th regt. of N. I., on its arrival at that station, or on being relieved from his present civil duties at Midnapore.

7. Assist.-Surg. S. Winbolt of the 8th, to proceed to Shahjehanpore, and relieve Surg. Forsyth, who has been appointed to Shah Shooja's contingent, from the med. charge of the 45th regt. of N. I., and Assist.-Surg. R. Foley, M. D., of the 2d local horse, to afford med. aid to the 8th N. I., during the absence of Assist.-Surg. Winbolt.

9. Surg. J. McGaveston, of the left wing 2d bat., to afford med. aid to the establishments attached to the park.

10. Assist.-Surg. G. E. Christopher to afford med. aid to the officers of the civil and military services and their families residing at Mussoorie.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Macanah to do duty in the hospital of H. Majesty's 31st regt.

— Assist.-Surg. A. Gibbon, of the Eur. regt., to the med. charge of the sick, Eur. and native, of the Army of the Indus, proposed to be left at Kurnaul.

— Assist.-Surg. A. Bryce, M. D., of the H. art., to afford med. aid to the recruit depot, and to the three companies of the 54th N. I., on duty at Kurnaul.

— Assist.-Surg. W. L. McGregor, M. D., of the horse art., ditto, and to afford med. aid to the 10th regt. of L. C., during the absence, on duty, of Surg. Davidson.

— Surg. D. Butter, M. D., leave from 1st Nov. to 6th Dec. in extension, to proceed to Cawnpore, on med. cert.

12. Mr. Asst.-Surg. A. Reid was appointed on the 9th inst., to be attached to the political agent at Loodianah, proceeding to Peshawur.

— Surg. D. Murray, of Her Majesty's 13th L. I., to the med. charge of the staff of the 1st division of infantry of the Army of the Indus.

15. Assist.-Surg. A. Stewart, M. D., to the med. charge of the artillery drafts proceeding by water to the upper provinces.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Murray, M. D., of the 4th troop 1st brig. horse art., to proceed in med. charge of the 30th regt. N. I., to Mhow, and Surg. W. Darby, of the 1st regt., L. C., to afford med. aid to the Neemuch division of art., during Dr. Murray's absence.

17. Assist.-Surg. M. Nightingale, of the left wing of the 2d bat. of art., to afford med. aid to the 21st regt. of N. I.

19. Surg. J. Taylor, to perform the medical duties of the Civil station of Dacca, in the room of Surg. G. Lamb, on leave.

20. Surg. T. C. Brown, M. D. 74th N. I., to aff. med. aid to the squadron of the 9th regiment of L. C. left in cantonments, as also to the hospital and recruits of the 13th N. I.

— Surg. H. Newmarch, of the 3rd brig. of Horse art., to perform the med. duties of the Civil station of Meerut.

— Assist.-Surg. H. C. Eddy, M. D., to proceed by dawk to Etawah, and afford med. aid to the troops and Civil estab. at that station, during the illness of Surg. Palsgrave.

— Surg. T. E. Dempster, of the 4th bat. of Art., is directed to proceed to Almorah, and

do duty with the 61st N. I. at that station, until further ord.

20. Surg. B. Burt, M.D., leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1839, to proceed to the Presidency, on med. cert. preparatory to applying for furl.

— Surg. R. Grahame, leave from 1st Dec. to 1st May, 1839, to visit Meerut, Hurdwar, and the valley of Deyrah, on priv. affairs.

21. Mr. Assist.-Surg. Wood, is placed under the orders of the Agent to the Gov. General in the N. E. frontier, to perform the med. duties of the station of Jorehaut.

23. Assist.-Surg. J. Ransford, of the 6th bat. of Art., to proceed by dawk to Etawah, and afford med. aid to the troops and Civil estab. at that station, during the illness of Surg. Palgrave, in room of Assist.-Surg. Eddy, M.D.

— Assist.-Surg. T. Smith, M. D., to receive med. charge of the Art. and Civil station and jail, from Surg. B. Burt, M. D., proceeding on leave of absence.

— Assist.-Surg. S. Winbolt, doing duty with the 45th N. I. to assume med. charge of the Civil station of Shahjehanpore.

— Assist.-Surg. A. Walker (2nd) of the Kumaon local bat. to afford med. aid to the right wing 61st N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. James Eedaile, M. D., ret. to duty.

25. Assist.-Surg. A. Bryce, M.D. of 1st brig. of Horse Art. to afford med. aid to the staff of the station of Kurnaul.

— Surg. W. Duff, of the 38th N. I., to afford med. aid to the detach. of the 5th L.C., the recruit depot, and the staff of the station of Kurnaul.

29. Assist.-Surg. J. V. Leese, 10th N. I., to perform the med. duties of the Lucknow residency and the Thug jail, in addition to the duties of his own corps, during the abs. of Surg. Stevenson, or until further orders.

— Surg. J. Greig, of the 69th, to afford med. aid to the 49th N. I., in the room of Assist.-Surg. Grierson, appointed to the med. duties at Mussoorie.

— Assist.-Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L. C., to afford med. aid to the left wing of the 27th N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. G. Dodgson, 6th L. C., to receive med. charge of the 30th N. I., from Assist.-Surg. Murray, of the Horse art.

— Surg. T. C. Brown, M. D. of the 74th, to afford med. aid to the 22nd N. I., v. Surg. H. Clark absent on sick cert.; and Surg. A. M. Clark, of the 52nd regiment of N. I., to the med. charge of the Artillery.

Dec. 1.—Assist.-Surg. A. Henderson, in med. charge of the troops in Singhboom, leave to 1st March, 1839, to visit the Pres. on priv. aff., prep. to submitting an application for permission to resign the service.

— Assist.-Surg. R. C. Guise, 73rd, to receive med. charge of the 70th N. I., from Surg. Atkinson, who has been ordered to the headquarters of the Meecrut div.

3. Surg. E. T. Harpur, ret. to duty.

10. The following gentlemen all admitted to the service as Assistant-Surgeons:—

Messrs. G. M. Cheyne, T. A. Wethered, and T. R. Strover. Date of arrival at Fort William, 1st Dec. 1838.

Messrs. W. Shillito, G. C. Wallich, M. D., and M. A. B. Gerrard. Date of arrival at Fort William, 3rd Dec. 1838.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on med. cert.:—

Surg. H. Clark, of med. department, via Bombay; the furl. to commence from the date of his departure from that Pres.

Assist.-Surg. J. Bowron, of the med. department, attached to the Civil station of Jessore.

17. Assist.-Surg. H. Bousfield, to be surg., v. Surg. T. E. Baker, ret., with rank from the 4th Sept. 1838, v. R. B. Pennington, dec.

— Assist.-Surg. G. Craigie, M. D., to be surg. from the 19th Nov. 1838, v. Surg. G. Smith, dec.

— Surg. J. Taylor, to rank from the 3rd August, 1838, v. Surg. T. E. Baker, ret.

— Surg. T. Inglis, M. D., is permitted to retire from the service of the E. I. Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st Jan. 1839.

— Assist.-Surg. E. V. Davies, attached to the Civil station of Bancoorah, is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excel. the Commander-in-Chief.

— Assist.-Surg. H. Chapman, to the med. charge of the Cal. Native Militia, v. Craigie, who vacates the app. on promotion.

— Assist.-Surg. I. G. Vos, M. D., to be assist. Marine surg. v. Craigie.

— Assist.-Surg. J. McClelland to be dep. apothecary to the Hon. Comp. v. Dr. Vos.

— Assist.-Surg. H. H. Spry, M.D., to the med. charge of the Lower Orphan School, until further ord. v. McClelland.

### Her Majesty's Forces.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. Lugard, 31st foot, to act as qu.-mast., during absence qu.-mast. Palmer.

27. Major J. Johnson, leave till 15th Jan., to Calcutta, to appear before a med. board.

Oct. 17.—Paymast. J. H. Mathews, H. M.'s 31st regt., to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. at a general court martial, ordered to assemble at Dinapore.

Nov. 1.—Lieut. J. W. Forbes, 13th Lt. Inf. 3 months leave to Calcutta, on med. cert. to go before med. board.

8. Brev. Capt. E. C. Mathias, 44th foot, 12 months leave to Landour, on med. cert.

— Lieut. Benson, 57th foot, furl. to England.

— Lieut. B. G. Layard, 39th foot, furl. to England, two years, on med. cert.

— Assist.-Surg. Hogg, M.D. 41st foot, ditto.

— Ens. H. C. Clark, 3d foot, furl. to England.

— Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, 3d foot, furl. to England cancelled.

16. The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th L. D.—Lieut. William Penn to be Capt. without purchase, v. Atkinson deceased, 5th Oct. 1838.

Cornet James Allan Cameron, to be Lieut. v. Penn promoted, 5th Oct. 1838.

The Com.-in-chief in India has been pleased to sanction the retirement of Lieut. A. H. Evans.

of the 26th regt. from the service, by the sale of his ensigncy, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty.

Assist.-Surg. Allman, 4th foot, to the medical charge of the depôt at Poonamallee, and Assist.-Surg. Milligan from the depôt to the medical charge of the 4th foot, v. Surg. Lewis of that corps, who has proceeded to England.

Lieut. J.C. Stock, 31st, and Lieuts. Ramsay and Daniell, 49th foot, to do duty with the detachment of invalids, &c. proceeding to the pres. by water, under the command of Capt. Meredith, 13th Lt. Inf.

Ens. Flood, to act as qu.-mast. to 3rd foot, v. qu.-mast. Williams, reported sick.

Capt. Havelock, 13th Lt. Inf., to be second aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., from the 1st inst.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

13th Lt. Inf.—Ens. F.L. Bennett, from 15th instant to 14th May 1839, to proceed to the hills north of Deyra, on med. cert.

44th foot.—Capt. Horne, for 2½ months, to Calcutta, and from thence to England, for the purpose of retiring from the service. Capt. Horne will report his arrival to the adj.-gen., Horse Guards.

21. The Com.-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

62d Foot.—Lieut. F. E. Corfield to be capt. without purchase, v. Grey, dec. 28th Aug. 1838.

Ens. William McNair, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Corfield promoted, 28th Aug. 1838.

22. Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Walker, H. M.'s 21st Fusileers, having reported his arrival at Madras on the 20th Oct. 1838, to join the corps to which he is appointed by Her Majesty, and the 21st, destined for service under the Presidency of Fort St. George, not having yet arrived from New South Wales, the Lieut.-Col. will join the detachments at Poonamally, and there await the arrival of his regt.

Lieut. G. T. Brooke, 55th foot, to act as paymast. to that corps, on the responsibility of Paymast. Daniell, during his abs. on med. cert.

Brev. Capt. Willis, to receive charge of the qu. master's department from Lieut. Lugard, the duties of which he will conduct, pending the absence of Qu. Mast. Palmer, or until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. W. White, of the 3d L. D., in the general order of 11th Oct. last, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent priv. affairs, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

4th L. D.—Lieut. R. F. Poore, to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on urgent priv. affairs.

44th Foot.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wootton, for 3 months from 20th Nov. (instant) to 19th Feb. 1839, to proceed to Meerut, on priv. affairs.

29. Lieut. J. B. Rose, 55th foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on med. cert.

Ens. D. Fyffe, 31st, (lately removed to the 16th foot) to proceed to Calcutta.

Lieut. Souter, 44th foot, to the command of

the detachment of sick, regimental stores, &c. of that corps, under orders to proceed by water to Meerut.

Lieut. Chamberlain, 3d foot, has leave for 3 months from the date of his departure from his corps, to proceed to the Pres., and thence to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on priv. affairs.

Capt. P. McKie, 3d foot, from 12th Dec. next to 6th Nov. 1839, to remain at Mussoorie, on med. cert.

#### BIRTHS.

Nov. 3.—At Cawnpore, Mrs. H. Groter, of a son.

6. At Cawnpore, Mrs. C. Billings, of a daug.

9. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. H. Marsh, 3rd L. C., of a son.

10. At Meerut, the lady of Brevet Major Weston, dep. jud. adv. gen., of a daughter.

11. At Gowhattee, the lady of Lieut. H. W. Matthews, 43rd N. I., of a daughter.

12. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swinhoe, of a son.

— At Coel, the lady of A. Ross, Esq., 4th L. C., of a daughter.

14. At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Kirk, of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. J. McLaurin, of a daughter.

17. At Kurnaul, the lady of C. Stewart, Esq., horse art., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Young, of a son.

19. At Futtehgurh, the lady of Col. G. Cooper, 34th N. I., of a son.

20. At Benares, the lady of Capt. Carpenter, 48th N. I., of a son and heir.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. H. W. Farrington, 2nd N. I., of a son.

22. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of T. Moore, Esq., 8th L. C., of a son.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Muller, of a son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. E. Thomson, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. George Bridge, 3d Foot, of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of P. D. Trezevant, Esq., of a son.

— At Sulkea, Mrs. G. I. Thurlow, of a son.

27. At Howrah, Mrs. J. W. Linton, of a dau.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Smith, of a daug.

29. At Chandernagore, Mrs. G. Willis, of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Ross, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. L. Silva, of Sulkea, of a daughter.

Dec. 1.—At Sealdah Tannery, Mrs. John Monteith, of a daughter.

— At Tirlhoot, the lady of Dr. Mackinnon, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. G. Leicester, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Chatter by Chet, the lady of Henry Inglis, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Moradabad, the lady of Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th B. N. I., of a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Davis, of a daug.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Skinner, of a daug.



5. At Entally, Mrs. A. Gonsalves, of a dau.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. H. Cameron, of a dr.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas Brown, of twins, a boy and girl.  
— At Sulkea, Mrs. T. Reeves, of a daugh.
7. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. James Taylor, of a son.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Gardener, of a dr.  
— At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Mr. A. Carstin, of a son.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Martin, of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Huttman, of a son.
12. The wife of Baboo Hurrynarain Mookerjee, of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. F. Rebeiro, of a son.  
— At Kidderpore, the widow of the late Mr. George Cattell, of a daughter.  
— Mrs. F. Hely, of a daughter.
14. At Baugundee, the lady of George Temple, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Richardson, of a son.  
— At Calcutta, Mrs. George Hill, of a son.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Gardiner, of a daughter.
20. At Howrah, Mrs. M. Chardon, of a son, (still born).

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 19.—At Landour, J. Gordon, Esq., 59th reg., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Capt. H. Pigou, H. M.'s. 3rd dragoons.
- Oct. 19.—At Dinapore, Mr. J. Commins, to Miss E. A. Julien.
- Nov. 13.—At Agra, J. Bean, Esq., to Miss E. C. I. Ceronio.
19. At Dacca, Mr. G. B. G. Birch, to Miss M. P. Minoes.
  20. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Rose, to Miss J. Watkinson.
  21. At Calcutta, Mr. O'Brien, to Miss S. Kennedy.
  23. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Andrew, to Miss L. Wright.
  24. At Calcutta, B. H. Bates, Esq., to Susannah Mary, daughter of C. U. Smith, Esq.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Scott, to Miss M. Maitland.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Blackman to Miss E. S. Machado.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. J. de Santos, to Mrs. A. H. Wilson.
  26. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Whiteside, to Miss A. Foster.
  27. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Milne, to Miss C. M. Smith.
  28. At Calcutta, Mr. J. D'Cruz, to Miss C. Victor.  
— At Serampore, Mr. S. Maseyk, to Miss H. Bird.
  29. At Calcutta, Mr. J. George, to Miss M. Roberts.  
— At Dum Dum, Mr. Shave, dep. col. in Cuttack, to Miss M. A. Derwent.
- Dec. 1.—At Calcutta, T. C. Pennington, Esq., of Midnapore, to Miss E. White.

6. At ditto, H. V. Bayley, Esq., to Louisa Colebrooke, daughter of James Pattle, Esq.  
— At Seebpore, John Innes Sim, Esq., to C. Pirene, daughter of E. Thompson, Esq.  
— At Calcutta, Lieut. W. C. Carter, 34th N. I., to Miss E. C. Boreman.  
— At ditto, Mr. P. Ramled, to Miss C. Martin.
8. At Dacca, Johannes Stephen, Esq., to Miss Sultana Athanas.  
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Preston, to Miss Ann Wallis.  
— At ditto, Mr. John Henry Chalke, H. C. Marine, to Miss Mary Ann Laine.
11. At ditto, Lieut. A. Henning, R. N., to Melina, daughter of the late E. W. Smith, Esq.
15. At ditto, Mr. W. H. Gilbert, of the firm of Guest and Co., to Miss Mary Ryan.
19. William Abbott Green, assist. surg. H. E. I. C. S. of Howrah, to Mary Lydia, second daughter of the late Hugh William Stalkartt, Esq., of Gussry.  
— At Calcutta, Mons. H. A. D'Arbelle, to Mary, only daugh. of Mr. Bartholemew Arson.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 21.—At Calcutta, Mr. G. D. Brown, aged 26.
- Oct. 8.—At ditto, Mr. T. Casperst, aged 19.
24. At Chittagong, Tereza, wife of Mr. B. C. Vaz, aged 39.
  25. At Delhi, the lady of Col. Nott, 42nd N. I., and commanding the 2nd brigade of the Army of the Indus.
  28. At Jubbulpore, Esther, infant daughter of Mr. J. Frizzle.
  30. At Backergunge, N. Munro, Esq., aged 77.
- Nov. 5.—At Delhi, Augustus W., inf. son of Capt. Corri, 54th N. I.
7. At Mussoorie, Mrs. Mary Smith, aged 30.
  9. On board the *Duke of Bedford*, Mary, wife of James Esdalle, Esq., M. D., aged 18.
  15. At Berhampore, Mr. J. Lobby, aged 65.  
— At Chittagong, an infant twin daugh. of Mr. and Mrs. McCullum.
  17. At Purneah, the infant daughter of R. Cruise, Esq.  
— At Agra, Agnes Emma, infant daughter of Dr. B. W. Macleod, 3rd L. C.
  18. At Coel, Caroline J. inf. daughter of Dr. Ross, 4th L. C.
  19. At Guntoor, Surg. G. Smith, 33rd N. I.  
— At Benares, Mr. Walter Charles, of the firm of Tuttle and Charles.
  20. At Chinsurah, Lieut. W. French, H. M. 9th foot.
  21. At Poodoopett, H. Lucretia, inf. daugh. of Mr. James White.
  22. At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. A. Creighton, art., aged 24,  
— His Excellency Mons. F. Niel, the gov. of the French settlement of Chandernagore, after an illness of a few hours.  
— At Delhi, Phoebe Jean, infant daughter of Lieut. Waterfield, 38th N. I.
  23. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. A. McCulloch, assist. Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.  
— At Kishnaghur, on his way from Boga-rah to Calcutta, H. Hume, Esq.



23. At Dum Dum, Mrs. E. Rickabey, aged 35.

24. At Khyook Phyo, Ellen Anne, the wife of Lieut. Price, 67th N. I., aged 19.

— At Agra, Sarah, infant daughter of Mr. E. Ensor, med. depart. Eur. Regt.

— At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. J. Keymer, H. C. Marine.

— At ditto, William, infant son of A. St. Leger McMahon, Esq.

25. At ditto, Mr. J. Pearson, aged 35.

26. At ditto, R. B. Fitzgerald, Esq., aged 43.

29. At ditto, Mrs. S. Gomes, aged 45.

Dec. 1.—At ditto, Caroline Susan, daughter of Mr. C. Poole, aged 17.

2. At ditto, Mr. J. S. Da Costa, aged 53.

— At ditto, the lady of Mr. J. Cearns, aged 40.

— At Meerut, Col. Worseley, commanding the 28th reg., N. I.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Montgomery, relict of the late Mr. James Montgomery, of Howrah, aged 46.

4. At ditto, James, son of Mr. R. Fleming, assist. in secret depart., aged 15.

6. Roy Ramdhun Sein Buhadoor, dep. col. of Nudeah.

7. At Mymensing, J. M. Ewing, Esq., aged 27.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. J. Wakefield.

9. At ditto, Elizabeth, the lady of Mr. Wm. Llewelyn, aged 36.

11. At Serampore, Dr. W. J. Baggs, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Louisa Matilda, wife of Mr. James Black, H. C. Marine.

17. At ditto, Mrs. Matilda Ramsay Hand, aged 32.

18. David, the infant son of Joseph and Mary Richardson.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. G. R. Sutton, son of the late Jacob Sutton, Esq., of the County Wexford, Ireland, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Miss Georgiana Kerr, aged 22.

*Lately.* — At Cawnpore, Elizabeth Mary Anne, wife of C. Madden, Esq., late civ. assist. surg. Puttchpore, aged 29.

— In the Hills, Lieut. Col. Arthur Warde, 3rd L. C. (18th Nov).

## MADRAS.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE ORDERS OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF MERIT—*Fort St. George*, 4th Dec.—

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in continuation of General Orders, dated 2d and 16th May, 1837, to establish the following subsidiary rules respecting the Order of British India, the Order of Merit, and, the new scale of Pay and Pensions:—
2. Native officers invested with the Order of British India, are, in addition thereto, eligible to all the advantages attached to the Order of Merit.
3. The allowance attached to the Order of Merit does not increase on promotion.
4. Individuals of all arms and ranks who, in consequence of having been enlisted before the 1st May, 1837, receive higher rates of pay than those of the same ranks entertained posterior to that date, will, on obtaining the Order of Merit, draw additional pay, agreeably to those higher.
5. The additional pay attached to different classes of the Order of Merit is to be calculated at the rate of pay (including garrison half batta, where such is drawn) of which the individual, of whatever rank, who becomes entitled thereto is in receipt; for instance, a private of infantry enlisted subsequent to the 30th April, 1837, will, on admission to the 3d class of the Order of Merit, receive an additional allowance of rupees 2 5 4, into the 2d class 4 10 8, and into the 1st class 7 0 0, exclusive of good conduct pay or other special allowance, which is altogether extra.
6. The tables promulgated in G. O. of 1837, are not applicable to native veteran battalions, neither can privates of those corps claim additional pay for length of service, nor carry along with them their good conduct pay.
7. Puckallies, bheesties, store, tent and regimental lascars, and public followers generally, are not entitled to additional pay for length of service.
8. The additional pay of two rupees per mensem is continued to color and troop havildars.
9. Service under eighteen years of age is not allowed in reckoning the period of service for pension, or for additional pay.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

Nov. 2.—W. B. Hawkins, Esq., leave three months to visit southern Mahratta country and west coast, on private affairs.

6. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as head assist. to coll and mag. of Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Mathison on other duty.

— W. Knox, Esq., to act as head assist. to

col. and mag. of Cuddapah, during employm. of Mr. Copleston on other duty.

9. R. Eden, Esq., leave in extension for six months for health.

19. T. E. G. Boileau, Esq., third judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the western division, entered upon duties of that court.

— Lt. H. R. C. King, 6th L. C., to be post-master at Secunderabad, so long as his corps remains at that station.

27. J. Silver, Esq., to act as head assist. to principal coll. and mag. of Malabar, during employment of Mr. White on other duty.

— A. R. Macdonell, Esq., has accepted an annuity from the Civil Fund.

— E. B. Wrey, Esq., ditto.

— A. J. Dalsell, Esq., ditto.

— J. T. Anstey, Esq., ditto.

— F. F. Clementson, Esq., prin. coll. and mag. of Malabar, leave to Cape, for two years for health.

— T. L. Strange, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar, furl. to Europe on private affairs, with benefit of absentee allowance.

### Ecclesiastical.

Sept. 28.—The Rev. J. Cubitt, leave to pres. prep. app. for leave to sea, med. cert.

Nov. 8.—The Rev. R. A. Denton, chaplain to the garrison of Fort St. George, returned to duty, from Cape of Good Hope.

### Military.

Oct. 25.—Ensign J. Daniel (recently arrived) to do duty with 15th N. I.

— Cadet C. B. Stevens, inf., arrived at Pres. from England.

— Capt. P. Neville, H. M.'s 63d regt., arr. at Presidency.

— Lieut. G. Carr, 16th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. C. J. Cooke, h. art., ditto.

— Lieut. R. Wallace, 34th L. I. ditto from Bangalore.

— Lieut. J. W. Tombs, sap. and min., leave to Ootacamund, in continuation till 31st Aug., 1839.

26. Capt. H. Morland, 27th N. I., leave to Pres. for health, until 31st Jan., 1839.

— Capt. W. Hill, leave to Pres. till 31st March, 1839.

27. Capt. J. W. Croggan removed from 2nd to 1st bat. art.

— Capt. N. H. Fisher (late prom.) posted to 2nd bat do.

30. Lieut. W. M. Wahab's, (44th N. I.,) services placed at disposal of Supreme Govt.

— Lieut. A. Lysaght, 18th N. I., do. do.

— Cadet of inf. C. B. Stevens admitted on establishment and promoted to ensign.

31. Ensign C. B. Stevens (recently arrived) to do duty with 21st N. I.

Nov. 1.—Ensign V. Scobell removed from 38th to do duty with 41st N. I.

— Major H. B. Smith, 8th L. C., commanding Ellichpore div. of Nizam's army, leave to Bombay, prep. app. leave to retire from the service.

2. Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N. I., leave  
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to Europe, for health.

— Lieut.-Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Napier, removed from 48th to 18th regt.

— Lieut.-Col. (Brev. Col.) R. Home, ditto from 12th to 48th ditto.

— Capt. H. T. Hitchins, 52d, N. I., to be brig. major at Sholapoor, so long as his corps continues to compose a part of force in that cantonment.

3. Mr. E. Sellon, pensioned ensign, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Palaveram, until further orders.

6. Second Lieut. J. G. Balmain's, art. services placed temporarily, at disposal of Hon. the President of the Council of India, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment.

7. Capt. C. W. Nepean, dep. jud. adv. Gen. removed from 5th to 9th district.

— Capt. T. B. Chalon ditto, from 9th to 5th ditto.

8. Lieut. A. C. Pears, removed from 1st to 3rd batt. art., and to act as adj. to that corps, during abs. of Lieut. J. G. Balmain on duty.

— Lieut. J. Babington removed from 3rd to 1st batt. art.

21. Brig. J. Napier. 12th N. I. returned to Pres. from Vellore.

— Capt. H. Morland 27th N. I., ditto, ditto, Secunderabad.

— Lieut. J. Watt, 48th N. I., ditto. ditto, Vellore.

26. Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2nd N. I. leave to Pres. till 3rd March, 1839.

— Capt. R. T. Wallace, 44th N. I., leave to pres. till 31st March, 1839.

— Capt. H. T. Hitchens, 32nd N. I. leave to pres. for health, till 20th Feb., 1839.

— Lieut. and Qr.-Master J. A. Gunthorpe, art., leave to pres. till 15th March, 1839.

— Lieut. T. Clark, 24th N. I., leave to pres. till 25th Jan., 1839.

— Lieut. F. Y. Cooper, 4th L. C. permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowance, at Wallajahbad, pending decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors on his case.

— Ens. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th reg., passed examination in Hindoostanee and authorized to receive Moonshee allowance.

— Lieut. R. W. O'Grady, 34th L. I., ditto, in Hindoostanee and ditto, ditto.

— Cornet the Hon. P. T. Pellew, 5th L. C. ditto, ditto.

27. Lieut.-Col. J. N. Abdy, art. transferred at his own request to the invalid estab.

— Lieut. C. Newsam, Car. Eurp. vet. batt., returned to Eurp. on sick cert.

— Capt. J. B. Barnett, 7th N. I. leave in continuation till 15th Feb., 1839, to enable him to rejoin.

— Capt. R. T. Wallace, 44th N. I. leave to pres. till 31st March, 1839.

— Capt. C. M. Maclean, 43rd N. I. arrived at pres. from Vizagapatam.

27. Lieut. H. S. O. Smith, 42nd N. I., leave to Western Coast and Neilgherries till 29th Feb., 1840, for health.

— Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. D. Monte Lys 22nd N. I. to be Capt.

— Ens. F. W. Baynes, 22nd N. I., to be Lieut. v. Darby. dec.

30. Senior Major Archibald Crauford, of

the Artl. to be Lieut.-Col.; Senior Capt. (Brevet Major) Thomas Biddle to be Major; Senior 1st Lieut. W. H. Miller to be Capt.; and Senior or 2nd Lieut. J. H. Bourdieu to be 1st Lieut.; Vice Abdy invalid.—date of commissions 27th Nov., 1838.

Supernumerary 2nd Lieut, W. C. L. Baker is brought on the effective strength, from the 27th Nov., 1838, to complete the establishment of that corps.

### Medical.

*Nov. 6.*—Assist. Surg. H. S. Brice, to act as civil surg. at Negapatam, during employment of Assist. Surg. Grigg on other duty.

7. Assist. Surg. Joseph Adams, M.D. removed from doing duty under senior surg. at Cannanore, and posted to 30th N. I.

9. Supt. Surg. James Stevenson, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, leave to Western Coast and Neilgherries, until 20th Jan. 1840, for health.

27. Assist. Surg. A. Allardice, leave to Trevandrum, to 8th June next, priv. affairs.

— Vet. Surg. Charles Jackson, 8th L. C. arrived at Pres. from Secunderabad.

### BIRTHS.

*Oct. 21.*—At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. H. S. Foord, comm. of ordnance, of a son.

25. At Vigianagram, Mrs. Jane Newcastle, of a daughter.

26. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Rolland, art., of a son.

29. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Thos. McGoun, dep. jud. adv. gen., of a son.

*Nov. 1.*—Mrs. Geo. Orton, of a son.

7. At Belgaum, the lady of A. Campbell, Esq., C. S., of a daugh.

14. Mrs. J. Anderson, of a daugh.

16. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. H. Griffith, 11th N. I., of a son.

— At Madras, Mrs. John Fisk, of a son.

17. At Quilon, the lady of Major Laurie, 9th N. I., of a son.

18. Mrs. C. Lafebour, of a son.

— Mrs. Geo. Bease, of a daugh.

20. At Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Middleton, of a son.

21. At Kilpank, the lady of Lieut. J. Wilson Coates, 6th N. I., of a son, still born.

— At Madras, the lady of Mr. G. C. Combes, of a son.

23. At Madras, the lady of W. Douglas, Esq., C. S., of a daugh.

— At Arcot, the wife of Mr. J. Hopson, 6th L. C., of a son.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. G. Willoughby Osborne, dep. judge adv. gen., of a daugh.

24. At Madras, the lady of G. Griffin, Esq., 1st N. I., of a daugh.

25. At Arcot, the wife of Mr. E. W. Wigmore, 8th L. C., of a son.

26. At Russell Kondah, the lady of Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th N. I., of a son.

30. At Fort St. George, the lady of Mr. J. P. Barltess, of a daugh.

*Dec. 2.*—At Madras, the lady of J. Richmond, Esq., of a daugh.

### MARRIAGES.

*Sept. 12.*—Mr. D. Hopkins to Miss S. Archbold.

17. At Madras, Mr. C. A. Eberhardie to Mrs. Georgiana Thorpe.

19. At Russelkondah, Lieut. W. Middleton, 17th N. I. to Harriett Theophila, fourth daughter of the late L. H. Sterling, Esq. of Madras.

*Nov. 7.*—At Seringapatam, J. A. Welsh, Esq. to Miss Grace H. Fanceca.

19. At Pondicherry, Mr. J. Lefaucheur, secretary to Gov. to Miss A. M. Tardivel.

26. At Cannanore, H. C. Cardew, Esq. 57th regiment, to Caroline, daughter of Capt. Hake, H. M.'s 13th L. D.

28. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. Dickenson, art. band, to Miss A. McIvers.

*Dec. 3.*—At Bangalore, L. W. R. Studdy, Esq. 15th regiment, N. I. to Emily Maria, daughter of Capt. James Boalth, H. M.'s 13th L. D.

### DEATHS.

*Oct. 4.*—At Badegherry, Capt. Thos. Atkinson, of H. M.'s 13th L. Drag.

5. At Natman, Maria, the lady of W. Warwick, Esq., aged 27.

9. In the Cantonment, at Moulmein, Capt. J. Ellis, of H. M.'s 62nd regt.

15. At Pahmanang, Count C. E. Ficquelmont, late Capt. of Artillery at that station, and formerly of Rhio.

28. In Gen. Hospital, Mr. G. J. J. Johnston, E. I. C. S., aged 70.

— At Dindigul, John William, infant son of Mr. J. W. Sansen.

*Nov. 9.*—At Cuddalore, J. G. H. Spiers, infant son of Mr. T. Spiers, Assist.-Apothec.

15. At St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Mr. W. Smith, Artillery.

16. Mr. Manuel Martin, Assist.-rev.-Surv. aged 27, killed by a tiger, at the Guzluttee of Ghautson, the Neilgherries, when in the execution of his duty.

17. At Rayapooram, Mr. William Hunter, aged 46.

20. At Masulipatam, Capt. F. Darby, 22nd N. I.

21. At Vepery, the infant son of Mr. P. J. Rowbotham, Artillery.

29. At Ardinghee, en route to Madras, Daubercy Hume, the son of Hume Edwardes, Esq., of H. M.'s 55th regt.

29. At New Town, Mr. F. De Sylva, aged 44.

*Dec. 2.* In Black Town, Georgiana, infant daughter of Mr. Peter Engle.

## Bombay.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

*Nov. 29.*—Mr. G. Giberne to be the third puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee, and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and to act as sen. puisne judge of that court, and as judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan.

*Dec. 3.*—Mr. J. Vibart, to be revenue commissioner from the date of Mr. Williamson's departure for Europe.

— Mr. John A. Forbes to be principal coll. and mag. of Surat, from the date of Mr. Williamson's departure, and to continue to act as sen. mag. of Police.

— Mr. J. H. Jackson, to be coll. and mag. of Tannah.

— Mr. A. S. Le Messurier received charge of office of Adv. Gen.

— Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting prin. coll. and mag. of Surat, took charge of office.

— Mr. W. Simson, acting coll. of Belgaum. leave one month, priv. affairs.

— Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, during Mr. Borradaile's absence.

— Mr. N. Kirkhand. to be sub. coll. of Broach, and to continue to act as coll. of Kaira.

— Mr. H. Liddell, to be 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

5. Mr. H. P. Malet, to be 1st assist. to the coll. and mag. of Candeish, from this date.

— Mr. J. N. Rose, to be 3rd assist. to the coll. and mag. of Poona, from this date.

— Mr. W. Escombe, to be 1st assist. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar, from this date.

— Mr. E. D. Mills, coll. of Dharwar, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

— E. H. Briggs, 2nd assist. to coll. of Kaira, leave one month, for health.

— Mr. H. A. Harrison, coll. of Ahmednugger, is allowed to proceed to the districts on deputation.

— Mr. J. G. Lumsden assumed charge of office of act. sen. assist. judge and sess. judge of the Concan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

6. Mr. E. M. Stuart. 2nd assist. to coll. of Sholapoor, to be placed in permanent charge of the Barsee and Kurmulla Talooks.

10. Mr. W. Escombe, to act as 1st assist. to coll. of Poona.

Mr. G. J. Blaine, to act as 1st assist. to coll. of Dharwar.

11. Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assist. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, leave Pres. priv. affairs.

18. Mr. A. S. Le Messurier, Adv. Gen. leave for two years to Cape, for health.

21. Mr. W. Courtney, to be 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

— Mr. C. Price, to be 2nd assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Surat.

22. Mr. R. Keays, to be 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

— Mr. T. C. Laughnan, to be 3rd assist. to prin. coll. and mag. of Surat. continuing to act as assist. judge of Dharwar.

— Mr. F. Sims, to be 4th assist. to prin. coll. and mag. of Surat.

— Mr. E. Ogilvy, to be 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. of Candeish.

— Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to be 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. of Dharwa.

24. Mr. G. Coles, to act as sub. coll. of Broach.

26. Capt. W. Lang assumed charge of office of acting political agent in the Mahee Counta.

— Mr. E. H. Briggs, to act as 2nd assist. to the political com. for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda.

#### Military.

*Oct. 15.*—Lieut. W. Thacker, 6th N. I., furl. to Europe, for health.

20. Brev. Col. E. H. Bellasis, engs. returned to duty from Europe.

— Maj. H. G. Roberts, 13th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N. I. ditto.

— Brev. Capt. H. Stamford, art., ditto.

— Lieut. W. P. Curtis, 1st L. C., ditto.

30. Lieut. H. Barr, qu. mast. and interp. marine bat., returned to duty from Egypt.

*Nov. 1.*—Brev. Capt. W. M. Webb, delivered over charge of Deesa Arsenal to Lieut. T. E. Pownall, Horse art.

2. Col. W. Gordon, commanding at Asseerghur, directed to repair to Pres. on duty, with all possible dispatch.

— Capt. G. Hagart, assist. adj. gen. Poona division, ditto ditto.

— Capt. R. Bulkley, dep. jud. adv. gen., do.

— Lieut. A. Crawford, 3rd N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. R. P. Hogg, adj. N. V. B., ditto.

— 2nd Lieut. C. F. North, engs., ditto.

— 2nd Lieut. W. F. Marriott, engs., ditto.

5. Ens. L. R. Raikes, to do duty with 19th N. I., until further orders.

— Lt. and Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 23rd N. I., and A. D. C. to Brig Gen. Salter, having been permitted to proceed with his corps on field service, will accordingly join its headquarters at Mandavie as early as possible.

— Lieut. J. B. Woosman, transf. from 1st bat. art. to 3rd tr. Horse brig.

12. Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N. I. to act as adj. to that Regt. from 14th Sept. to 20th Oct. 1838.

— Ens. W. Pottinger, posted to 15th N. I.,

14. Lieut. E. W. Egar, 3rd N. I., to be adj. of Guzerat cooly police corps.

28. Ens. J. McGrigor, of the 21st N. I., to be line adjutant at Ahmednugger, v. Welstead, proceeded to Europe.

*Dec. 6.*—Maj. J. Forbes, furl. to Cape and Europe, 3 years.

6. Capt. W. Macan, 6th N.I. is appointed to act as sub. asst. com. gen. in charge of Bazaars at Deesa.

7. Lieut. T. Ayrton, is app. to the charge of the art. recruits, about to proceed to Ahmednuggur.

— 2nd Lieut. Terry, now doing duty with the Company of Golundauze at Baroda, is directed to proceed to Ahmednuggur, via Bombay, without delay.

8. Ens. Sorell, lately posted to Eurp. Regt. directed to join Head quarters of that corps at the Pres. forthwith.

— Ens. S. Stack, ditto ditto.

15. Maj. Gen. Brooks, commanding at Deesa, is transf. from that station to the command of the Mhow brig. as a 1st class brigadier.

— Brig. P. Fearon, is app. to command at Poona.

— Maj. J. Worthy, 18th N. I., is permitted to retire on pen. of rank.

— Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I. to be major.

— Lt. S. H. Partridge, 18th N. I., to be captain.

— Ens. D. T. Compton, 18th N. I., to be Lieut. v. Worthy retired.

— Lieut. C. R. Hogg, Eurp. Regt. to be com-mis. gen. with the force proceeding to Aden.

16. Lieut. D. E. Mills, 19th N. I., leave till 30th March, for health.

— Capt. W. Macan, 6th N. I., is appointed to charge of the pay depart. until arrival of officer appointed to act in that situation.

17. Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I. is permitted to join his regt. on service.

18. Lieut. J. G. J. Johnston, 10th N. I., to act as adj. to the detachment of that regt. proceeding to Bombay.

— Major G. W. Gibson, delivered over charge of Belgaum Arsenal to Capt. T. E. Giels, Mad. art.

— Lieut. R. F. Jackson, to act as adj. to the detachment of the Bombay Eurp. regt. proceeding to Persian Gulf.

— Lieut. J. Jessop, 12th N. I. to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Holmes.

— Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th N. I. to act as line adj. at Sattara, on departure of Lieut. Morse.

— Capt. N. Lechmere, to act as pay-mast. and qr.-mast. to the 1st bat. art., until further orders.

— Lieut. T. C. Holl, 4th N. I. is appointed to command of the detach. over Subsidiary Jail at Tannah.

19. Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N. I. is app. pay-mast. on the Estab. and to have charge of Poona pay office until further orders.

— Gen. Hon. J. Ramsay to act as Com.-in-chief till arrival in India of the Officer app. to succeed Sir Henry Fane.

— Capt. C. Hunter received charge of Pres pay office from Major E. Willoughby.

— Lieut. W. G. Hibbert, eng. is appointed Exc. eng. at Belgaum during absence of Capt. W. C. Harris, ordered on field service.

— Capt. R. St. John, Eurp. regt., is app. Staff officer to the force proceeding to Aden.

20. The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. T. Farquharson from 14th N. I. to Right wing Eurp. bat.

Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, C.B. from 49th to 13th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. D. Capon from 18th to 20th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Robertson, from 16th to 1st. regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Robertson, (late prom.) is posted to the 16th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Moore, (late prom.) is posted to 10th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. T. Leighton, (late prom.) is posted to 14th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. F. Stalker, (late prom.) is posted to 19th N. I.

22. The following staff officers are attached to the reserve force assembled for serving in Scinde.

Capt. T. Donnelly, dep. assist. adj. gen.

Lieut. E. Del'Hoste, assist. qu.-mast. gen.

Lieut. E. Whichelo, assist. com. gen.

Capt. H. Corsellis, paymaster.

Brev. Capt. E. Farquharson, art. dep. com. of stores.

The last three named officers will remain at their present station till further orders.

— Lieut. T. Postans, 15th N. I., is app. interp.

— Lieut. H. Preedy, 25th N. I., is app. sub. assist. com. in charge of bazaars with the above force, the latter officer will continue to perform his present duties until further orders.

24. Capt. C. I. Westley, to act as adj. to the N. vet. bat., from date of departure of Lieut. R. P. Hogg, also to act as interp.

— Lieut. F. Ashworth, 2nd L. C., is trans. to inv. estab.

— Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 23d N.I., is permitted to resign his app. as A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Salter.

— Lieut. H. A. Sullivan to be staff officer to the detach. proceeding to Pres. under com. of Major Everest.

— Lieut. Bebee to act as adj. on arrival of ditto at Pres.

— Lieut. Sullivan to act as qu. mast. ditto.

— Capt. C. Birdwood, 3rd N. I., is temp., app. to the commissariat during continuance of regt. at Mhow, and also app. to charge of bazaars at Mhow.

26. Lieut. W. Massie, is app. acting adj. to the detail of art. proceeding to Aden.

— Capt. W. C. Harris exec. eng. at Belgaum, is app. field eng. with Scinde reserve corps.

### Medical.

Nov. 2.—Surg. R. Pinhey, 21st N. I., directed to proceed to pres. on duty with all possible dispatch.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Don, M. D., ditto, ditto.

— Assist.-Surg. B. P. Rooke, ditto, ditto.

— Assist.-Surg. H. T. Chatterton, app. to med. charge of 23d N. I., and directed to join.

— Assist.-Surg. A. R. Morton to be attached to the force proceeding to N. W. frontier for general duty under orders of superint.-surg., and to proceed with 23d N. I., from Mandavie to its point of debarkation.

2. Assist.-Surg. P. Caman, do., do., do.  
 — Assist.-Surg. W. Neilson to be attached to the force proceeding to N. W. frontier for general duty under orders of superint.-surg.  
 — Assist.-surg. G. M. Grant, do., do., do.  
 — Assist.-Surg. W. P. Gillanders, ditto, ditto, ditto.  
 — Assist.-Surg. J. Hollaran, do., do., do.  
 — Assist.-Surg. P. W. Hockin directed to proceed to Guzerat, and join force employed under command of Lieut.-Col. Bagnold.  
 — Assist.-Surg. Parsons to afford med. aid to squadron of cavalry and detachment of Golundanze, proceeding with field force from Baroda.  
 6. Surg. Gray, Eur. regt., app. to med. charge of 2d bat. art., until further orders.  
 — Assist.-Surg. Watkins to afford med. aid to 4th troop horse artillery.  
 8. Assist.-Surg. H. T. Charterton, to proceed in med. charge of company of Eur. art., under orders for Bhooj, and on his arrival at Mandavie to join 23d N. I.  
 9. Assist.-Surg. W. B. Barrington, deputed to Goa on special duty, returned from that settlement on the 3d inst., and resumed charge of the Lunatic Asylum on that day.  
 20. Assist.-Surg. A. Weatherhead, app. to med. charge of 7th N. I.  
 21. Assist.-Surg. Parsons, 3d L. C., to return with squadron of that regt., to Deesa, making over med. charge of 9th N. I., to Assist.-Surg. Davies.  
 23. Assist.-Surg. Montgomery, civil surg., to afford med. aid to detachment of 7th Madras N. I.  
 — Surg. R. Frith, M. D., app. to temp. med. charge of N. V. B., and directed to join.  
 Dec. 5.—Mr. Assist.-Surg. H. F. Heddle, to be assay master and secretary to the mint committee, from this date, until furth. orders.  
 — Assist.-Surg. R. Brown, to act as dep. assay master.  
 6. Assist.-Surg. J. Brickwell, 24th N. I., furl. Europe three years, for health.  
 — Assist.-Surg. J. P. Malcolmson, 18th N. I., reported fit for duty, and directed to join his regt.  
 17. Assist.-Surg. R. B. Owen, M. D., is posted to the 3d L. C., v. Surg. Wright.  
 — Assist.-Surg. F. S. Arnott, M. D., is removed from 20th N. I., to 18th ditto.  
 — Assist.-Surg. A. H. Leith is posted to the 1st troop horse brigade.  
 18. Assist.-Surg. Atkinson is app. to the med. charge of the details of art. proceeding to Aden.  
 — Assist.-Surg. J. W. Winchester, is app. to med. charge of details of art., proceeding with reserve force, ordered for serv. in Scinde.  
 21. Surg. D. C. Bell, transferred from 15th to 4th N. I.  
 — Surg. A. Graham, ditto 4th to 15th do.  
 22. Assist.-Surg. P. W. Hockin, to receive med. charge, 7th N. I., from Assist.-Surg. Davies.  
 — Assist.-Surg. Davies, to receive med. charge of Left W. 13th N. I., from Assist.-Surg. Collier.  
 — Assist.-Surg. J. J. Atkinson, is placed at

disposal of Super.-Surg. N. W. div. of Guzerat, for gen. duty.

### Her Majesty's Forces.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Mider, 40th regt., to act as quartmast., during abs. of quartmast. Philips.

24. Ens. S. Horton, 54th regt., is appointed 2nd aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, commander of the forces.

### BIRTHS.

29. At Rajcote, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Anderson, of a son.

Dec. 2.—At Rajcote, the lady of James Erskine, Esq., of a son.

3. At Asseerghur, the lady of Brigadier W. Gordon, of a son.

5. At Bombay, the lady of Major C. Newport, 23rd N. I. of a son.

9. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Grant, art., of a son.

— At Colaba, Mrs. A. B. Collett, of a son.

— At Poona, the lady of Capt. Griffiths, 6th regt., of a son.

10. At Bombay, the lady of Major Forbes, 20th N. I. of a son.

13. At Tannah, the lady of Mr. J. Murray, of a son.

15. At Bombay, the lady of Crpt. Coghlan, art., of a son.

18. At Hursole, the lady of Brev. Capt. G. Wilson, 26th regt., of a daughter.

20. At Bombay, Mrs. Pearson, of a daughter (still-born).

22. At Broach, the lady of J. Peart, Esq., C. S. of a son.

— In the Fort, Mrs. A. Gordon, of a son.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N. I. of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. W. G. Wheatley, 4th N. I. to Louisa M. A. daughter of the late F. Lugin, Esq.

— At Bycullah, Mr. F. Xavier, H. M.'s 40th regt., to Miss Anne Plaisted.

27. At Poona, Mr. C. Lake Ordnance dep. to Miss C. Rogers.

### DEATHS.

Dec. 2.—In the Fort, Anne, daughter of Mr. Blackwell, aged 6.

11. At Goa, the lady of Mr. A. P. Rodrigues

13. At Colaba, the infant son of Capt. W. M. Webb, art.

— Mr. Thomas Lewis, asst. Col. of Customs

10. At Rutnagherry. Mr. Thomas Green, late of the ship *Ruby*.

— In the Fort, Mr. P. W. Prevost.

23. At Kunhur, after child birth, Anna, the lady of Capt. McDowell, Nizam's army.



**Ceylon.****APPOINTMENTS.**

*Oct. 22.*—J. N. Mooyart, Esq. to be acting government agent for central province.

— J. Caulfield, Esq. to be acting district judge of district court of Chilaw and Putlam, and acting asst. to government agent for western provinces.

— C. P. Walker, Esq. to be acting district judge of district court of Hambantotte, and acting asst. to government agent for southern provinces.

— C. R. Buller, Esq. to be acting government agent for western provinces, during absence of W. Gisborne, Esq., proceeding to England on leave of abs. for 18 months; to act also as fiscal for said province.

— J. Dinwoodie, Esq. to be acting district judge of district court of Colombo, No. 1, South, during absence of D. A. Blair, Esq.

— The Hon. G. Turnour, Esq. acting Colonial secretary. C. R. Buller, Esq., acting government agent for western provinces, and P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., asst. col. secretary, to be commissioners, for executing office of treasurer of this colony, the same taking effect from 1st Nov. next.

— The Hon. Mr. Talbot to be asst. agent at Trincomalee.

23. Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifle regt. to be commandant of Kandy, v. General Darley.

**DEATHS.**

*May 9.*—At Trincomalee, staff asst. surg. Hall.

*Dec. 12.*—At Ceylon, Capt. James, of the *Duchess of Clarence*.

**Burmah.****BIRTH.**

*Oct. 4.*—At Moulmein, Mrs. B. D. Tisbury, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

*Sept. 1.*—At Moulmein, Capt. W. Matthias, H. M. 62nd reg., to Miss Beatty, daughter of the late Capt. Beatty.

**DEATHS.**

*Sept. 10.*—At Moulmein, C. Taylor, youngest son of Capt. W. T. Shortt, H. M. 62nd regiment.

*Oct. 9.*—At Moulmein, Capt. J. Ellis, H. M. 62nd regt.

**Straits and China.****BIRTHS.**

*Aug. 4.*—At Penang, the lady of J. F. Carnegie, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Singapore, the lady of T. O. Crane, Esq., of a daughter.

**MARRIAGE.**

*July 17.*—At Penang, Mr. Adam D'Cruze, to Miss Michaela Gomes.

**DEATHS.**

*Aug. 31.*—At Batavia, John Pitcairn, Esq., son of the late Wm. Pitcairn, Esq., Dundee.

*Sept. 29.*—At Macao, W. Colledge, aged 17 months.

*Oct. 22.*—At Manila, Mrs. Mary C. Strachan

*Nov. 11.*—At Singapore, F. T. Fergusson, Esq., of the firm of Jenkins, Law, & Co., of Calcutta, aged 46.

**New South Wales.****SYDNEY.****APPOINTMENTS.**

*Aug. 4.*—C. Edghill, Esq., of Montpellier cow pastures, to be commr. of crown lands within Colony of N. S. Wales.

6. Mr. J. G. Stuart to be clerk to bench at Hartley, v. Mr. Bohun resigned.

— Capt. J. J. G. Bremer, K. C. B. and K. C. H., to be a mag. of the territory.

— Capt. John McArthur, Royal Marines, ditto.

— Lieut. A. L. Kuper, of H. M. S. *Alligator*, ditto.

— Lieut. O. Stanley, of H. M. B. *Britomart*, ditto.

8. Charles Forbes, Esq., to be police mag. at Patrick's Plains.

— J. D. Pinnock, Esq., to be agent for immigration to N. S. Wales until pleasure of Secretary of State shall be known.

**BIRTHS.**

*Sept. 3.*—At Port Macquarie, Mrs. E. D. Cohen, of a daughter.

12. At Belmont, South Head Road, Mrs. Atwell E. Hayes, of a son.

23. At Sydney, the lady of W. H. Tyrer, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sydney, the lady of F. W. Unwin, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. James Smith, of Smithfield Eastern Creek, of a son.

— In Princes Street, Mrs. Cameroux, of a daughter.

26. At Phoenix Park, Mrs. J. B. R. Robertson, of a daughter.

28. At Bustle Cottage, Mrs. C. T. Smith, of a daughter.

29. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. I. Briscoe, of a son.

Oct. 3.—At Spencer Lodge, Sydney, Mrs. Lamb of a son, who only lived a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 13.—At Sydney, Mr. John Mouten, to Miss Martha Cuthbert.

Sept. 5.—At Sutton Forest, James Badgery, Esq., to Miss Emma Gray.

8. At Sydney, John W. Blick, Esq., Surg., to Sarah Ross, daughter of the late Capt. H. L. Vine, Royal Marines.

17. At Greenwood, St. Patrick's Plains, C. T. Long, Esq., to Miss Isabella H. Mudie.

26. At Dapto Illawala, Alfred Holden, Esq., police mag. of Brisbane Water, to Jane daughter of A. Osborne, Esq., M. D., R. N.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7.—At Penrith, Mrs. S. Salmon, ag. 30.

13. At Windsor, Mr. John May.

23. At Sydney, Mrs. Livingstone after giving birth to a still-born child.

— At Sydney, Wm. Fisher, Esq., Warehouse-keeper in H. M.'s Customs, aged 55.

26. In Macquarie Street, Mr. R. C. Cope.

27. At Sydney, R. Wyatt youngest son of Mrs. W. C. Alger, aged 15.

Oct. 3.—At Sydney, Henry Giles, infant son of Mr. Robert Blake, of Mount Shamrock.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 28.—The Hon. H. Elliott to be private secretary, v. Capt. Maconocle, R. N.

— Colonial Assist.-Surg. Robt. Officer, Esq., is app. to the charge of the convict med. dept., v. John Arthur, Esq., inspector general of hospitals.

— Mr. James Skene to be town surveyor of Hobart Town, v. Mr. Farrange.

Lately. R. Douglas, Esq., to be storekeeper at Hobart Town, for charge, management and security of gunpowder.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7.—At Cape Town, the lady of Collis C. J. Delmage, Esq., M. D., 27th Regt., of a daughter.

16.—At Newlands, near Cape Town, the lady of Surgeon J. S. Geddes, Madras art., of a son.

17. At Alphen, the lady of H. P. Dreyer, Esq., of a son.

28. At Woodstock, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Adv. Cloete, of a son.

Oct. 7.—At Belvidere, Kynsna, the lady of Thos. H. Duthies, Esq., of a son.

11. Mrs. C. Maynard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30.—At Bathurst, B. E. Bowker, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. R. Simpson, of Hull, Yorkshire.

Oct. 24.—At Port Elizabeth, W. S. Van Ryneveld, Esq., to Johanna Henrica, daughter of P. Heugh, Esq., of Port Elizabeth.

25. At the Paarl, Mr. Jacob W. Brunt, to Susanna Magaretha, daughter of J. N. De Villiers, Esq., resident justice of the peace.

Nov. 11.—Mr. D. J. Ackerman, to Miss Anna C. E. Basson.

18. Mr. P. Hendricks, to Miss L. Jordan.

21. Thomas Hustwick, to Frederica A. Sterrenberg.

26. Mr. J. Payne, to Mrs. C. H. De Lorme.

— Mr. A. Gomes, to Miss L. E. Heley.

Dec. 10.—At Cape Town, Mr. J. Brown, to Miss E. P. Engelbrecht.

17. At Cape Town, Mr. E. Whiley, to Miss H. J. Kannemeyer.

DEATHS.

Sept. 17.—At Port Elizabeth, Mr. A. G. Lamont, aged 15.

22. At Beaufort, Mr. A. A. Fraser, aged 39.

Oct. 1.—Emerentia, relict of the late P. J. Truter, Esq., church commissioner of the colony, aged 80.

9. At Clifton, Bavian's River, Mr. Robt. Pringle, senior, aged 85.

27. At Cape Town, Johan D. Piton, Esq., aged 76.

29. At Graham's Town, Mrs. Ann Trollop, senior, aged 61.

— At ditto, Mr. L. Benjamin, aged 41.

30. At Stellenbosch, Mr. H. C. Cats, aged 52.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. W. Cook, 10th Madras, N. I.

19. On board the *Margaret*, James, infant son of Mrs. Bridget Mack.

22. The lady of W. Penny, Esq.

24. Charles, infant son of Mr. Charles Bush.

Dec. 5.—In Simon's Town, Louisa Emmett, aged 67.

6. Mr. Thomas Deane, aged 30.

— J. Wm., infant son of Mr. W. N. Windell.

10. Henry, infant son of T. Pascoe.

13. John Miller, aged 53.

16. Miss Margaret Findlay, aged 23.

— Mr. Richard Wilson, aged 45.

## MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**CALCUTTA.—ARRIVALS.**—*Nov.* 24.—Wanderer, from Mauritius. 25.—Northumberland, from Moulmein. 26.—Bengal Merchant, from Penang; Mary Kemball, from Boston. 28.—Louisa Munro, from Mauritius. 29.—Tom Thumb, from Moulmein. 30.—Clarisse and Annundchunder, from Moulmein; Catherine, from Madras; Red Rover, from China; Valparaiso, from New York. *Dec.* 2.—Scotia and Richmond, from Portsmouth; True Briton, from London and Madras. 3.—Isabella, from Hull; Bloreng, from Liverpool. 4.—Allerton, from Liverpool; Britannia, from Madras. 6.—Ruby, from Mauritius. 9.—St. George, from Bristol; Futtay Salem, from China. 10.—Eleanor Russell, from Mauritius. 14.—John Cree, from Newcastle; Superb, from Mauritius; Robert Small, from Portsmouth. 15.—Ariel, from China; H. C.'s. Schnr., Orissa, from Balasore. 17.—Lord Hungerford, from Portsmouth. 18.—Mary Eliza, from Mauritius.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Nov.* 22.—Syren, for China. 23.—Indian Oak, Water Lily, and Samdany, for Bombay; Ida, for Newcastle; Enmore, for London. 28.—Soleil and Mahmoody, for Bombay. *Dec.* 1.—Wanderer, for Liverpool. 4.—Cavendish, for Bombay. 5.—Herculean, for Liverpool. 8.—David Scott, for China; Brigand, for Madras. 9.—Swallow, for Bombay. 13.—Flora McDonald, for Mauritius; Falcon, for Liverpool. 16.—Amelia, for London; Ino and Louisa, for Mauritius. 17.—Plantagenet and England, for London. 19.—Shaw-in-Shaw, for Red Sea; Colombo, for Madras; Carnatic, for London.

**MADRAS.—ARRIVALS.**—*Nov.* 22.—Telegraphe, from Bordeaux. *Dec.* 3.—Bloreng, from Liverpool. 9.—Betsy, from Singapore. 13.—Windsor, from Portsmouth. 18.—Repulse, from Downs; Wellington, from Portsmouth; Lord Elphinstone, from Coringa. 20.—Carnatic, from Portsmouth; Lonach, from Pondicherry. 21.—Mary-Ann and Duke of Argyll, from Portsmouth. 22.—Brigand, from Calcutta.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Nov.* 28.—China, for Calcutta. *Dec.* 19.—Windsor, for Calcutta. 22.—Repulse, for Calcutta.

**BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS.**—*Dec.* 5.—Shaw Allum, from China; Salacia, from Calcutta. 6.—Lord Castlereagh, from China; Governor Doherty, from Calcutta. 7.—Hawk, from Zanzibar. 8.—Charles Grant, from China. 9.—Ernaad, from Bushire; Clydesdale, from Liverpool. 10.—Colonel Newall, from Bussorah. 11.—Lowjee Family, from China. 13.—Thetis, from Colombo; Ann, from Llanelly. 15.—Louisa, from Penang. 18.—Hellas, from China. 19.—Indian Oak and Sarah, from Calcutta. 20.—Cornubia, from Liverpool. 22.—Catherine, from Singapore. 25.—Balfour, from Liverpool; Cornwallis, from China; Lady Faversham, from Downs; Nerbudda, from Mauritius. 26.—Donna Carmelita, from Calcutta. 29.—Duchess of Clarence, from Colombo. 30.—Water Lily, from Calcutta. 31.—Adelaide, from Siam. *Jan.* 1.—H. C. S. Hugh Lindsay, from Suez; Caledonia, from China.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Dec.* 6.—Hannah, for China. 7.—George Canning, for London. 11.—Braemar, for Colombo and Calcutta. 13.—Lady Grant, for China. 15.—Triton, for Bordeaux; Ayrshire, for Madras. 16.—Colonel Burney, for Madras; Carnatic, for China. 17.—Isadora, for Madras. 20.—Sir A. Campbell, for Calcutta; Argyle, for Liverpool. 24.—Good Success, for China. 28.—Pyen Bown, for Calcutta; Slains Castle, for China. 29.—Hero, for Clyde; Urania, for Liverpool. 30.—Lowjee Family, for Aden. 31.—Ernaad, for Aden.

**CEYLON.—ARRIVALS.**—*Nov.* 17.—H. M. S. Algerine, from China. 23.—Capt. Cook, from Bombay.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Dec.* 1.—Porcupine, for Mauritius. 7.—Iris, for London. 13.—Duchess of Clarence, for Bombay.

**CHINA.—ARRIVALS.**—*Prev. to 2nd Oct.*—Ceylon, from Liverpool and Batavia; Mermald, from Calcutta; Sir H. Compton, from Bombay. 18.—H. M. S. Larne, from a cruise in search of the Antonio Pereira. *Prev. to Nov.* 10.—Cleveland, Sulimany, Indus, Fazel Currim, Faizer Rahahny, Earl Clare, Julia and Duke of Lancaster, from Bombay; Albion and Omega, from New York; John O'Gaunt and York, from Liverpool; Eliza, Water Witch, and Cowasjee Family, from Calcutta; Reliance, from Madras; Mary Chilton and Van Couver, from Boston. 19.—Sultana, from Bombay.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Prev. Oct.* 2.—Falcon, for London. 12.—Melrose, for London. 19.—Fairie Queene, for London. *Prev. Nov.* 19.—General Palmer, for London; Jane Blair, for Cape of Good Hope; Caledonia, for Bombay.

**SINGAPORE.**—*Sept.* 1.—Sultana, from Bombay. 20.—Patriot, from Calcutta. 21.—Julia and Indus, from Bombay. 23.—Fazel Currim, from Bombay. 24.—Earl Clare, from Bombay. *Oct.* 3.—Francis Stanton, from Boston; Strathisla, from N. S. Wales. 16.—Ruparell, from Bombay. 17.—Francis Smith, from Calcutta; Parrock Hall, from Bombay; Frederick Huth, from Mauritius. *Prev. Nov.* 8.—Hermama and Chelydra, from Calcutta; Hindostan, from Madras.

**DEPARTURES.**—*Sept.* 25.—Exporter, for Mauritius. *Oct.* 15.—Concordia, for Hamburg; Lady Grant, for Bombay. 17.—Emily Jane and Lowjee Family, for Bombay; Forth, Bengal Merchant and Edmonstone, for Calcutta; H. M. S. Wellesley and Algerine, for Madras.

**JAVA AND BATAVIA.—ARRIVALS.**—*Oct.* 2.—Lord Goderich, from Hobart Town. *Prev. Oct.* 31.—Magistrate and City of London, from N. S. Wales.

**PENANG.—ARRIVAL—Oct. 23.**—Bencoolen, from Calcutta.

**DEPARTURE.—Oct. 30.**—Bengal Merchant, for Calcutta.

**N. S. WALES, SYDNEY.—ARRIVALS.—Oct. 3.**—John M'Lellan, from Portsmouth; Portland, from Londonderry. 4.—Magnet, from New Zealand. Prev. Oct. 5.—Clyde, from Kingstown; Camden, from London; Elizabeth, Lady Fitzherbert, Letitia and Woodbridge from Downs; Emerald Isle, from India; Runnymede, from China; William Rodgers, from Greenock.

**SYDNEY.—DEPARTURES—Sept. 19.**—Arethusa, for Calcutta. Oct. 1.—Sisters, for Sperm Fishery. 2.—Wm. Metcalfe, for Manila; Westmoreland, for Java. 7.—Marinus, for London.

**HOBART TOWN.—ARRIVALS—Sept. 26.**—Hamilton, from Cape. 28.—Minerva, from Sheerness. Oct. 5.—Mary, from London. 9.—Renown, from Clyde.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ARRIVALS.—Sept. 5.**—Speculator, from London. 17.—Africaine, from London. Prev. Sept. 20.—Winchester, from Downs.

**MAURITIUS.—ARRIVALS.—Oct. 27.**—Zoe, from Liverpool. Nov. 1.—Upton Castle, from Calcutta. 4.—Cassiopeia, from Calcutta. 6.—John Woodall, from Calcutta. 7.—St. George, from Clyde.

**DEPARTURES.—Oct. 27.**—Perseverance, for New South Wales. 31.—Diana, for Calcutta. Nov. 4.—Apollon, for Calcutta. 5.—Lord Auckland, for Calcutta; Mary, for Leith. 6.—Janet, for Calcutta; John Panther and Upton Castle, for London. 7.—Heart of Oak, for Liverpool.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—ARRIVALS.—Nov. 14.**—H. M. S. Columbine, from Plymouth. 17.—Eweretta, from New South Wales; Cambria, from Calcutta. 18.—H. M. S. Herald, from Plymouth. 19.—James McInroy, from Downs. 20.—Flower of Ugie, from Shields. 21.—Mary Gray, from Shields; Clifton, from Calcutta. 22.—Barretto, jun., from Cork; Margaret and Boyne, from New South Wales. 23.—Reliance, from Liverpool. 25.—Colonist, from Liverpool. Dec. 1.—Helen Jane, from Liverpool. 4.—Marion and Perfect, from Portsmouth. 5.—Sarah, Delhi, and Kirkman, from Downs. 6.—Majestic, from Downs; H. M. S. Aleppo, from Cork; Laura, from London. 8.—Andromache, from Plymouth; Hope, (8.) from Cork. 9.—City of Aberdeen, from Liverpool. 12.—Addingham, from Calcutta. 14.—Gilbert Henderson, from Downs. 17.—John Fleming, from Calcutta. 18.—Childe Harold, from Bombay. 19.—Platina, from Weymouth; James, from London; Favorite, from Calcutta. 21.—Olinda, from Madras. 23.—Selma, from Canton; Agnes, from Ceylon.

**DEPARTURES.—Nov. 24.**—Thomas Grenville, for Calcutta. 28.—Hamilton, for New South Wales. Dec. 5.—Porter and Dorset, for South Australia. 9.—Marian, for Calcutta; Hebe, for New South Wales. 10.—Perfect, for New South Wales. 13.—H. M. S. Apollo, for Ceylon. 15.—Andromache, for New South Wales. 16.—Moir, for Calcutta. 20.—Velocity, for London. 22.—James, for Hobart Town. 23.—Olivia and L'Asie, for Mauritius. 24.—Meldon, for London; Platina, for South Australia.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

4th Drags. (*Bombay*) Cornet M. Kirwan, from 13th L. Drags., to be Cornet, v. Hole, who exchanges. Feb. 8th.

13th Drag. (*Madras*) Cornet A. R. Hole, from 4th L. Drags., to be Cornet, v. Kirwan, who exchanges. Feb. 8th.

Capt. W. Hake to be Maj., without purchase, v. Lang, dec.; Lieut. W. Penn, to be Capt., without purchase, v. Atkinson, dec.; Lieut. B. MacMahon, to be Capt., without purchase, v. Hake; Cornet J. A. Cameron, to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Penn. Feb. 15th

2d. Foot (*Bombay*) J. Jopp, M. D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Hibbert, app. to 15th L. Drags. Feb. 22.

9th Foot (*Bengal*) Surg. F. Sievwright, M. D., from 39th Foot, to be Surg., v. M. Creery, dec. Feb. 8th.

Lieut. C. Hind, to be Capt, by purchase, v. Telford who retires; Ens. F. D. Lister, to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Hind; D. B. Macleod gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Lister. Feb. 22.

16th Foot (*Bengal*) C. L. Wilkins, gent., to be Ens., by purchase, v. Lindsay, app. to the 17th L. Drags. Feb. 15.

17th Foot (*Bombay*) Staff Assist.-Surg., J. Bathurst Thomson, to be Assist. Surg., v. Smith, prom. to 61st Regiment. Feb. 15th.

Ens. T. O. Rutledge, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. De Burgh who retires; Ens. E. H. Cormick, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Rutledge, whose prom. on the 20th July last, has not taken place; Alexander M'Kinstry, gent., to be Ens. by purchase. v. Cormick. Feb. 22.

18th Foot (*Ceylon*) John Baker, gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Gideon Dolmage, who retires upon half pay. Feb. 15th.

21st Foot (*Van Diemen's Land*) Lieut. A. Blair, to be Capt. by purchase. v. Bayley, who retires; 2nd Lieut. G. Deare, to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, v. Blair; C. G. Brabazon, gent., to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase; v. Deare. Feb. 1.

26th Foot (*Bengal*) Capt. F. Hovenden, from half pay, 8th L. Drags, to be Capt. v. M. M'Innes who exchanges receiving the difference; Lieut. A. G. Moorhead, from half pay, 19th Regt., to be Lieut. v. C. H. Pierse, who exchanges. Feb. 15. Lieut. J. Shum, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Hovenden, who retires; Ens. H. J. W. Postlethwaite, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Shum; A. B. Wallace, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Postlethwaite. Feb. 22.

27th Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*) Lieut. G. A. Durnford, to be Capt. without purchase, v. Manley, dec.; Ens. T. Hare, to be Lieut., v. Durnford; J. S. Manley, gent., to be Ens., v. Hare. Feb. 15th.

31st Foot (*Bengal*) Capt. G. Ogilvy, from half pay unattached, to be Capt., v. S. O. Goodwin, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Feb. 8. Lieut. H. K. Sayers from 2d West India Regt., to be Lieut., v. Hutchinson, who exchanges. Feb. 22.

39th Foot (*Madras*), Surg. B. Stark, M. D., from 58th foot, to be Surg., v. Sievewright, app. to the 9th foot. Feb. 8.

49th Foot (*Bengal*), J. Hely, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, v. Stanley, app. to the 11th regt. Feb. 15.

50th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Lieut. W. H. Buckle, from half pay of the 14th foot, to be Lieut., v. Briggs, prom.; Ens. H. Needham, to be Lieut. by purch., v. W. H. Wright, who retires; Ensign J. J. Enoch, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Buckle, who retires; Arthur Bernard, gent., to be Ens. by purch., v. Needham; J. J. Grimes, gent., to be Ensign by purch., v. Enoch. Feb. 8.

57th Foot (*Madras*) Ensign E. Stanley, to be Lieut. without purch., v. Westwood, deceased; H. Steele, gent., to be Ensign without purch., v. Stanley. Feb. 1. Staff Assist.-Surg. G. R. Fraser, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Nicholson, app. to 13th Lt. Dragoons. Feb. 8.

58th Foot (*Ceylon*), Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Munro, to be Surg., v. Stark, app. to 39th foot. Feb. 8.

61st Foot (*Ceylon*), Assist.-Surg. J. Smith, from 17th regt., to be Surg., v. Blake, deceased. Feb. 15.

72d Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), Ensign A. N. Sherson, to be Lieut. by purch., v. John Wade, who retires.; Geo. R. Perceval, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Sherson. Feb. 8.

91st Foot (*St. Helena*), Lieut. W. G. Scott, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Boyd, who retires; Ens. J. Christie, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Scott; W. T. L. Patterson, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Christie; J. Paton, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. White, who retires. Feb. 22.

94th Foot (*Ceylon*), F. Eastwick, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Osborne, who retires; Capt. W. B. McAlpine, from half pay unattached, to be Paymaster, v. Paterson, deceased. Feb. 22.

*Cape Mounted Riflemen*.—Lieut. G. T. C. Napier, from 52d Regt., to be Lieut., v. Isaac, app. to the 59th Regt. Feb. 22.

*Brevet*.—Capt. C. Stoddart, upon the half pay of the Royal Staff Corps, (*serving in Persia*), to be Major in the Army. Feb. 1. Capt. G. Ogilvy, 31st Foot (*Bengal*), to be Major in the Army. Feb. 8.

*Memorandum*.—The Ens. who is represented in the *Gazette* of the 18th Jan. to have retired from 55th Foot (*Madras*), and in a memorandum in the *Gazette* of the 25th same month to have retired from the 85th Foot, was Innes, of the 55th Foot, and not Jones.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.**—Jan. 31. *Dauntless*, Pinder, from Bengal, 17th Sept. Feb. 6. *Albatross*, Westmoreland, from Van Diemen's Land, 30th Sept. 8. *Minerva*, Ireland, from Madras, 6th Oct. *Falcon*, McBeath, from China, 2d Oct. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from China, 20th Aug. *Superior*, Crowley, from Batavia, —. 9. *Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, from Singapore, 12th Oct. *Recovery*, Johnston, from Bengal, 3d Sept. 11. *Wave*, Goldsmith, from Van Diemen's Land, 9th Oct. 12. *Mary Robertson*, from Mauritius, 5th Nov. 14. *Parkfield*, Jacob, from China, 8th Sept. *Heart of Oak*, McDonald, from Mauritius, 7th Nov. *Amwell*, Hesse, from Mauritius, 30th Oct. 15. *Erasmus*, Marks, from Batavia, 18th Oct. 16. *Bombay*, Waugh, from Bengal, 28th Sept. *Ellen*, Yapp, from Bengal, 30th Sept. 18. *Fairie Queen*, Hughes, from China, 23d Oct. *Margaretha*, Barcham, from Batavia, 17th Oct. *Vernon*, Lidderdale, from Madeira, 2d Feb. *Chieftain*, Howey, from South Seas and Sydney, 6th Oct. 19. *Hero*, Smith, from China, 28th Sept. *Permei*, Bentall, from China, — Aug. *Letitia*, Causzar, from Batavia, 26th Sept. 22. *Marinus*, Patterson, from N. S. Wales, 7th Oct. 25. *John Fleming*, Rose, from Bengal, 19th Sept. *Childe Harold*, Willis, from Bombay, 6th Oct. *Emma*, Skelton, from Bengal, 22d May, last from Ceylon and Mauritius. *John Panther*, Elsdon, from Mauritius, 6th Nov. *Sophia*, Ketels, from Batavia, 9th Nov. *Courier*, Jules, from Cape. 26. *Ripley*, Steward, from Calcutta, 17th Sept.

**DEPARTURES FOR EASTERN PORTS.**—Jan. 22. *Pearl*, from Bristol to Madras. 23. *Sir C. Forbes*, from Liverpool to S. Australia. 27. *Manchester*, from Liverpool to Bombay. 28. *Wm. Harris*, from Downs to Bombay. 30. *Kelpie*, from Plymouth to China. 31. *Whitby* and *Waverley*, from Dublin to N. S. Wales. Feb. 1. *Petrel* and *Hinda*, from Liverpool to Bengal. 2. *William Sharples*, from Liverpool to Bombay. *Alan Kerr*, from Clyde to Bombay. 4. *British Isles*, from Greenock to Batavia and Singapore. 5. *Mary Somerville*, from Liverpool to Bengal. 10. *Ida*, from Downs to Bombay. *Thos. Coutts*, from Portsmouth to Bombay and China. 12. *Lady Bute*, from Cork to S. Australia and Van Diemens Land. *Eleanor*, from Portsmouth to N. S. Wales. 18. *Ariel*, from Greenock to Mauritius. *Europe*, from Liverpool to Ceylon and Madras. *Siam*, from Liverpool to Manila. *Mary Hartley*, from Liverpool to Mauritius. *Mary*, from Leith to Mauritius. *Esther*, from Liverpool to Bengal. *Caledonia*, from Liverpool to Bombay. *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool to Cape. *Dorothy Gales*, from Liverpool to Bengal. *Alice Crowther*, from Liverpool to Singapore and Manila. *Macassar*, from Portsmouth to Batavia. *Partenia*, from Dartmouth to Cape. 19. *Thetis*, from Downs to Bombay. *Jumna*, from Liverpool to Bengal. *Earl Balcarras*, from Downs to Bombay and China. *Johnstone*, from Liverpool to Bombay. *Ganges*, from Downs to S. Australia. *Tamerlane*, from Downs to Bengal. *Tigris*, from Downs to Cape and Ceylon. *Giraffe*, from Downs to Launceston. *Mid Lothian*, from Downs to Port Philip and N. S. Wales. *Anna Watson*, from King Road to Launceston, and N. S. Wales. *Isabella*, from Downs to Cape. *John Dennistoun*, from Downs to Bombay. *Honduras*, from Downs to N. S. Wales. *Alexander*, from Llanelly to Mocha. 20. *Demerara Packet*, from Llanelly to Bombay. 23. *Chieftain*, for Cape and Calcutta; *Royal Sovereign*, for St. Helena and Calcutta; *Glasgow*, for Cape; *Hooghly*, for South Australia; all from Deal. 24. *Vibilia*, for Van Diemen's Land, from Deal. 25. *Marquis Camden*, from Deal, for Madras and Calcutta.

## VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The following vessels have been spoken with on their outward bound voyages, all well:—*Royal William*, *Frances*, *Justina*, and *Frankland*, to *Calcutta*. *Royal Saxon*, *D'Auvergne*, to *N. S. Wales*. *Mary Imrie*, *Hope* (S.) and *Mary Hay*, to *Cape Good Hope*. *Buckinghamshire*, to *South Australia*. *Zenobia* and *Juliana*, to *Mauritius*. *Britomart*, to *Swan River*. *Jamaica* and *Eliza Stewart*, to *China*. *Royalist*, to *Singapore*. *Margaretha* and *Isabella*, to *Batavia*. *William Sharples* and *Juvena*, to *Bombay*.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

*Dunlop*, *Gifney*, from Liverpool to Hobart Town, in going into Table Bay went on shore, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and became a total wreck; crew saved.



*Hamilton, Bradbury*, from Cape to Hobart Town, was struck by a sea on the 22nd August, and the 2nd officer and helmsman were washed overboard and drowned.

*Mellish, Jones*, to Sydney, put into Lisbon, 5th Feb. leaky; a survey had been held, and it was expected she would have to discharge part of her cargo; was to leave Lisbon 19th Feb.

*Trusty, Jamieson*, from New South Wales, arrived at Lambock; had picked up the crew of the *William, Kruger*, for Timor (29 persons), lost in Torres Straits; they sailed from Sydney in company, and the *William* ran on a reef on Hardy's Islands, 9th Sept.

*John Dennistoun*, London to Bombay, put into Plymouth 23d Feb., with loss of bowsprit.

#### PASSENGERS INWARDS.

*Per Seringapatam*, from Calcutta (expected)—Mrs. Carmac and Children; Mrs. Mercer; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Huy; Mrs. E. Spry and child; Col. Barton; William Blunt, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Buinie; Most Rev. Dr. R. St. Leger, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, and Mr. St. Leger, his brother; John Gilmore, Esq.; Lieuts. Daniell and Goodyer; W. W. Walker, Esq.; Miss Courjon and two Masters Courjon; two Masters Hyde and six servants.

*Per Colombo*, from Calcutta for Suez—Mrs. Col. Fagan; Mrs. Cardew and four children; Mrs. Graham; Misses Fagan and Beattie; — Cardew and — French, Esqrs., C. S.; P. McQueen, Esq.; Capt. Graham, H. A.; Lieut. Pirie, H. M.'s 9th, and — James, Esq. For Madras.—Col. Anderson, M. N. I. From Madras to Suez.—Sir P. Maitland and family, and Captain Joseph.

*Per Plantagenet*, from Calcutta (expected)—Lady Colquhoun; Mrs. Alexander Colvin; Mrs. Graham; Misses Jane and Margaret Graham; Misses H. Wollostan; Mrs. Baker; Miss Baker; Mrs. Capt. Best, and Mrs. Stewart; Alexander Colvin, Esq.; Binny J. Colvin, Esq., C. S.; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., C. S.; W. Innes, Esq.; Capt. W. H. Graham, Engineers; Dr. Innes, 43d N. I.; Masters James Colquhoun, Colvin, Charles and William Henry Graham, Robert and John Pember-ton, Henry and Edward Woolaston, Arthur Baker, and eight servants.

*Per Atalanta*, from Bombay, 2d January, to Suez (arrived 20th January)—Sir Herbert, Lady and Miss Compton; Hon. P. Anstruther and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and family; Mrs. Onslow and five children; Rear Admiral Sir C. Malcolm; Dr. Smyttan, Medical Board; Major G. Lee, H. H. Nizam's Service; Commander Rowband, I. N.; Messrs. S. Compton, T. Neale, J. W. Whitehead, W. Young, R. Jump, P. de la Gironnere, F. Van de Paul, — Van den Bosch, Mons. Barriott, Don Mathies de Meer, four European and four native servants.

*Per Esperance* from Calcutta (expected)—Mr. and Mrs. C. Carfold, and two children.

*Per Eudora*, from Calcutta, to Hobart Town—Capt. Bell, H. M.'s 16th regt. and four children; Messrs. Lekeet, Hoffman, and Dennis.

*Per Asia*, from Calcutta (expected)—Capt. Meredith, H. M.'s 13th L. I.; Lieuts. Thompson and Libley, H. M.'s 26th, Kirk, 16th, and Stock, 30th L. I.; Mr. George Hedger; Miss Gilbert and a child; 293 Invalid men, women, and children of H. M.'s Service.

*Per Agnes*, from Colombo (expected)—Capt. Eld, Lieut. Lord Chichester.

*Per Princess Charlotte*, from Bombay (expected)—Mrs. Hughes and Child, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Thatcher.

*Per Lintin*, from Bombay (expected)—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Graham, Capt. Messiter, Lieut. Dent, Miss Larkins.

*Per Iris*, from Ceylon—Major Nicholls, 90th Regt.; Dr. Dane, Capt. Montres-ser and Lieut. Remmill, Ceylon Rifles; A. Spalding, Esq.

*Per Minerva*, from Cape of Good Hope—Mr. and Mrs. Woodlands.

*Per Recovery*, from Bengal—Capt. Greenwood, art.; Mr. Robertson and family.

*Per George Canning*, from Bombay (expected)—Mr. Burns and Mr. Lees.

*Per Urania*, from Bombay (expected)—Mrs. Webb, and three children; Mrs. Menzies, Miss Straker, The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. L. Boggs, Master Malcolmson, Lieut. Johnson, 4th M. N. I.; Mr. Rawlins.

*Per Caroline*, from Ceylon (expected)—Mrs. Boyd and family, George Ackland. Esq. Dr. Dodsworth, for Point de Galle, (G. H. Boyd, Esq. died at Sea, 2d Nov.)

*Per John Fleming*, from Calcutta, (additional, see January number,) Dr. Layard, and Lieut. Layard, H. M.'s 39th Regt.

*Per Malabar*, from Bombay, (expected)—Major and Mrs. Worthy and children; Lady Keith Jackson and children; Mrs. Peat and child; Miss Watson; Mrs.

Campbell; Mrs. Goslin; Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier and children, (*Cape*), Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg and children; Mrs. Bate; Mrs. Owen and child; Captain and Mrs. Hartley, (*Cape*); Captain and Mrs. Jamieson and children, (*Cape*); Lieut. Dyke; Lord Cecil Gordon.

## PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

*Per Marquis Camden*, for Madras and Calcutta—Capt. and Mrs. Biden, and two Misses Biden; Mr. and Mrs. Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury; Misses Robson and Bird; Capt. Fisher; Drs. Harcourt and Chene; Messrs. Eglinton, Porteous, Turner, Rich, Wilton, Money, Nicholson, Watson, Hamilton, Robertson, Hare, Dennys, Bean, Moatt, Garratt, Sivewright, Lowe, Singleton, and Fytch.

*Per General Kyd*, for Madras—Major and Mrs. Snell; Capt. and Mrs. King; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prendergast, nurse and child; Hon. H. Murray; Capt. Jones; Messrs. Mercer, Pattison, Woodland, Paxton, Mason, Cooper, Garland, Walker, Mortimer; Officers; Troops.

*Per Thetis*, for Bombay—Capt. Bartlett and Lady; Surgeon Kinsay and Lady.

*Per Earl Balcarras*, for Bombay—Messrs. Pyke and Wheatstone.

*Per Emma*, for Madras—Messrs. H. Hadwin, Harrison (two), Sharp, and Brown. For the Cape—Mrs. Rose, son, and daughter; Messrs. Follett, Jackson, Sikes, Jones, and three Missionaries.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

Jan. 1.—At Bath, the lady of Wm. Blunt, Esq., E. I. C. S., of a son.

— At Kilkenny, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Raper, of a daughter.

6. In Bryanstone-square, the lady of Capt. Probyn, of a son.

11. At Clifton, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Whish, of a daughter.

15. The lady of W. T. Hooper, Esq., College depart. East India House, of a daughter.

31. At Woodside, near Elgin, the lady of Major W. Hamilton, late of the Madras Cav., of a daughter.

Feb. 1.—At Belinda-terrace, Canonbury-square, Mrs. Sampson, daughter of the late James Gilmour, Esq., Staff-surg. E. I. C. S., of twins, male and female, male child still-born,

16. In Alfred-place, the lady of A. Bell, Esq., Bombay C. S., of a daughter

## MARRIAGES.

Dec. 5. — At Hatchednize, Adam Thompson, Esq., Surg. E. I. C. S., to Susan, daughter of the late Mr. John Fulton, Hatchednize, Berwickshire.

9. At Madrid, Thos. Owens, Esq., to Dionisia, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Sir J. O'Lawlor, K. C. B., formerly Capt.-Gen. of India.

13. Capt. Geo. Lawrenson, of the Bengal H. Art., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. H. Bowen, late of the 4th regt.

18. At Holbrooke Church, J. Walker, Esq., W. S. of Edinburgh, to Anne Sophia, daughter of John Reade, Esq., of

Holbrooke house, Suffolk, late of the Madras C. S.

18. At Milford, Hants, the Rev. W. H. Gunner, B. A. Trinity College, Camb., to Harriet, daughter of the late Capt. J. B. Ridge, 21st Bengal N. I., and niece of Col. Nicholl, same regt.

Jan. 24.—At Exmouth, Capt. W. C. Phillot, R. N., to Eliza, daughter of W. H. Hopper, Esq., late of H. M.'s Ceylon C. S.

29. At Edinburgh, Capt. W. Innes, E. I. C. Bengal Inf. to Jemima R. Hamilton, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hamilton, and grand dau. of the late Sir George Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, Bart.

Feb. 2. — At Brighton, Lieut. R. H. Mackintosh, 2nd Gr. regt. Bombay army, to Antoinette, only daughter of the late Col. John Vernon.

14. At Cheltenham, Hen. Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley, Wiltshire, and formerly of the Madras C. S., to Mary Anna, second daughter of J. Burton, Esq., late of the Madras Med. estab.

## DEATHS.

Nov. 3.—On board the *Anna Robertson*, at sea, on her psasage from China, T.F.S. Hamilton, Esq., aged 21, youngest son of Capt. W. Hamilton, E. I. C.'s late maritime service.

21. On board the *Caroline*, from Ceylon, G. H. Boyd, Esq.

Dec. 1.—Off the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Middlemist, of the *Falcon*.

Jan. 3.—At Castledykes, near Dumfries, J. Alexander Pringle, Esq., late of Bengal C. S.

5. At Golbourn Lodge, near Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, W. Harnett, Esq., Med. Student, and brother of P. Harnett, Esq., M. D. of Sydney, N. S. Wales.

6. At Malta, Jas. C. H. Harrison, R.N., mate of H. M. S. *Bellerophon*.

17. At Malta, Susanna, only surviving daughter of John Frere, Esq., of Roydon, Norfolk.

29. At Twickenham, the wife of Edmund Harpur, Esq., Bengal Med. estb.

*Feb. 1.*—At East Dulwich, T. James, only child of Lieut.-Col. James Smith, Madras Cav.

3. At Southampton, Charles Ray Martin, Esq., late of Bengal Civil Serv., aged 55.

8. At Southampton, W. L. Brooke, Esq., late Capt. in the 81st regt.

11. Edward John, the only son of Mr. W. E. Gedge, of Cape Coast Castle.

12. Arthur C. P., aged 30, youngest son of J. Taylor, Esq., of Upper Harley-street, and late Member in Council in Madras.

16. In Bryanstone-square, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Green, E. I. C. S., Madras estab.

17. At Holloway, Robert Christie, Esq.

18. At Gloucester-terrace, Mr. P. Tulloch, aged 39.

19. At the palace, Litchfield, the Dow-

ager Lady Oakeley, relict of the late Sir Chas. Oakeley, Bart., formerly Gov. of Madras.

23. In Connaught-terrace, Frances Rawlins, eldest daughter of John Rawlins, Esq., late of the Bengal C. S.

*Lately.*—In the County of Westmeath, Ireland, Sophia Blaney, relict of the late Noah Hickey, Esq., aged 65.

— At sea, Capt. Scott, of the *Bengal*.

— In Jermyn-street, Mr. W. G. Collier, late of the Mauritius.

— At St. Ann's, Barbadoes, Lieut. Gough, 52nd Inf., son of Maj. G. Gough, and nephew of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Gough, on the staff at Madras,

— At Liverpool, Lieut. M. Thackeray, half-pay, H. M.'s 4th Foot.

— At Hastings, Capt. Barron, H.M.'s 3rd Foot.

— At sea, on board the *Wolfe*, from Ceylon, Capt. Wynn, H. M.'s 58th regt.

— At Malta, on his way from India, Capt. Cruickshanks, 17th Bombay N. I.

— At Limerick, Mary, widow of Ralph Ouseley, Esq., and step-mother of Sir R. Gore and Sir W. Ouseley.

— At Mutley, the Rev. S. Payne, chaplain E. I. C. S., aged 54.

— At the Ursuline Convent, Black Rock, Cork, Christiana Fagan, eldest surviving sister of Maj. C. Fagan, C. B., and of Maj. James Fagan.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 18th Dec.—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The change in our political relations with our Northern neighbours, has given a favourable turn to these securities.—The description that has been most affected is the 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent., in which there has been much speculation—the quotation is now only 4 @ 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  discount; the other sorts continue without alteration in value. *Stock Paper* transfer of 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. of 1835-36, interest payable in England, prem. 14 @ 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. *Exchange* generally had fluctuated since our last; quotations stand thus;—Treasury Bills 2s. 0  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.; E. I. Comp.'s ditto, 12 months date, 2s.; Insurance ditto, 8 to 12 months date, 2s. 1d.; Private ditto, 2s. 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. *Bank of Bengal*.—The alteration in the Charter of this Bank is not expected to have any influence on its operations; the working, as closed on the 30th Nov. last, shews Rupees 8-10; and a fraction dividend upon the old stock, the value of which has advanced to 3300 Rs. prem.  $\frac{1}{2}$  share. *Union Bank*.—Shares in this institution continue the same, viz.,—215 Rs. to 220 prem.—This Bank is unceasing in its endeavour to meet the views and interests of proprietors. *Indigo*.—Large transactions are reported at an advance on last quotation; considerable shipments are making; the extent of the crop is generally believed to be under 85,000 maunds. *Europe Goods*.—*White Cottons*.—A slight advance and in good demand. *Printed and Colored ditto*.—In little enquiry and at low prices. *Woollens*.—The market is rather heavy, and prices waver. *Copper*.—Transac-

tions have been very limited. *Spelter* is looking up. *Steel*.—Without change and prices inclined to fall. *Lead, Quicksilver and Tin Plates*.—Without change and animation. *Iron*.—The market has lately been increased by recent importations, but prices continue steady. *Beer*.—Large and unexpected supplies have brought down the price, 15 Rs. 4/8 hhd. *Bottles*.—Market well supplied. *Freight* to London and Liverpool 50s. to 60s. 4/8 ton.

## MADRAS.

**THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Ship *Carnatic*, having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, appointed to the Office of Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency, anchored in Madras Roads on the evening of the 20th Dec. 1838, and at five o'clock in the afternoon of the following day His Excellency landed under a salute of fifteen guns at the Sea Gate of Fort St. George, where he was received by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland and Staff, the Chief and other Secretaries to Government, the Heads of the General Staff and a large assemblage of the Civil and Military Functionaries of the Presidency, and conducted through a line of troops to the Council Chamber, where he was met by the Right Honorable the Governor and the Members of Council and sworn in under another salute of fifteen guns from the ramparts.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Right Honorable the Governor, the Members of Council and the Gentleman who had attended him to the Council Chamber, then quitted the Fort through the line of troops to the Wallajah Gate, where Carriages were waiting for his reception.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—*Fort St. George*, 21st December, 1838.—His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to be Commander of all the Forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the Councillors thereof; having arrived on board the ship *Carnatic*, the usual oaths have been administered to His Excellency, and His Excellency has this day taken his seat as Second Member of the Council at this Presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

All officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George, will obey Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls as Commander-in-Chief; and all returns are to be made to His Excellency accordingly.

With reference to the general order by Government of this date, announcing the arrival of His Excellency, Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all honors and compliments which were paid to Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., when in office as Commander-in-Chief, shall be continued to His Excellency until his embarkation.

**SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND'S RESIGNATION.**—*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain*, 21st December, 1838.

It affords Sir Peregrine Maitland much gratification, in resigning his command, to record the high opinion he entertains of the Madras army, and his approbation of the general conduct of all ranks in the service, European and Native,—and it is a source of sincere satisfaction to the Lieutenant General to know, that in his successor, Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., an officer so well known to the Indian army, the Native troops especially will find a chief, by whom they may feel assured their merits will be duly appreciated, and their interests thoroughly understood.

Sir Peregrine Maitland requests the General and Field Officers, and General Staff, will accept his cordial acknowledgments for the able and zealous support they have at all times afforded him, and he desires to offer to the army his sincerest wishes for its continued prosperity and honour.

**SIR JASPER NICOLLS' ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.**—*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain*, 22nd December, 1838.

On assuming the command, which was announced in the General Order, by Government, of yesterday, Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls assures the army of Fort St. George that he highly appreciates the distinction and honour thus conferred upon him.

The series of difficulties nobly overcome, and of victories gallantly achieved by it, during the past century, proclaim the high qualities of the Madras army, and must ever distinguish it in the pages of Indian history.

To uphold its honour, and ensure its efficiency, will be the Lieutenant General's duty, it will also be his pride; and he confidently relies on the zealous co-operation of all ranks in the attainment of these most important objects.

The greatest security on these essential points is afforded by the flattering encomiums conferred upon the army by Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, for whose able and zealous exertions in the command, his successor confidently anticipates great and permanent advantages, both to the service and to himself.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—A correspondent of the *U. S. Gazette*, at Belgaum under date the 12th Dec., gives the following note of military movements.

A wing of H. M.'s 41st proceeds to Poonah in a few days.

The 22d Bombay N. I., marches this afternoon for Bombay via Poonah.

The 18th Madras N. I., to be broken up in Detachments over the Conkan.

A wing of the 47th Madras N. I., marches from Dharwar to Belgaum and remains till the arrival of the 26th Madras N. I. when it will return to Dharwar.

The 45th Regiment N. I. arrived at Trichinopoly on the 17th December.

**GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL Fort St. George, 12th December, 1838.**—Movements ordered; 7th Regiment C. from Jaulnah to Mhow; 20th Regiment N. I. from Secunderabad to Malligaur; 21st Regiment N. I. from Secunderabad to Ahmednuggur; A Detail of Artillery with two Six Pounder Guns, from Secunderabad to Ahmednuggur.

### COURT-MARTIAL.

**HEAD QUARTERS,—CHOULTRY PLAIN, 21st Dec., 1838.**—At a General Court-Martial, holden at Fort St. George, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1838, Lieut. Thomas Anerum Heriot, of Her Majesty's 55th regt. of foot, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief, on the complaint of Major Thomas Wright of Her Majesty's 39th regt. of foot, lately commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, on board the ship "*Plantagenet*," was arraigned upon the following charges.—

**First Charge.**—"For having, at Madras, on the 28th September, 1838, sent the Hon. Mr. Talbot with a message to the said Major Wright, to demand satisfaction in a duel from him, for his conduct when interfering as Commanding Officer of the troops on board the ship "*Plantagenet*," to suppress a quarrel likely to arise from language made use of by the said Lieut. Heriot, to Asst.-Surgeon Thomas Thompson Smith, of the Hon. Company's Service, in wantonly insulting him, by saying to him at the cuddy table after dinner, "your language is the language of Billingsgate," words to that effect; notwithstanding he, the said Lieut. Heriot, subsequently admitted his error, by apologizing for the same to the said Asst.-Surgeon Smith."

**Second Charge.**—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having, in a letter dated Poonamallee, 22nd October, 1838, in reply to communication made to him, Lieut. Heriot, from the Deputy Adj.-General of Her Majesty's forces, requiring an explanation of his conduct, as detailed in the First Charge, asserting that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion;—He, the said Lieut. Heriot, never having, either directly or indirectly, on board the ship "*Plantagenet*," brought the same to Major Wright's notice; and well knowing and believing, at the time he made the aforesaid statement, that it was false and unfounded."

"The above being in breach of the Articles of War."

(Signed)

THOMAS EDWARD WRIGHT, Major,

Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieut. Thomas Anerum Heriot, of H. M.'s 55th regt. of Foot, hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—"

**Finding on the First Charge.**—"That the prisoner is guilty of the first charge."

**Finding on the Second Charge.**—"That the prisoner is guilty of having, in a letter dated Poonamallee, 22nd of October, 1838, in a reply to a communication made to him, Lieut. Heriot, from the Deputy Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces, requiring an explanation of his conduct as detailed in the first charge, asserted that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion:—"



the said Lieut. Heriot, never having, either directly or indirectly, on board the ship '*Plantagenet*,' brought the same to Major Wright's notice; but acquit him of the remainder of the charge."

**Sentence.**—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. Thomas Anerum Heriot, of Her Majesty's 55th regt. of Foot, to lose six (6) steps in his Regiment, by being placed immediately below the six Lieutenants, who at present stand next to him, and having his commission in Her Majesty's 55th regiment of Foot, dated one day after the date of the regimental commission of Lieut. Henry Bayly, of the same regiment; and further, that he be *severely reprimanded* in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

Confirmed.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Gen.

Madras, Nov. 28th, 1838.

**Remarks by the Court.**—"With reference to the finding, on the second charge, the Court think it necessary to observe, that the assertion of the prisoner, in his letter to the Deputy Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces, was fully disproved, and that it was made by him on very questionable grounds."

"The Court are unwilling to animadvert on the evidence of Captain Wood and Ensign Hoseason, as its nature, on perusal of the minutes, will be sufficiently apparent."

Lieut. Heriot is hereby severely reprimanded in General Orders, in accordance with the sentence of the Court.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

This Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in Her Majesty's service on the establishment of Fort St. George.

By order of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.

(Signed) R. B. FEARON,

Depy. Adj. Gen. H. M.'s Forces.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

Dec. 11.—D. White, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar.

— G. H. Skelton, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint crim. judge of Cochin, during the absence of Mr. Greenway, on sick cert., or until furth orders.

— John Younge Fullerton, Esq., was this day sworn Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

14. Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart., reported his return to this Presidency on the 13th inst.

— Gordon S. Forbes, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 13th inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

15. D. Elliot, Esq., has been permitted to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of joining the law commission.

17. E. Story, attained rank as junior merchant, 27th Oct., 1838.

18. Messrs. John T. Anstey and J. A. Dalzell, are permitted to resign the Hon. Company's Service, from the date of their succeeding to annuities.

— T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry, in further extension, until the 31st Dec., 1839, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.

21. S. J. Young, Esq., to act as head assistant to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. Molle, or until further ordefs.

— E. Smith, Esq., sub. coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, an extension of leave for four

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weeks, previous to his embarkation for England on furlough.

21. Lieut. P. M. Francis, assist. to the civil engineer in the 8th division, from the 27th Dec. to the 20th January next inclusive, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

— R. Hichens, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 20th inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

### Ecclesiastical.

Dec. 14.—The Rev. Alfred Fennel, A. B., to act as Chaplain of Arnee, until furth. orders.

18. The Rev. John McEvoy, M. A., Chaplain at Secunderabad, leave for one month, from the date of quitting his station, on urgent private affairs.

### Medical.

Nov. 25.—Surg. J. Brown, M. D., returned to duty.

Dec. 11.—Surg. D. S. Young has been permitted by the Government of Bombay, under date the 30th ult., to proceed to Egypt on sick cert., for 12 months.

18 Assist.-Surg. P. A. Andrew, M. D., returned to duty.

— Assist.-Surg. W. Evans, M. D., ditto.

21. Assist.-Surg. J. Coleridge is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

— Mr. Charles William Pickering is admitted on the establishment as an assist.-surg., and directed to do duty under the surgeon of the 1st bat art., at Secunderabad.



**Military.**

Dec. 1.—Lieut. G. C. Collyer, engr., furl. to Europe 3 years, health.

3. Capt. A. Woodburn, dep. judge adv. gen., removed from the 3d to the 7th, and Lieut. T. McGoun from the 7th to the 3d district; but those officers will continue to do duty as at present until further orders.

— Capt. W. W. Dunlop of the 50th regt. N. I., leave to Europe on sick cert., to proceed via Bombay.

4. Capt. — Bullock, assist. commis. gen., is permitted to repair to the Presidency prep. to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert., and to resign his appoint. in the commissariat dept. from the date of his embarkation.

— The services of Lieut. W. K. Lloyd of the art., were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, 30th ult., with a view to his being app. to the Nizam's service.

5. Lieut. J. N. Warrington having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Kamptee, and it appearing from the report that he has made creditable progress, the Commander-in-Chief authorizes the disbursement to him of the regulated Moonshiee allowance.

— Second Lieut. J. A. Prendergast removed from the 3d bat. art., and posted to the horse brig., v. Lloyd, removed and posted to the 3d bat.

7. Lieut. J. Keating, 3d L. I., leave to the 15th June, 1839, to Vizagapatam.

— Ensign H. E. Walpole, 16th N. I., leave to the 15th February, 1839, to Bellary.

— Ensign E. J. Yates, 34th L. I., leave to the 3d Feb., 1839, to Presidency.

10. Ensign W. James, 5th regt. N. I., leave to the 31st May, 1839, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

— Ensign J. White, 20th N. I., leave to Presidency, prep. to applying leave to Europe, on sick cert.

— Ensign W. L. Seppings, 4th N. I., leave to the 15th March, 1839, to Bangalore.

— Ensign H. A. O. Const, 48th N. I., leave to the 28th Feb., 1839, to St. Thome, on sick cert.

11. Major L. Macdowall, 23d L. I., is permitted to return to Europe, on sick cert., (leave to sea and Cape cancelled).

— Sen. Maj. T. K. Limond, from 3d L. C., to be lieut.-col., from the 28th June, 1838.

— Sen. Capt. S. Bullock, 3d L. C., to be major; Sen. Lieut. H. S. Waters, to be capt.; and Sen. Corn. T. W. Claggett, to be lieut.; from the 28th June 1838, in succ. to Limond, prom.

— Sen. Maj. H. B. Smith, from 8th regt. L. C., to be lieut.-col., from the 28th June 1838.

— Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) F. Straton, 8th L. C., to be maj.; Sen. Lt. K. J. Macdonald, to be capt., and Sen. Cornet T. Newberry, to be lieut., from 28th June 1838, in succ. to Smith, prom.

— Maj. S. Bullock, 3d L. C., is placed at the disposal of His Excell. the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty, but he will retain his present appointment until the commissary

gen. can dispense with his services, or until furth. ords.

11. Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., of H. M.'s service, having reported his arrival at Bombay, is admitted on the staff of this establishment in succ. to Maj. Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C. B., from the date on which he may arrive within the limits of this Pres., and is appointed from the same date to the command of the southern div. of the Army.

In conformity with orders received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council directs that the name of Lieut. David Taylor Thomson, of the 39th regt. N. I., be removed from the list of the Army from this date.

13. Lieut. F. F. Warden, 39th N. I., leave to the 6th Feb. 1839, to Secunderabad, on sick cert.

— Ens. A. Barlow, 1st N. I., leave to the 31st Jan. 1839, Kamptee.

— Cadet C. S. Sparrow, admitted on establishment and prom. to ensign.

— Cadet A. L. Tweedie, ditto.

— Cadet T. Jenkins, ditto.

14. Cornet G. W. Russell, 2d L. C., to be postmast. at Jaulnah, so long as his corps remains at that station.

— Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N. I., leave to Bombay, cancelled at that officer's request.

— Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N. I., leave to Eur. on sick cert., and to embark from Pooree.

— Sen. Ens. G. J. Purvis, 39th N. I., to be lieut., v. Thomas, removed from the list of the Army; date of commission 11th Dec. 1838.

15. 2d Lieut. F. G. Nuthall, removed from the 3d Bat. art. to the Horse brig., v. Lieut. Cooke, proceeding to Eur. and transferred to the non-effective strength of the brigade.

17. Ens. A. L. Tweedie, to do duty with 1st N. I.

— Ens. C. S. Sparrow, ditto.

— Ens. T. Jenkins, ditto with 24th N. I.

18. Capt. J. H. Macdonald, 8th L. C., ret. to duty.

— Lieut. H. Lawford, art., ditto.

— Capt. E. Lloyd, 43d N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. J. Dods, 4th N. I., ditto.

— Maj. M. Tweedie, 20th N. I., and Lieut. W. J. Church, 17th ditto, returned to duty 13th instant.

— Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., who stands appointed to the command of the southern div. of the Army, arrived at Cannanore on the 18th inst.

— Capt. L. Fyfe, H. M.'s 17th Foot, is, at the recommendation of His Excell. the Com.-in-Chief, appointed aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, from the above date.

— Maj. Gen. James Allan, C. B., will resume command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, on being relieved in the comm. of the southern div. of the Army, by Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H.

19. Lieut.-Col. T. K. Limond, posted to 3d Cavalry.

— Lieut. Col. H. B. Smith, ditto to 8th do.

— Lieut. J. W. Coates, 6th N. I., to act as adjt. till furth. ords. v. Gunthorpe, proceeding to Eur.

19. Lieut.-Col. H. Smith, leave to Pres. till 28th Feb.

— Capt. E. A. Hamfreys, do. to 10th Feb.

— Capt. W. Justice, do. to 31st March.

— Ens. W. J. Hare, ditto to 25th April.

— Ens. C. B. Stevens, removed from the 31st to the 24th N. I., till furth. ords.

21. Ens. Robert Sym Wilson, 52d N. I., to be quartmast. and interp., v. Scutt, resigned.

— Lieut. Thomas Ashton, of the art., prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., from the 18th Dec. 1838.

— Cadet Ronaleyn George Gordon Cumming, admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.

— Lieut. Ralph Reid Scutt, of the 52d N. I., resigned the app. of quartmast. and interp. of that corps.

— Lieut.-Col. N. Alves, 10th N. I., agent to the gov.-gen. for the states of Rajpootana, leave to the Cape of Good Hope or to Van Diemen's Land, via either the Cape of Good Hope or the Mauritius, for twenty-two months from the date of his embarkation at Bombay.

— Capt. W. Bremner, dep. assist. com. gen., leave to Pres. on sick cert., prep. to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

— Cadet G. T. S. Carruthers, admitted on estab. and prom. to Ens.

— Cadet H. B. Sweet, ditto ditto.

— Cadet H. Hughes, ditto ditto.

— Cadet C. Douglas, ditto ditto.

#### BIRTHS.

Oct. 22.—At Singapore, the lady of Capt. Pritchard, 8th N. I., of a son.

Dec. 2.—At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Tallan, H. M.'s 41st Foot, of a son.

2. At Ootacamund, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., C. S., of a son.

4. At Berhampore, the lady of Mr. J. Falloon, assist. apoth. 3d N. I., of a son.

6. At Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. Alexander, of a daughter.

8. At Madras, the lady of Capt. F. L. Nicolay, acting assist. quartmast. gen. of the Army, of a daughter.

9. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Aymer Dowdall, of H. M.'s 54th regt., of a dau.

15. Mrs. Alexander Bowie, of a son.

16. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. G. Thornton, 19th N. I., of a son.

#### MARRIAGE.

Dec. 1.—At Cannanore, P. Nicolson, Esq., M. D., assist. surg. H. M.'s 57th regt., to Georgiana, fourth daugh. of James Macdonnell, Esq., M. D. Surg. H. M.'s 57th regt.

#### DEATHS.

Nov. 22.—At Bimlipatam, the infant daugh. of Capt. W. W. Dunlop.

Dec. 5.—At John Pereira's Garden, Jane Arabella, infant daugh. of Joseph Hosie.

— At Black Town, Maria, the lady of Mr. J. C. Henricos, aged 25.

8. At St. Thome, William, son of Lieut. P. Spry, 25th N. I., aged 5 years.

10. At Nellore, Mr. D. Ross, rev. surveyor.  
— At Triplicane, Maria Joannise, wife of Mr. Donald Geila, aged 26.

11. At Calicut, Maria Georgiana Bates.

14. At Madras, William Henry, son of Mr. H. C. Newland.

16. At Anuntapoor, F. W. Robertson, Esq., principal coll. and magistrate of Bellary.

### BOMBAY.

**THE LIBEL CASE.**—*Sir Charles Malcolm v. Mr. McCallum.*—*Judgment of the Court.*—On the opening of the Court (18th December) Sir John Awdry, after a lengthened address, in which he severely censured the conduct of the defendant, sentenced him to be imprisoned three months; to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 to the Queen, and find sureties, himself in Rs. 20,000, and two sureties in 10,000 each; to keep the peace for two years towards all the Queen's subjects, and to be further imprisoned until such fine be paid, and the securities entered into.

**EXPEDITION TO ADEN.**—The following troops, for Aden, embarked on Dec. 30, viz. :—

Detail of Artillery, Capt. Willoughby commanding.—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, 1 drummer, 2 Native officers, and 102 gun lascars.

European regiment, Major Osburne commanding.—3 captains, 9 subalterns, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 23 serjeants, 288 rank and file, and 9 drummers and fifers.

24th regiment N. I., Major Baillie commanding.—1 captain, 7 subalterns, 1 assistant surgeon, 7 Native officers, 26 havildars, 350 rank and file, and 16 drummers and fifers.

Sappers and Pioneers.—1 Native officer, 2 corporals, and 45 rank and file.

The following are the names of the officers :—

Staff.—Lieut. C. A. Hogg, Major Bailie, Capt. Morris, Lieut. and Qr.-Master Shephard, Lieut. Duncan.

24th regiment.—Lieut. and Adj. Bellassis, Lieut. Jones, Ensign Willoughby, Ensign Morison, Assist.-Surg. Malcolmson, Major Osburne, Capt. Cumming, Capt. Stiles.

B. E. regt.—Capt. McIntire, Lt. Fraser, Lt. Symson, Lt. Shaw, Lt. Otley,  
2 U 2 .

Lieut. Rose, Ensign Hunt, Ensign Trower, Ensign Cameron, Ensign Sorrell, Ensign Black, Surgeon Gay, Assist.-Surg. Purnell.

Artillery.—Capt. Willoughby, W. Massie.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

We have been favored with the accompanying General Order, issued, by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, to the army under his command, preparatory to commencing the march on Tatta and Hyderabad. The 1st brigade moved on the 24th and the 2nd on the 26th Dec.;—the troops were all in high health and spirits.—*Bombay Times*, 2nd Jan.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP BOMINACOTE RIGHT BANK OF THE HJAMREE.—*Saturday, 22nd December, 1838.—By the Commander-in-Chief.—*

1. The disembarkation of the troops being in so forward a state, the following movements will be made, viz.—Two squadrons of H. M. 4th light dragoons; 3rd troop of horse artillery; 1st company of foot artillery; detachment of Golundauze; and the 2nd brigade of infantry, will march to Jallal Kote on the 24th instant, and continue their march daily to Tatta, according to a route which will be furnished by the deputy Qr.-Master General, who will also supply guides.

2 The Commander-in-Chief, and head Qr.-Staff, will also march on that day to Jallal Kote, and it is expected will reach Tatta on the 27th.

3. The 1st brigade of infantry will march on the 26th by the same stages as the troops which will have preceded them to Tatta, and agreeably to a route which will be received from the deputy Qr.-Master General.

4. The superintending Surgeon is requested to arrange that the sick of all the brigades shall be sent by the river to Tatta, in boats which will be supplied, on his requisition, by the deputy Commissary General.

5. When the whole of the 1st regt. light cav., the 4th troop of horse artillery, and the 2nd company of foot artillery shall have arrived in camp, arrangements will be made and a day fixed hereafter for their march in advance.

6. It being of importance that an experienced officer should be continued here for a time as Commandant, to regulate all matters, as well as to communicate with Head Quarters, and with the senior officer of the Indian Navy, at the mouth of the river.—Major Brough, senior major of H. M. 2nd, or Queen's, is directed to remain and take upon himself the superintendence of the duties here. To assist him in this, and in furnishing guards for the ordnance and commissariat stores, a detachment of 1 native officer and 25 privates will be immediately selected from each of the four native regiments of infantry, and placed under the orders of Major Brough.

7. The deputy Commissary of Ordnance will remain here until further orders, and continue the arrangements connected with that department, under the instructions he will receive from the Brigadier commanding the artillery.

8. An officer of the Qr.-Master General's, and one of the commissariat departments, will also continue in this camp until further orders.

9. Lieut. Carless, of the Indian Navy, having been placed in the charge and superintendence of all the boats or doondees on the river, as well as the gun boats, with officers of that service to assist him;—he may be referred to on all necessary occasions.

10. A return of such horses as may have received injuries in the boats, or that are sick and unfit to travel with H. M. 4th light dragoons and horse artillery, will be given in by to-morrow morning to the Adj.-General, and they are to be left here. Rations of forage will be supplied by the commissariat for the horses so situated.

11. In advancing into Scinde, Sir John Keane is desirous to point out to the troops, and endeavour to impress in the strongest manner he can, upon all ranks, how much it will be to their own advantage and credit, and to the honor of their country, to observe the strictest rules of discipline laid down for the guidance of all, and to treat the inhabitants of every class with forbearance and some degree of consideration, which they will doubtless look upon as a kindness and appreciate, and which will add much to our own comfort, as well as to the furtherance of all our views.

12. The Commander-in-Chief has strong reasons to believe, that the inhabitants of this country are very sensitive to ill-treatment, and on such occasions are easily frightened and run away; all persons, therefore, employed as servants, camel-drivers, *boat-men*, *biggaries*, and such description of work, should be treated with the *utmost gentleness*, and experience will in a short time teach them our method and *manner of doing things*.

13. Any ill-treatment of natives which may come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, will be taken the most serious notice of, and officers commanding brigades and the heads of departments, are requested to have this fully explained to all ranks under them.

14. The Commander-in-Chief has the pleasing duty to perform, in stating, that the conduct of the troops since their arrival in this encampment, has been such as reflects the highest credit on themselves, and affords him much gratification in publishing, and His Excellency fully anticipates a continuance of the same orderly and good conduct, after the troops shall have been put in motion.

(Signed) J. KEITH, Major Dep. Adj. Gen.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

Nov. 30.—Mr G. Malcolm, 1st assist. col. in Candeish, leave to pres. for one month prep. embarkation for Europe.

Dec 5.—Mr. A. Bell res. charge of office of jud. and sess. jud. of Poonah, and agent for mirdars in the Deccan.

10. John Lloyd Phillips, Esq., to be reg. on the equity and admiralty sides, Prothonotary clerk of the papers of the depositions, and reading clerk on the plea side of the supreme court of judicature.

11. Mr. J. L. Johnson to be sheriff for the ensuing year.

17. Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, resumed charge of office of reg. of the sud. dewan and sud. fouj. adawlut.

18. Mr. W. Howard to be act. adv. gen.

19. Mr. W. H. Payne, to be assist. coll. customs at the pres. v. Lewis, dec.

— Mr. J. S. Law to permanent charge of Indee and Moodebehall Talooks.

23. Mr. G. L. Farrant, to be 2nd assist. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira, continuing to act as assist judge at Sholapoor.

26. J. McC. Campbell, Esq., clerk of the crown, clerk of the indictments, clerk of the arraigns on the crown side, and registrar on the admiral side, in the criminal department of the supreme court, from the 24th instant, in succession to John Lloyd Phillips, Esq.

### Military.

Nov. 25.—Capt. F. M. Willoughby, art. ret. to duty.

— Lieut. J. B. Woosman, art. ditto.

— Dep. Ast. Com. A. Gourley, ord. dep. do.

28. Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N. I., to act as brig. maj. at Poonah from 2nd inst., on dep. of Capt. Wyllie for pres., or until furth. ord.

29. Lieut. Estridge to undertake the duties of sup. of repairs dur. abs. of Lieut. Stuart on sick cert. on Lieut. Stuart's own responsibility.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. J. P. Walsh, 52nd M. N. I. ass. charge of post office at Sholapoor.

3. Capt. G. J. Jameson, 1st assist. mil. aud. gen., leave 2 years to Cape for health.

— Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 2nd assist., will act for Capt. Jameson from the date of that officer's dep.

4. Lieut. C. D. Mylne, 6th N. I., to be Mahratta interp. to that reg.

8. Cornet L. M. Jones, posted to 1st L. C. v. Kemball prom.

— Capt. P. Sanderson, furl. to Cape 2 years for health.

— Capt. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N. I., to be aide-de-camp to the governor.

8. Lieut. G. W. Duncan, 24th N. I., to be barrack-master and acting aide-de-camp.

— Captain Johnson, 3rd N. I., to the charge of com. duties at Maligaum from 15th ult.

— Capt. L. W. Hart, 22nd N. I., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to the South div. of army.

— Capt. G. F. Penley, 16th N. I., to be maj.; Lieut. G. A. Stewart ditto, to be capt.; and Ens. W. Orrock ditto, to be lieut., v. Holland, ret. date of prom. 23rd June, 1838.

— Ens. H. E. Marriot, posted to 15th N. I., v. Orrock.

— Cornet G. C. Kemball, to be Lieut. v. Neeld, dec., date of prom. 23rd Nov. 1838.

10. Major G. R. Jervis, eng., to be Lieut. Col. v. Bellassis prom. to the brevet rank of major gen. and returned as supernum., date of rank, 18th June, 1838.

— Major H. D. Robertson, to be lieut. col. v. Brooks, prom. and ret. as supernumary.

— Major G. Moore, to be lieut. col. v. Robertson, prom. and ret. as supernumary.

— Major T. Leighton, to be lieut. col. v. Lodwick, prom. and ret. as supernumary.

— Major F. Stalker, to be lieut. col. v. Morse prom. and ret. as supernumary.

— Capt. C. Waddington, engs., to be maj.; Lieut. T. M. B. Turner to be capt.; and 2nd Lieut. R. Lecch to be 1st Lieut., in succession to Jervis, promoted.

— Ensign W. H. Clarke, 2nd or Gren. N. I., to be lieut., v. Hudson, dec., date of rank, 20th January, 1838.

— Capt. J. Farquharson, 9th N. I., to be maj.; Lieut. J. B. Bellasis to be capt.; and Ens. A. Valliant to be Lieut., in succession to Robertson, prom.

— Ensign H. Vincent, 10th N. I., to be lieut. v. Echalaz, dec.

— Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N. I., to be major; Lieut. R. Hutt, to be capt.; and Ens. R. D. Stuart to be lieut., in suc. to Leighton, prom.

— Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N. I., to be maj.; Ens. A. Macdonald to be Lieut., in succes. to Moore, prom.; Lieut. A. Meadows to be capt.; and Ens. L. S. Hough, to be lieut. in suc. to Frederick, dec.

10. Capt. H. Hancock, 19th N. I., to be maj.; Lieut. H. Jacob, to be capt.; and Ens. J. W. Renny, to be lieut., in suc. to Stalker, prom.

— 2nd Lieut. F. Wemyss, posted to eng.

— Ens. T. G. Ricketts, ditto, 10th N. I.

— Ens. E. H. S. Bowdich, ditto, 2nd N. I.

— Ens. F. Fanning, ditto, 9th N. I.

— Ens. R. L. Taylor, ditto, 18th N. I.

— Ens. R. Black, ditto, 14th N. I.

— Ens. J. B. Dunsterville, ditto, 19th N. I.

— Ens. J. J. Combe, ditto, 18th N. I.

11. Capt. L. W. Hart, 22nd N. I., to be Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. at Belgaum, v. Capt. Donnelly, proc. on field service.

14. Capt. St. John, to make over charge of Post-office (Poona) to Lieut. H. W. Preedy.

15. Brig. Gibbon to command at Deesa.

17. Lieut. C. R. Hogg, of the European regt. to be Commissariat Agent with the force proc. to Aden.

18. Capt. J. Grant, Dep. Com. of Ordnance, is permitted to remain at the Pres. for one month, on urgent priv. aff.

— Lieut. A. M. Haselwood to act as Fort Adj. at Asseerghur, from the date of Capt. Birdwood's departure, and also to act as Interpreter to the 3rd regiment N. I., until further orders.

— Lieuts. H. Richards and T. L. Jameson, the former to act as Adj., and the latter as Qr.-Master and Paymaster to the 3rd regiment N. I., during such time as Lieut. Haselwood may be in charge of the Fort Adjutancy.

— Lieut. J. G. J. Johnston, 10th N. I., to act as Adj. to the detachment of that regt. proc. to Bombay, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file.

— Lieut. Bebee to act as Staff officer to the detach. of 6th Foot, ordered from Poonah to the Pres.

23. Ensign G. S. A. Anderson, posted to 18th N. I., v. Compton, prom.

24. Lieut. H. A. Sullivan to be Staff officer to the detach. proc. to the Pres. under command of Major Everest.

24. On the arrival of Major Everest's detach. at the Pres. Lieut. Bebee will perform the duties of Adj., and Lieut. Sullivan those of Qr.-Master to the five companies detach. until further orders.

28. Ensign E. Bowen, 26th N. I., leave from 27th Dec. to 31st Jan., on med. cert., to proceed to Bombay.

— Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N. I., six months leave of absence from his regt., for the purpose of joining Sir Alexander Burnes, Envoy to Khelut.

— Major Willoughby, 18th N. I., who stands appointed to the personal Staff of the Hon. the Governor, is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, for regimental duty.

### Medical.

No. 25. Assist.-Surg. J. Gibson, ret. to duty.

28. Surg. A. Tawse to be Garrison Surg. at Surat, v. Purnel, resigned that situation.

Dec. 8.—Assist.-Surg. Leggett to be Civ. Surg. at Sholapoor, v. Frith, resigned that situation.

20. Assist.-Surg. Atkinson is placed at the disposal of the Major General commanding the Forces.

### Naval.

Dec. 6.—Lieut. Webb, to the charge of Rec. Ship Hastings, to be Superintendent of Pattimars, and 2nd Member of Standing Com. of Survey, from 29th Oct. last.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—29 December, 1838.—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

The reaction which we noticed in our last continues to be maintained. Four  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. of 1835-36 being now at a discount of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  cent., and of 1832-33 @ 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. although the terms of the two Loans are almost the same. The 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. Loans have participated in the improvement but in the period of the depression were not so much affected as those of the lower grade. *Bills on London*.—Exchange has a tendency to rise a good many Canton Bills being in the Market, present quotations, six mo. st., 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  @ 2s. 1d. *Bills on Calcutta* are in good request. *Bills on Madras* are in little enquiry. *Freight to England* is barely maintained at 60s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton and with the number of Ships in the Harbour and expected it is likely to fall 10s. to 15s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton. *Cotton*.—The market remains dull and inactive. The few purchases that are taking place are with small exceptions confined to Shipments for China. *Opium*.—There is no animation in the market, prices have fallen since our last, Rs. 30 to 35  $\frac{1}{2}$  Chest, and are likely to be lower. *Europe Goods*.—*Cotton Yarn* is in little enquiry at present. *Water Twist*.—Stocks are small and No. 40 is scarce and in demand. *Canvas*.—Is scarce and supplies are required. *Patent Cordage*.—The quantity in the market for sale is small and in demand. *Beer*.—Stocks are getting low and prices improving. Of Allsop, Bass, & Hodgson, which are in most inquiry, none is in the market. *Port Wine*.—Is scarce and in demand. *Hams and Cheese*.—The last sales were made @ Rs. 1 and 10 annas  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. *Metals*.—*Iron Bar* (English) in enquiry. *Ditto Sheet*.—Sales @ 8 @ 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt. *Ditto Nail Rod*.—Sales at Rs. 50 @ 56  $\frac{1}{2}$  Candy. *Tin Plates* are in low demand. *Spelters*.—The supply in the market is small and holders are firm. *Red Lead*. Is scarce and wanted. *Ditto White* none of good quality in the market. *Copper* in very little enquiry. *Tiles*.—Enquiry limited. *Nail and Rods* in no demand. *Tar*.—Stock is low and prices are improving.

### CEYLON.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor has issued the following Minute :—

Recent disputes which have unfortunately occurred at Trincomalee, render it imperative upon the Governor to call the attention of Public Servants to the abso-



lute necessity of maintaining a good understanding in all official intercourse.—His Excellency trusts that the parties whose conduct has been lately brought under his consideration, are now fully aware that the course pursued by them has been alike productive of considerable injury to the public service, and of scandal to themselves; and it can only be after their long continuance in a directly opposite course, that they can look to regain their places in the confidence of the Government. Although the Governor will not do public servants the injustice to suppose that precisely similar cases will again arise, he would be wanting in his duty if he did not avail himself of this opportunity to inculcate the necessity of cautiously abstaining from all minor differences or disputes in the conduct of public business—for though such are comparatively less pernicious in their consequences than differences of a more serious magnitude, yet, being of more frequent occurrence, as His Excellency fears they are, they cannot be unattended with injury to the public interests, and discredit to the individuals engaged in them. The Minute of the 22nd July, 1805, which is herewith republished, refers to differences between Civil and Military officers, but the same principle is strictly applicable to those existing between any two officers of the Civil service—and His Excellency will in future rigidly enforce the same penalty.

By His Excellency's command,

P. ANSTRUTHER, *Colonial Sec.*

Colonial Sec.'s office, Colombo, 15th Oct., 1838.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—A dispute having arisen between one of the Civil servants of Government and the Commandant of Matura, which has been referred to His Excellency, the Governor, His Excellency feels it his duty at once to explain to all the Civil servants under his orders, his idea in regard to such differences, and his fixed determination in respect to the line of conduct he will pursue, wherever such disputes unfortunately happen.

He conceives that no serious quarrel can ever occur where both parties are actuated by that conciliatory and forbearing spirit, which can alone secure a continuation of harmony and union between the two services. And where harmony does not exist, there is little chance of the power delegated by Government, either to the Civil servants or to the Military officers, being executed with credit to themselves or advantage to the public.

His Excellency will therefore in future consider the fact of a difference existing without reference to a critical investigation, of who may be right or who may be wrong, to be a strong *prima facie* ground for displeasure, and for the removal of the parties concerned.

Where any Civil servant feels himself under the necessity of remonstrating against the conduct of the Military officer, which in general never can happen where the parties make a due sacrifice of their private feelings to the public interest, such remonstrance is to be made direct to Government.

Any execution of individual authority, on the part of a Civil servant, to counteract the orders of the military officers, or any irritating correspondence, with a view to redress a supposed grievance, is strictly forbid, and will be considered by His Excellency as a direct disobedience of his orders.

By His Excellency's command,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Sec. to Gov.*

Chief Sec.'s Office, Colombo, 22nd July, 1805.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—That intrepid and excellent sportsman, Lieut. Webb, of the 90th Regiment, during the last few days he has been absent from Colombo on a shooting excursion in another part of the Island, killed no less than forty Elephants, nineteen Deer and several wild Hogs—a thing quite unprecedented in the history of Sportsmen, taking the short time in which it was accomplished into consideration. A few repetitions of such *havoc* as this, would go very far in soon extirpating the most of the wild Elephants with which some parts of Ceylon so much abound.—*Ceylon Herald*, Nov. 23.

A FAREWELL DINNER.—A farewell dinner had been given by His Excellency the Governor at the Queen's House to the Hon. P. Anstruther, Esq., who, after having filled the important Office of Colonial Secretary in this Island for a number of years, is about to retire for a short period on leave of absence. The great body of Civil Servants, the Mercantile Gentlemen, and the Civilians generally, resident in and about Colombo were invited to meet the Honorable Gentleman. About forty sat down to dinner. A Ball concluded the festivities of the evening.

H. M.'s ships *Volage* and *Cruiser* sailed on Tuesday night for Bombay. It is said that the cause of the present expedition of these vessels was, the receipt at Trincomalee of despatches directed to the senior Naval Officer on the Station, which, on being opened by Captain Smith, were found to convey the information that the



services of vessels at his disposal would be required on the Western coast of India. Captain Smith therefore immediately came round to Colombo in search of further instructions, not doubting but that he might be required to transport troops from this to the Continent. Failing, however, in obtaining the expected information here, both Ships have gone on to Bombay.

A Correspondent informs us that the good Folks of Trincomalee are, if possible, more disunited than ever; and that there are at present two cross actions for defamation of character (one laid at £600, the other at £1,000) pending in the District Court. The new District Judge will therefore have something of importance to commemorate his debut of which we wish him joy; at the same time assuring him that he needs all the good temper, which we understand, he is happily gifted with. He may not, however, be more at a nonplus than his brother Judge at Caltura is said to have been a few days since, when called upon to try a man who was accused of a breach of conjugal affection in disinterring his own wife and taking from the corpse some jewels with which it had been decorated.

We have met with the following General Order of Sir H. Fane's, since making up the Register department and give it a place here. General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief as they apply to Ferozepore.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, 11th Dec. 1838,*

1. Under the Right Hon. the Governor General, the 2d division of Infantry of the Army of the Indus is to remain, till further orders, near the Sutlej; the head quarters at Ferozepore.

To facilitate supplies, the 5th Brigade, and the troops of horse Artillery, may be placed at Loodianah; the other brigade, and field battery to remain at Ferozepore.

The Assistant Adjutant General of the division is to superintend and aid the transit of all officers and soldiers, either proceeding to join, or returning from, the troops in advance.

In communication with the political agent, he must establish the means for issuing pay, and ensuring provisions for officers and soldiers under such circumstances.

The spare ammunition in store, and all other military stores remaining in Ferozepore, are placed in charge of Sub-Conductor Cowan, under the orders of the Major General commanding the Sirhind division, and the second division of the Army of the Indus.

The Major General will afford to the Assistant Adjutant General such aid in officers or non-commissioned officers &c., as may be found requisite; and he will be pleased to establish order, in all departments, as speedily as practicable; and assign such guards as may be necessary, either for civil or military purposes within Ferozepore.

As the troops may be kept on the Sutlej as long as the season permits, the permanency of the arrangements to Ferozepore must be in correspondent situation His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deems, that it will be advisable to hut the troops, for their protection during the cold season; and he recommends that the best procurable site for this purpose, may be selected and laid out accordingly.

The huts, &c., &c., may be laid out conformable to the regulations which are prescribed for a cantonment, and every precaution be taken, so that the hutted camp may be tenable during the rains, if necessary. Ground must therefore be selected to which the floods of the river never reach. The site must be chosen in conjunction with the Quarter Master General of the Army, and the political agent.

The necessary surveys, and preliminary measures, for carrying these views into effect, may be forthwith commenced; but previous to entering on their execution they must be submitted for the sanction and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The Engineer of the 2nd division will also lend his assistance to the political agent towards completing the gateways, or finishing any of the projected improvements in the town.

On the marching of the 4th brigade from camp, the 3rd brigade will replace it in the 2nd division. The Major General will make arrangements accordingly respecting the camp and town duties.

2. The new disposition of the Army of the Indus having placed the 2nd division under altered circumstances, the Government General Orders of the 18th August, 1821, become applicable to it.

The officer in charge of the commissariat will consider that order to be in operation from the 13th inst. inclusive.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major Gen. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

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## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE:—

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# THE ORIENTAL HERALD.



## CONVERSION IN INDIA.



WE have had frequent occasion, in preceding numbers, to allege, prove, and illustrate the degree of apathy with which the affairs of India, vast as is their importance, are generally regarded by the people of England. The present topic is an exception to the rule, and cannot invalidate the authenticity of the observation. Whatever may be the neglect which other matters relative to India may meet, that of conversion excites attention in every quarter. In private society a word on India in general is but languidly tolerated; in the clubs it is a voted a bore, in the senate the members leave the house at the name of India, even when her nearest and dearest interests are discussed, or alluded to; but if in those places, or any other assemblage of men whatever, the word conversion be mentioned, all ears are open, and a thousand interrogatories are made. Those who neither know nor care if the East Indies be situated in the northern or southern hemisphere, or if Calcutta be in Bengal, or Bengal in Calcutta, will start up and anxiously inquire into the state of conversion among the blacks, as our native fellow-subjects are courteously termed. To all these anxious inquirers, to whom due credit is to be allowed for such laudable curiosity, what is the only answer that the interrogated can give? The reply is only too obvious. It is, that as yet, all which has been effected is little more than nothing. This answer has been purposely limited to the past, because there is substantial reason to believe that something is now in operation which may hereafter produce many good consequences, and that good seed has been sown in a rich ground, from which goodly fruit may hereafter be expected. Nevertheless, the things *in posse* are not to be accounted *in esse*, and, therefore, in contemplating the state of conversion among the people of India, we cannot but still consider it, in reference to the wide field for operation, as little better than a nullity. There have been converts, it is true, and some of them eminent for their piety and talent; but, how few are there of the first class, out of so many millions of souls comprised in the regions over which the British sway exists!—and of that class how singularly few have there been to form the second and more illustrious exception! In other words, it may be strongly expressed by this plain and simple interrogatory:—Of those who professed, how few really felt and lived up to the religion

which they had adopted, and really glorified the head and foundation of their faith? The reply to this also must be, we fear, unfavourable. It might then be naturally asked, if this failure has proceeded from want of efforts to convert the natives, or from want of zeal in those who have been employed in the sacred task? We can allege neither one nor the other of these things, for many have there been; not merely those who professedly occupied themselves in such avocation, but others whose consciences prompted them to use their efforts in such a holy cause, of whom it were but little praise to say simply, that they were zealous in their callings. How then is it, that in spite of such men, and such earnest endeavours as have been exhibited, failure has been the result? This is not a question easily answered, and perhaps it is next to impossible that it can be fully elucidated. Nevertheless, it is a point which all who feel duly interested in the natives of India, and more especially those who profess Christian principles, would wish to see as much cleared up as the case admits; and it shall, therefore, be our task to seek and trace out the causes which have thus noxiously tended to thwart such worthy intentions as have been so fully manifested. We express a sincere and humble hope that these endeavours may not be thrown away; but, on the contrary, when these mists, which now encumber the subject are dissipated, we may be better enabled to see the way which we have to travel, and hereafter make the faster and surer progress.

The principal stumbling-block against which all the first efforts of the early missionaries fell, was an error in the mode of proceeding. The obstacles with which the first missionaries had to contend were of themselves sufficiently formidable, and demanded energy and prudence of no common kind to overcome. It behoved them to use the utmost caution in the courses which they adopted, and to examine well lest they should cause offence rather than create respect or admiration. They seemed to imagine that they were living in apostolical times, that they were partly endued with apostolical powers, and that results similar to those which happily ensued in the times of primitive Christianity would wait on their labours. They seemed to forget, that the age of manifest inspiration and open miracles was departed, and did not remember that patient continuance in well doing is the only sure mode of success in the present day. To this end they used to go out into the highways and hedges, and there proclaim to the ignorant, yet astounded, multitude the truths of the gospel. So far as this, though the course pursued seems erroneous and ill-calculated to effect the wished-for end, nothing appears reprehensible. But the zeal of others carried them farther; they used (and some few, we regret to say, still adhere to the practice) to abuse and vilify with opprobrious terms all that natives held sacred, and to denounce them as altogether accursed. That we so hold all idols and false religions is not to be denied, for the word of God thus expressly denounces them; but, it is easily to be demonstrated, that such a method of proceeding as this was not the way to convince the natives, and to bring them within the pale of the church. It is, indeed, a matter of wonder, and one that speaks very well for the people of India, that they have so tolerated those who openly violated all that was to them revered and esteemed. It is, in fact, scarcely a question if this method of acting did not tend to create a prepossession against, instead of for the religion, which put forth such injudicious advocates. This may be best illustrated by putting a parallel case, which will,

perhaps, more fully exhibit the error of the method than any other mode of argument.

Let us suppose a Mussulman moollah, or doctor, as fully believing in his faith as any missionary in that of Christ, and animated by a similar zeal for his religion. The moollah's first course, if he came to England to enlighten those whom he considered in darkness, would be to learn the familiar English tongue, not by the classical examples of the language, but what is called the colloquial or the vulgar phraseology. He would then station himself in the corners of the streets and the roads, and would there commence a series of abuse, in terms too not over nice, of everything which we had been taught from our youth upwards to consider as holy. We should be told that our sacred books were impostures and fabrications, baptism and the blessed Sacrament unmeaning forms, and that if we did not believe in one God and Mahomet, as his envoy, that we must expect eternal perdition. Englishmen boast of their land as one of toleration, but would language such as this be permitted? No,—a crowd would assemble, the zealous Moslem missionary would be hustled and pelted, the police would interfere, and the reverend zealot would be, if not otherwise visited with punishment, compelled to find bail to keep the peace. The absurdity of such a method as this as a means of conversion is evident; it may serve to exhibit the zeal and perseverance of the missionary, and his resolve to sacrifice himself for his Heavenly Master, if need be; but to suppose that it will tend to change the faith of one individual, is an exceeding error. Yet by such means as these, was it that the first attempts at opening the eyes of the natives of India were made.—Is it wonderful that they did not succeed?

The Missionary Reports, however, during these times of unprofitable labour, show that some sheep were received into the flock, and professed Christianity. Yet who were these? Almost universally of the very lowest description of persons; not the worse or less worthy because they were of low caste, but because their example could not only be of little efficacy for others, but was indeed a cause to deter the junction of those of higher rank. And who were those who actually did join? They were generally persons in low and distressed circumstances, who, by adopting Christianity, obtained for themselves food and lodging; consequently, when the hour of need was over, or better prospects offered, they left their refuge, and being purged of their new faith, returned to the bosom of error. We say not this of every one—but of how many it is true, the missionary records can tell.

It does not seem to have been until comparatively recent days, that the true state of the case became known, and that a conviction of the error which had been committed began to exist. People then first perceived that exhortation to persons who were almost worse than stocks and stones, since they were educated in, and endued with the prejudices of a false religion, was useless; and that true conversion, capable of producing a saving and efficacious faith, must proceed from a conviction of the understanding and an affection of the heart. It is singular that it should not have before occurred with sufficient force to the minds of men, that seed cannot be sown with profit in uncultivated ground; and that arguments, used to people incapable of comprehending their force, were as "caviare to the multitude," matters that they knew not what to do with. It now followed, as a necessary corollary, that it was necessary to educate youth,



and enable them to see the force of the reasons and arguments propounded to them, before they could perceive and duly appreciate the sequences which it was wished they should believe. In fact it became an universally allowed axiom, that education was as necessary to conversion as faith to salvation,—a truth which events of recent days have very fully confirmed, though they proceeded from a quarter whence perhaps it was not expected. The Hindoo College and various other schools, with which Calcutta abounds, were not set on foot with a view to conversion, but with a hope of enlightening and civilizing the youth sent there to study. Everything, indeed, was done which could preclude the existence of the idea that the acquisition of such knowledge as was there taught would tend to lead the youth to change their religion, since such ideas would have prevented them from flocking to its walls, or would rather have hindered the parents from permitting their offspring to go there. Yet from such an unpromising beginning, have resulted the first fruits indicative of real, solid and substantial benefit. Among the educated pupils, a knowledge of science and literature gratified to a certain extent, aroused an enquiring spirit, and a thirst for deeper draughts of that spring whose waters had already proved so delicious. This further insight led them to look at first with doubt on that which, though taught to look upon as sacred, could not bear the light of reason,—to doubt succeeded conviction, and in many cases, open avowal of the new creed. Such a process, founded on a natural system of education, can alone be extensively instrumental in promoting conversion; this it is that has brought real converts into the church, whose integrity no trials can shake, and who can alone stand firm in the hour of danger; it is this which has led to the strange yet gratifying sight recently presented to our view, of a Brahmin being ordained a priest in holy orders.

It is from this source, that we have hereafter, though comparatively little as yet has been done, to expect much—nay, everything. Education, though proceeding slowly in consequence of the niggard hand with which the supplies, necessary for the wants of so large a country, are dealt out, is not at a stand still. In the principal cities of Hindostan, schools have been created and are conducted under the active superintendence of individuals, in which those elementary principles are taught, which are absolutely necessary to, and seldom fail in bringing about, the beneficial results to which we allude. The natives of India are apt pupils, they want neither intelligence nor ability; they require but knowledge to make them as wise as their teachers, though it must be long with the present limited means ere they become so. The youths of the Delhi and Agra colleges are beginning fast to follow the example set by those of the capital in the acquisition of sound knowledge and principles. They most particularly affect the European manner, as well as study European literature, and the former may be deduced as a consequence mainly, though not wholly, springing from the latter. There is likewise little doubt that the scholars in the north-west of India, like their examples, are beginning to waver in their adherence to the strict rules and opinions of their faith. It is probable, however, that the consequences of this fact will be longer in developing themselves in that part of the country than in Calcutta. The reason of this is plain. In the upper provinces there are fewer Europeans than in Calcutta, and there is consequently no strong rallying point to which those, who feel inclined to avow the freedom of their opinions, may resort from the persecutions which inevitably follow on a change of faith.

From all these points we can come but to this one conclusion, that we have only to hope for real success, either in elevating the morals or accelerating the happiness of the people of India, by means of education. Let those then who wish well to India, enter into the labour of love, and strive for her enlightenment. No means which can contribute to this desirable end should be neglected. Let the establishment of schools be considered as of primary importance, and let attention to this point be enjoined on all emissaries from all establishments. And here let us make a remark, to which we would call the particular attention of all who may wish to benefit India and its inhabitants. The well wishers of India have contended, and in sincere good faith too, on the way in which education may be best promoted; some have upheld that instruction in English only should be afforded, some that popular instruction should be conveyed to the people in the vernacular tongue, and others that the vernacular tongue should be used though expressed in English characters, and this for the purpose of eventually bringing in a knowledge of English. Of this latter proposition, which has been recently invented, it may be sufficient to say, that, though it amply deserves the praise of ingenuity, yet as a *means to an end*, it is too heavy machinery. It is in fact almost an end in itself, and costs nearly as much labour to carry into execution, as would the actual change of Hindostanee into English, and against which, in the present state of things, some strong objections exist. Among these objections the principal is, the want of books and instructors adequate to the proper education of so large a number of people. A modified and gradual introduction of the English might, with safety and profit, be speedily introduced into the administration of affairs; it might indeed have been done long ago, and we should not then have been discussing probabilities and possibilities as we are now doing, for we might have had facts for our guides to lead us further on the march of improvement.

We revert to the remark which we wished to bring to the attention of all persons connected with the education of the people of India, and from which the above brief notice has slightly diverted our attention. It is this:—Let them for the present not adopt either the system of English teaching or the Romanist system (as the conversion of Hindostanee into English character is termed) to the exclusion of instruction in the vernacular tongue. These are experimental theories, which may, or may not, turn out successfully. On the other hand, in teaching the vernacular language there are materials ready at hand which have been used for years, and may be used again. There are schools in almost every village in the empire, and teachers likewise. If you will supply them with the means of instruction, if you will give them books worthy of being read, instead of the farrago of nonsense which is usually perused there, they will be received with avidity and thankfulness. The progress of that most excellent institution, the School-book Society in Calcutta, can testify how eagerly those publications containing elementary instruction, and tales inculcating moral principles, have been purchased by the natives. Why, then, should such a certain source and means of good be rejected for schemes untried and visionary, which have to push their way with difficulty through European agency only to the superficies of society, and have no means of penetrating into the heart's core, the seat of all vital and healthy motion. It is true that where such European agency exists, more accurate and beneficial knowledge may be directly administered; but when the

limited nature of the extent to which it must be confined is considered, on the one hand, and the wide diffusion of sound elementary principles which must ensue on the other, there can be no comparison of the benefit which must ensue. Every pace taken in the latter case is a remove from error, and an advance to better things ; it is a step up the ladder of intellect, leading in progression to the highest, though the progress may be slow. Were the question propounded in the plainest terms, whether it were better that out of fifty persons one should be a profound philosopher in the broadest sense of the term, and the rest ignorant, or that all fifty should possess a moderate knowledge of all which it was necessary to their comfort for them to know, few persons would differ as to the answer. On this subject, we have reason to believe the Court of Directors is now deliberating, and the result we shall be happy, if possible, to announce. Backed as the consideration is by the presence of a gentleman (Mr. Adam) whose experience on the subject is undoubted, we cannot but anticipate a most favourable conclusion.

We had intended to confine ourselves to a small space in touching on this all-engrossing subject ; but the importance which attaches to it has led us to a length not contemplated. Several weighty points yet remain for discussion, which we propose resuming in the ensuing number ; in which also we shall touch on the much-litigated subject of the alleged encouragement of idolatry in India by the Government.

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### SYUD KURRUM ALLY.

BY ROBERT NEAVE, ESQ., B. C. S.

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[ANYTHING which tends to make known to the inhabitants of this favoured country the habits and manners of their less fortunate brethren, the natives of India, and thereby creates an interest, be it ever so slight, cannot fail to be of use to both parties. It is only by a better and more intimate acquaintance with each other, that mutual benefit can accrue ; and that this will be the effect of such a cause, no reasonable being can entertain a doubt. India can scarcely be said to have yet fully enlisted the sympathies of her governors looking on them as a nation, though doubtless several bright and shining examples of individual zeal and perseverance arise to confirm the general rule by forming the exception. India has many sources of wealth unexplored, and which, if brought to light and properly worked, will prove of inestimable benefit to England. On the other hand, if the English will but exert themselves, what a noble field does India present for returning such favors in a far more noble manner. If India has her stores, her mines, her unfailing resources of agriculture, England has wisdom and knowledge, which are power. What then might not be accomplished by the union of the two acting one upon the other—the prospect is too dazzling to gaze on ! That no part of it has been hitherto realised, is, alas ! too much to be deplored ; for this valuable country has seldom been looked upon in any other light than a field, fertile indeed, but which was expected

to produce crop after crop in inexhaustible profusion, and that too without any care in the cultivation, without weeding or manuring. That the produce of a farm thus treated should fall off, cannot be a subject of wonder. Let us hope, as there is reason to believe, that the present symptoms of improved management may change the face of things, and that the prosperity and happiness of the country may be consolidated and secured.

The purpose of the following pages is to excite, if possible, in those readers who may favour it with a perusal, such interest regarding India as may lead them to search further than the superficies—to dive into the causes which have superinduced the present state of affairs, and to advocate such measures as may tend to the improvement of so noble a country. The manuscript notes from which these extracts are taken, were written by a gentleman some years resident in India, whose official situation afforded him many opportunities of observing and noting the manners of the people with whom he came in contact. His pen has furnished some contributions to the local literature of the day in India, and his productions, principally sketches of native manners, generally received the meed of praise for fidelity and accuracy. The same tribute may be justly paid to the following sketch, which we have been permitted to copy from the rough notes; they are, we believe, intended for publication hereafter in a different form, which fact prohibits us (for the present at least) from presenting our readers with the whole tale.

In order that such parts of the story as may appear may be fully comprehended, and to supply the link of connection necessary to that end, it will be proper here to give a brief outline of that part of the tale which precedes our extracts. The hero of the tale, if such he can be called, is a criminal condemned to death for a murder committed under no ordinary circumstances. These are such, that though they never could, according to our notions of morality, justify the murder, yet they take away the grosser and more revolting concomitants of the crime, while they invest the perpetrator with a species of romance that adds much to the interest of the history. Kurrum Ally, the person in question, is indeed no ordinary villain, but a high-spirited and noble personage, who, in committing the act for which he was condemned, did that only which he deemed justifiable, and in which he was considered justified by all his neighbours—the law only held him guilty. This indeed must often be the case among a people fierce and warlike, as are a great part of the population of India, and especially the Mussulman community, who have a high and chivalrous sense of honour, and are very different to the generally conserved character of the “mild Hindoo.” The history of Kurrum Ally’s escape from jail the night before he was to have suffered, and his subsequent career, are well told: but the intimation of this fact is all that can be here told without trenching on the interest of the tale. The grandfather of Kurrum Ally was a man of high respectability, possessing large estates, and having three sons,—Rahut Ally, the eldest, Ruhum Ally, father of the hero, and a

third son, who seldom appears in the history. The eldest of these, Rahut Ally, the cause of all the mischief in the story, is a deep designing villain, who, succeeding by his wiles to a larger share of the paternal estate than that to which he had a natural right, schemes to oust his brother's family from their share, and lays plots of various kinds, which issue differently, and eventually succeed, on account of the chicanery of the native courts. We begin our extract with the following.—ED.]

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NEAR my father's farm, and at a distance of about half a mile, was the residence of Syud Ibraheem Ally, a man most highly esteemed by all his neighbours, both on account of his own personal respectability, as well as of the high race from which he was descended, being that of the blessed son-in-law of the Prophet, on whom be peace. Syud Ibraheem Ally was an old friend of my father's; and as we were thus not only connected by the ties of friendship but by consanguinity and descent, (for my father was likewise a Syud), the intercourse between our families was close and frequent. This intimacy, which commenced among the gentlemen of the family, did not fail to extend itself to the ladies, who eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity of enlarging the circle of a very limited society. After the first visits of ceremony had been paid, and complimentary presents exchanged, an intimate intercourse grew up between the families, which produced consequences that afterwards had an important influence on my life. The customs of our country, as is well known, do not admit any personal intercourse between the males and females of other families, the latter of whom are kept in seclusion. This rule, however, does not extend to those much under the years of discretion, who are permitted to intermingle and play together without molestation. Thus it was, that, when my mother went to pay a visit, I used to accompany her, and when Ibraheem's wife came to chat and gossip, she was wont to bring her children with her.

These were indeed joyous hours, the recollections of which still cling to my memory with an astonishing tenacity. I was, when young even, an acute observer of men and manners, and nothing was lost on me. How well I remember the usual course of the events of these visits! First, the children were mutually tossed, tumbled, and kissed until we were nearly suffocated; then followed a long discussion on our several ailments, and the most approved methods of cure. Many and eager were the dialogues on the virtues of various nostrums, or the potency of the charms which were sewed round our several necks and arms to preserve us from the evil eye, and on the merits of the various Wullees,\* at whose shrines prayers were offered up for our safety and happiness. Tiresome to a degree, indeed, was thus much of the visiting ceremony; and it was only rendered tolerable by the admixture of sweetmeats and sherbet with which they were seasoned. But this did not last for long—other matters of far greater interest soon occupied the attention of the ladies. They soon used to get tired of play-

\* Wullees. Persons, whose reputation for sanctity during their lives is very great, are generally sainted after death by common consent, and are termed Peers and Wullees. Prayers offered up at the tombs of such persons, are by the ignorant considered to derive considerable efficacy from the sanctity of the deceased, and his influence.



ing with us, and sending for their kullcans,\* they set themselves down to a regular feast of gossip. How well do I recollect with what merciless avidity my revered mother used to run over the names of each person in the village, and add to each a pungent remark not over creditable to them. I was not unfrequently astonished to find, as I then supposed, that there was so little good in the world, since one and all fell under some condemnation or another. And then the mass of tittle tattle—how shall I describe it? Such a one had the best dresses, such a lady the best jewels, and another the most liberty, both in managing her husband's household, and perhaps too in governing its nominal master himself. Then there were the projected marriages, the conjectures as to the extent of the presents; and last, though not the least, the insinuated intrigues, in which the wives of the gravest of the doctors of Islam, though supposed to be guarded by a tenfold shrine of sanctity and purity, did not escape. This was no good school for an observant youth, and I cannot say that it tended much to mend my morals. The case was widely different, however, whenever I met little Zebun, Ibraheem's daughter, with whom I had formed an early friendship, which gradually ripened into a flame of a brighter glow and more ardent heat, though heaven knows that we then were but little conscious of it. When she was in the house, the tales of the elderly ladies had no charms for me. I used to leave them, and run to Zebun, whom I had learned to call my little wife, and who rejoiced in the appellation. For her I would treasure up all my sweetmeats,—for her I fought if any one oppressed her; and I am sure that no lover of maturer age would have been more ready to sacrifice himself for his beloved, than I for Zebun. These happy days of innocence and peace were not destined, however, to last for ever; nor were these fair and lovely prospects allowed to become matured into happy consequences. The blight of this world fell on our early hopes, and blasted them ere they had scarce lifted up their heads. I might have foreseen the blow before it came, but in the innocence of my heart I never thought of it; and when it did come, young as I then was, I felt it most acutely. The customs of our country were known to us both, and we could not expect a special dispensation for ourselves: yet we could not but feel the hardship of submitting to them when the time came. We were ourselves, too, unwittingly accessory to the hastening onward of a catastrophe equally detested by us both. I shall never forget the day.

My mother and I went to pay the wife of Ibraheem a visit; while they were busy in their usual occupation of discussing other people's characters and the smoke of some most excellent Bilsa tobacco, Zebun, then about nine years old, and I about twelve, ran away to play with her brothers, who were a little older than myself. The game which we had chosen was pleasant, though unfortunate for ourselves: it was a pretended marriage. The parties to be married were Zebun and myself, while the part of the Cazee, who was ready to read the Nikah, or marriage ceremony, was enacted by Yawur, Zebun's eldest brother. He fully entered into the spirit of the game, for he had procured a large piece of cloth, which he had rolled round his head so as to imitate a turban of the most approved Huneefy fashion, and sufficiently large to have conferred a reputation for gravity and wisdom

\* The kulleen of Hindostan is distinguished from the hookah by being smaller. A hookah is placed on the ground, whereas a kulleen may be held in the hand or rested on the knee.



on the most ignorant moollah of the sect. He had, too, laid his hand upon an old copy of the Bostan, which was to supply the place of the sacred Koran, and which was held with a mock reverence a due height above the waist.\* Had our worthy Meanjee† seen this last specified part of our play, we should have paid dearly for our fun; but as within the precincts of the Muhul‡ no such fear could be apprehended, we were heedless of the consequences. An old cloth hung across a corner of the room served as a purdah, to shield my bride-elect from eyes profane, and Daoud, a younger brother, stood by to represent the crowd of by-standers, a novel idea of his own, which excited our applause, and exhibited considerable ingenuity on his part. After some discussion as to the amount of the dowry, which was fixed, for the honour of the alliance between Syuds of such high blood as ours, at a lac of Rupees and one gold mohur,§ the ceremony proceeded, and Yawur mumbled some words like the guttural sounds of Arabic.

We were interrupted and astonished in the midst of our play, at the sound of shrill yet hearty laughter, joined with exclamations of applause. These unwelcome tones proceeded from our mothers, who were both standing in the door-way, and watching our group. We had been in fact so engrossed in our own amusements, that time had slipped on without our knowing anything about it. Our respective mothers had exhausted two excellent chillums, and murdered half the reputations of the neighbourhood, before they discovered that the day was drawing to a close, and that there existed a necessity for separating. It then first struck them, where were the children? We were usually noisy and boisterous in our play, and the present silence seemed indicative of mischief. The elders accordingly came stealthily along the passage which led to our room, and were there witnesses of what we were about. We were once more duly caressed and kissed by the old ladies, who really seemed amused at our engagements; but Yawur received his portion thereof seasoned with something of a reprimand, for having gone so far as to make a counterfeit Koran; and it was only at our unanimous prayer that he was not handed over to his father for correction. But, alas, this was not the only bad consequence brought about by this ill-timed selection of our sports; though we were not then made aware of it. The ladies retired once more, and left us alone for a short space; but our spirits had sunk, and we had no heart either to continue our game or commence any other. Yawur, indeed, who was a youth of high spirits, exhorted us to have some more fun, but in vain. A feeling somewhat a-kin to the ominous, lay like a heavy load on my breast; and

\* The holy Koran is considered by the Mussulmans so sacred, that to hold it below the waist is deemed sacrilege.

† A title of respect applied to various classes, especially used by children when speaking of their master.

‡ Muhul—literally signifying “the place” but meaning the residence of the ladies, to allude to whom among polished Moslems is considered very impolite, and whom to name would be an insult. This feeling, originating and strongly existing among the Moslems, has partially spread among the Hindoos, even among the lower classes who might be supposed less scrupulous in these matters. It is no uncommon thing to hear a woman of low caste addressed, not by her own name, but that of her son, as ‘Arè Teencouree Ki Ma.’—“Hollo, mother of Master Three-farthings,” for such names does it delight them to give their sons.

§ One gold Mohur.—A Mussulman dowry it is usually fixed at a most extravagant sum, which however is not paid, nor ever intended so to be. It consists of two parts, one, called Mo-ujul, exigible on the performance of the rites, and the other Mo-wugul which is payable on death or divorce. The facility of divorce allowed by the

Zebun seemed equally afflicted, though without knowing why. We parted at last, not as we had often done before, with a transient sorrow, alleviated with the hope of a speedy meeting, for a presentiment prevailed in both of our minds that some heavy fate was impending over us, and so in truth it was.

On the same evening, and after our arrival at home, I became acquainted with what passed in the consultation which had taken place between my mother and Zebun's. My mother, after divesting herself of the garments which she had put on for the purpose of showing her splendour to her neighbour, and having carefully put up all her jewels, sat herself down on her carpet, caused the pillows to be duly arranged so as to support her limbs without personal effort, and calling for her loundies,\* bid one of them dubbow† her wearied limbs, and another to comb her hair. It is a true observation, the accuracy of which is confined to no part of our climate, and I dare say equally indisputable among the inhabitants of the other six,‡ that the receiving and hearing of news, is but a small gratification in comparison of that of communicating it to others. My beloved mother fully exemplified this remark. Comforted and refreshed by the luxury of her position, and the process performed by her obedient attendants, her mood of mind became most amiable; until at last, exhilarated by all these concomitant pleasures, as well as with the consciousness of having much to communicate, she burst into a flow of speech with inexpressible volubility, and poured into the ear of her favourite nurse all the gossip which she had heard, and much indeed at the invention of which she herself had assisted. I was at the time lying on a small carpet in the corner of the room, in a most disconsolate humour, pondering over the events of the day. Little did I heed the long tissue of scandal which issued from her lips, and which was interrupted only by the acquiescent nurse's exclamations of "Wah §—wah—Soobhan Ullah—keea khoob—theek—theek!" and such like, as she applauded the wit and spirit of her mistress's narrative.

I was lying with my eyes closed, and visions of the past were passing rapidly through my brain, when my name issuing from my mother's lips caught my attention. "He is asleep, poor fellow," said she, "and therefore we may talk of him; otherwise, in truth, he is a quick child, and to say some things before him were hardly safe." Here I closed my eye-lids with double strength, and compensated the loss of the faculty of sight by opening my ears with ten-fold vigour. I gave a snort, and turned round to convince my mother of the truth of what she had said. "Ah," continued she, in the same lively and animated tone, "and what do you think of Kurmoo? In good faith, we must soon leave off calling him by his nursery name, and call him Kurrum Ally. Why, while the wife of Ibraheem and I were amusing

Koran, is seldom put into practice, and, the demand of the dower operates much to prevent it.

\* Loundies. Servant maids usually attendant on ladies of rank and respectability. They are often children of old dependants, formerly slaves, and sometimes wives of Kubers, or bearers, of whom more hereafter.

† Dubbow—is the process called here shampooing, which is performed by kneading the limbs with the hands, or gently knocking them with the doubled fists, like little hammers.

‡ The system of Geography taught by the Mussulman schoolmasters, lays down the existence of seven divisions, or climes in the world.

§ Exclamations of admiration and astonishment. Oh! great goodness! how excellent! true, just."

ourselves, he and that sly puss Zebun, old Ibraheem's daughter, were playing at being married." The old nurse cast up her eyes, in which it were a question if horror or surprise predominated, put the nail of her forefinger between her teeth, and ejaculated the word "tohba" several times with great emphasis. "Ah, indeed," said my mother, "well may you say such a word. Only think of the little gentleman's precocity. I cannot for the life of me make out where he could have picked up such ideas; for I am sure that he could never have learnt them here." "Yes," ejaculated the nurse; "Al hund ool Illah—praise be to heaven, it can never be here he has heard of these things, for such a well ordered nursery, and indeed I may say whole *karkhana*,\* as the Khanums, does not exist in all the Soobah of Behar." "True it is you speak," replied my mother, "it is quite impossible; but as he begins to be so knowing, we must begin to hold a tight hand over him. He certainly is good-looking, and tall for his age, and the truth is that," here she thrust her head towards the nurse, and with a confidential nod and wink, which I could not help opening my eyes to see, said in a loud whisper, "he must no longer go about with me into other people's zenanas—I must leave him behind. Indeed, I received a pretty broad hint to that effect from Zebun's mother." The nurse concurred in the propriety of the step, as she would indeed have done in any which my mother proposed. As for me, had a venomed spear been thrust through my body, I could not have felt more severely the pang which thrilled through my whole frame as I heard these words. It was with difficulty that I suppressed a shriek, which had nearly forced its way from me; but my desire to hear the rest of the conference prevailed: I listened in a perfect agony of apprehension. "Marriage, indeed!" spoke my mother, in reply to a question addressed to her, but which had escaped my ear; "it is time enough to think of Kurmoo's marriage, considering what age he is.

"But as we had finished all we had to say, we had a little chat upon this subject also. Zebun's family is of the highest respectability, and if, by-and-bye, the parties are agreed, there can be no difficulty in arranging for a connexion by marriage; and indeed, I should like nothing better. I have reason to think that Ibraheem's family would not be averse to it either. But in which way the alliance is to be effected I do not yet see clearly; whether I shall ask Zebun or her younger sister, now about five years old, for Kurmoo, or whether I shall propose that they should marry their son Yawur to my daughter, and I should seek for Kurmoo a higher alliance, I cannot now conjecture. Luckily, we have plenty of time before us, and, still more fortunate, praise be to the blessed Prophet, Ulluha salam,† we have full power to do what we please with our children, and long shall have, unless these Feringhee rascals interfere with us: and who knows whether they will or no? May they be cursed, since they have, as the venerable sheick Gholam Nubbee once told me, changed most of our blessed law, and prevented the good old custom of cutting off the hands of those caught thieving;‡—why they are nothing but thieves themselves.

\* *Karkhana* is one of those untranslatable terms which defy the linguist; it signifies a whole concern, business, or here it may be termed household.

† *Ulluha salam*. Peace be on him. No Mussulman professing common decency, or tolerably educated, ever utters this revered name without adding the salutation.

‡ Such is the Mahomedan law: for a first theft the left hand, and for a second the right is decreed to be cut off. The British Government have substituted in each case a specified period of imprisonment.

But what matters talking thus; though they are for the present masters of the country, they eat pig's flesh and drink wine, and, shukur allah, they will all go to Jehunnum\* at last." Here she rose, for the vehemence of her adjuration dissipated the feelings of luxurious repose which had been engendered, and departed on some of her domestic avocations.

I arose with feelings of no enviable kind, at what I had thus, unknown to others, heard. I had learnt that I was destined to see Zebun no more, and then I first felt how deeply I, young as I then was, loved her. I had likewise heard my mother discussing her plans for our disposal, just as coolly as our Mehter's wife used to talk of her schemes for selling off her poultry, and with as much indifference. I too well knew, that if my mother set her heart upon any one of these matches, she would accomplish it in spite of all opposition; nor could the objects of her contrivances prevent it; at least the chances were as twenty to one that she would succeed. It was perfectly plain that I could take no steps to further my views in this respect, or to thwart any which were opposed to mine.

What furnished comfort to my mother in this dilemma, administered consolation to me likewise; there was, as she very justly observed, time enough before all these things could be brought to bear, and in the mean time I trusted to the chapter of accidents to bring about some turn favourable to my interests. One thing, however, was barely possible, and within the compass of contrivance, and towards that I bent my thoughts; that was, to see Zebun once more before the absolute sentence of prohibition was irrevocably passed. I recollected that my mother had merely expressed an opinion that I ought not to be allowed to go out with her any more, and that she had received a *hint* only to that effect. It was not yet then a matter of positive certainty, and I might by chance obtain my object. I plainly saw that I must have recourse to deceit and disguise to gain my end, and little inclined as I then felt to act a part of any kind, I was constrained to do so. My heart was heavy within me, and I had no wish to smile or speak; but I saw, that if I thus comported myself, I should become the subject of observations, and perhaps suspicions, which might mar all my views. Had I moped and looked as I really felt, I might have been deemed ill. Then my mother would have sent for the Hakeem;† he would have administered a due course of hot and cold medicines, after the most approved doctrines, so said to be, of Aboo Senna, but which that illustrious physician never knew, and would have reasoned with the wisdom of Aflatoon‡ himself on the necessity of staying within doors. It was possible that I might be suspected of being rather too fond of my late playmate, and then all hope would have been at once cut off. With an aching heart, therefore, I assumed the appearance of a happy one, and laughed as loud as the best. So well did I keep up the deception, that no soul, least of all my mother, could have deemed aught to be the matter with me. Bitter, full bitter was the price I paid for this at night; but what mattered it?—I had to obtain an end, and at length success attended my efforts.

After a fortnight from her last visit, my mother had collected from

\* Jehannum is a name unpleasant to ears polite, commonly called the infernal regions, and to which the pious lady, in common with most of her countrymen, devote the Europeans incessantly.

† Hakeem, physician.

‡ Aboo Senna and Aflatoon, Avicenna and Plato.

various places another budget of scandal, which she thought would not only be duly appreciated by her friend the wife of Ibraheem, but would be a return in kind for many similar favours received by her, which she felt it her duty to make. As this stern determination to do her duty chimed in with the arrival of some new do-shalas and kumkhabs,\* which had been presented to her by her husband, she determined on paying the visit, and thus at the same time satisfying her conscience and her vanity.

Preparations were accordingly directed to be made; the rhut, covered with scarlet, and the Bagoudee oxen with handsome trappings, adorned with bells to make a pleasant jingle, a couple of loundies to carry the slippers and kul-lean, and two stout servants with swords were ready in attendance. In the mean time, I perceived that the person most anxious to go on this occasion was the least thought of: all preparations in regard to myself were omitted, by which I rightly judged that there was no intention to permit me to accompany the cavalcade. Now then was the time or never; I approached my-mother, and playfully asked her if she did not intend making me a partner of her journey, to which she replied in the negative. To this I offered a remonstrance, and on the repetition of the refusal, I began to cry in downright earnest, beseeching my mother to rescind her resolution.

The earnestness of my solicitations at length induced my mother to tell me directly the same reason which she had before done to her nurse, and of which I had been, unknown to her, an auditor. This, so far from satisfying me, but added fuel to the fire. I raged, stormed, and screamed with such boyish fury, that at last my mother consented to my going with her, on condition that I would be a good boy, and never ask to go with her again. This perhaps would not have been accomplished, had not my father come into the zenana while the storm was raging, and interfered in my behalf. He used to trouble himself but slightly about his domestic affairs, and ignorant of what had brought about this scene, could not understand why my request was refused. On the other hand, there was no time for a long explanation of what had occurred, and so it ended by my being allowed to go with my mother. I was placed inside the rhut with my mother, who had too much maternal feeling, now the contest was over, not to be anxious about my personal appearance; my eyes were wiped, my hair and clothes smoothed down, and my countenance kissed into complacency, so that when I arrived at our destination I was myself again. Ibraheem's wife received my mother as cordially as women of the world, professing eternal friendship, and feeling no bond but the common tie of society, usually are; professions and protestations were mutually lavished with unsparing liberality. It was not difficult to perceive that my appearance with my mother created some surprise, and that I was by no means a welcome guest. My mother's explanation somewhat righted the awkward state of things, and when she stated the condition which she had made in respect to my having come for the last time, all difficulties were smoothed; the ladies fell into their ordinary jog-trot of conversation, and I was once more permitted to seek my playmate of former days, but who was hereafter to be to me as lost. She received me full of playful affection as formerly, and perhaps with somewhat more of lightness of heart than usual, for since we had met again, she deemed our former fears but as passing clouds which had now vanished. How deep was the mistake, and how difficult,

\* Do-shalas and Kumkhabs, shawls and brocades manufactured in India.



how bitter my task, to undeceive her as to this most pleasing illusion ! We were alone, for her brother was out : when I unfolded to her the tale which I had to communicate, of the separation which was about to ensue, and of the little probability which existed of our ever again meeting, she melted into tears, and flung her arms round my neck. I had much to tell her ; I knew not what space might be allotted to us by our mothers, and I was compelled to repress her excessive grief even when my own heart was well near bursting. In the impulse of the moment, we vowed mutual fidelity, and solemnly, with joined hands, plighted ourselves before heaven, that were we not allowed by our parents to marry, we would marry none others. If the bitterness in this heart would allow it—why do I say this ? I do laugh, and it is in intense bitterness that I do so, at the utter want of worldliness, at the perfect and total ignorance of mankind, in which this vow was registered, and at the supposition that aught so pure and unstained could meet at the hands of a vile and polluted world anything but blight and blasting. Why then should I go on recalling to mind these scenes, which even now in recollection harrow my soul ? I cannot dwell minutely on them.

We had again forgotten ourselves in the interest of our final departure, and once more our mothers found us weeping in one another's arms. My mother called on me to come away, and Zebun's mother chid her roundly for her conduct ; nor did she spare my parent, on whom she vented some reproaches for having caused this state of things. But I minded nothing which was said to me ; a new spirit had come over me, and I violently asseverated, that no force should separate me from my playmate. This set the Mahul in a complete uproar ; at the call of Ibraheem's wife, three or four stout females made their appearance, and, in spite of my endeavours, forced me away, and binding my hands with my cummerbund, which my resistance rendered necessary, forced me into my mother's bullock-carriage. As we slowly wended our way back to our own village, my mother overwhelmed me with reproaches for what I had done, which, however, subsequently dwindled down into objurgations against her neighbour and children.

After such a scene as this, I could never hope to see Zebun more, and all thought of it was useless. This very fact made me think less of her and hers, than I should have done were intercourse possible. My vivid interest regarding her began to decrease before the attractions of learning to ride and accompanying my father in hunting and shooting excursions. I learned to wrestle, handle the sword, and other manly accomplishments, which threw me in the way of active life, and gradually left me less time to think of Zebun. Not that her image was absent from my mind, for that was impossible ; besides which, I not unfrequently received by the hands of the loundies, who used to accompany my mother on her excursions to see Ibraheem's wife (for the similitude of their habits and dispositions made these two ladies too necessary for each other's happiness to allow a quarrel to separate them long) flowers and posies, intimating love and constancy. There was too much of romance and too little of reality in this intercourse, to keep the imagination much on the stretch, or to cause any great tension of the feelings. Besides this, I well knew that the present was not the time for action, because we were both by far too young ; I therefore postponed action for the present, and looked forward with hope to the future, when I might exert myself strenuously and with more effect.

It is not to be supposed that the seed which had thus been sown had



perished. Far from it, it only remained inert in the ground during the inclemency of the weather ; the vital principle still existed ready to break forth and spring up, when the atmosphere became genial.

About five years after these occurrences, there was a Meyla, or religious assemblage, in the plains near the Rajgeer or Rajgriha hills, situated about seven miles from the old town of Behar, a place which was formerly of some consequence, but now, as is the case with most large towns where the Feringhees have not erected a taxing office, a gallows, and a jail, much gone to decay. It is still the seat of the descendants of some highly respectable Mussulman families, and is celebrated for the Durgah, or place of prayer, and mausoleum of Shah Mukdoom, as well as for the fertility of the soil in its vicinity, in which potatoes, sugar-cane, and indigo, are produced with prolific prodigality, wherever the collector has not *sumjowed*\* the owner into cultivating the poppy. This Meyla, or fair, is held once in three years, or rather, though held once a year, it is more particularly celebrated and becomes more a place of resort every third year. There can be no doubt that the Rajgriha is a place of great antiquity, and that the fair is one of very ancient establishment. Although it is professedly religious, yet amusement is here so much blended with the holy part of the scene, that it is hard to discriminate the one from the other. The people who frequent the fair, more especially for religious purposes, are the Kuhars, or domestic servants, who usually perform in their masters' houses the offices of cooking, serving, &c., and who, in default of finding service of this description, go out as bearers of palanquins. It is a curious fact too, that all these people are slaves, and as such are transferred by sale from one owner to another. Nevertheless they suffer but little of the evils of slavery, and with them it is little more than a name. They have certain and specified duties to perform, which are easily and readily discharged, while on the other hand the master is bound to support them should they require it, at all seasons. It has often seemed to myself singular, why a whole class of men, evidently, from their appearance, a distinct race, should have been reduced to a state of slavery, which they themselves do not deny. Their own account of their becoming enslaved, is a wild and improbable legend, but so it was told to me. Their ancestors were servants of Raja Jellasind, who was the king of all the territories round about Rajgriha ; he had a garden at the top of the hills at Rajgriha. As it was impossible to find water for those gardens at the top of the hill, the king ordered his servants, the ancestors of the present race of Kuhars, to bring up water in pots on their heads ; and on one occasion they were required to continue their labours all night in consequence of the intense heat. One of their companions, of a wicked disposition, about midnight imitated the crowing of a cock, which induced the labourers, who thought it was morning, to desist from their labours. When the king awoke, he discovered his servants asleep and his garden destroyed, which so enraged him, that he gave orders for them all to be slaughtered ; on their humbling themselves, he altered their sentence, and directed that they and their posterity should ever after remain slaves. It

\* *Sumjowed*, a word literally not to be translated, but most significant in its usage.—It comes from *Sumujha*, to cause to understand, or to persuade ; but the means of persuasion, whether argument or force, is ingeniously left to the conception of those whose interests its suits, in which case the interpretation rests with the most powerful. Thus orders sent to police-officers, to the effect of persuading people to certain ends, occasionally leads to unexpected results, as may be imagined.

is indeed of little matter to us, who are of the family of the faithful, who hold the Deen-i-Islam the only true faith, what these infidel Hindoos may think ; still I have thus far mentioned these people, because they are the principal persons who congregate at the fair, the occurrences of which were destined to have some influence over me in after life.

The scene which the fair presented was splendid, and to view it my father and all his family went ; we resided in a large commodious tent pitched by the side of a large tank full of water and abounding in fish. On my arrival I went out with eagerness to gaze on the sight which was before my eyes, and much did I wonder and marvel at the variety of the scene and the magnificence which surrounded me. However, it might have been, that some persons came for devotion, and some I suppose there were, but little of it met the eye ; it rather seemed that every one was bent on self-gratification and indulgence, for which there were ample means and appliances of all descriptions, and to suit every taste and every age. The time was about five in the evening, when the rays of the descending sun begin to grow less fierce, and when those, who being wealthy, and able to consult their own ease and convenience, having sheltered themselves from the sultry noon day, come out of their residences, and sitting before the tent doors, smoke their hookahs or converse with their friends, dressed in slight robes, devoid of all ceremony, wearing light ornamented scull-caps, which are put on by the young and rakish part of the community, considerably towards the right, so as to exhibit flowing locks on the left side.

About this time symptoms began to appear among the domestic part of the community, that their respective masters would soon require their evening meals, for a tinkling of pots and kettles mingled with the mass of heterogeneous sounds saluted the ear, while the smoke ascending from innumerable fires confirmed the supposition. The plain was bounded to the east and north by the Rajgriha hills, and in the centre was the tank, near which our tent was pitched. The whole space, almost as far as the eye could reach, was filled with huts temporarily erected with bamboos and cloth, or the more humble with leaves of the tar tree, and with tents varying in size and splendour from the lofty piles of the wealthy nowab prepared with a shameana and an apology for a nowbutkhana,\* to the bechoba of the vendor of small wares and the primeval contrivance used by the seller of luddoos, jolabees, hulwa-sohun,† and other dainties much coveted by children, which consisted of a bamboo chatta, or umbrella stuck in the ground, just sufficient to cover his head and his basket, while with one hand he whisked a palm leaf to brush away the covetous flies that tried to participate in the good things set out for sale. But to such humble establishments as these resorted only the poorer classes of people and their children.

For the rich and their dependants were luxuries of all kinds. Aspiring Bunneas had erected good-looking booths stored with the choicest of sweetmeat and abounding in the celebrated cakes of Silhao, sent as presents

\* Shameana is a lofty awning supported with poles and open at the sides to let in the evening breeze. Nowbutkhana, is a tower placed over the gateways of palaces, in which the hour is struck, and at particular times of the day, as well as on great occasions, musicians stationed therein play. This was the exclusive attribute of royalty ; but now every petty chieftain apes the dignity which no one disputes. At fairs, those who wish to affect great grandeur erect them on poles and place two or three screaming trumpets and a large drum on the top, to the great annoyance of their neighbours, though doubtless to their own great gratification.

† Names of different sweetmeats diversely compounded.

to all parts of the country, and whose excellencies are perceptible even by the Moollahs of Baroo.\* These are the delicious dainties which delight the palate of Chetee Sing of Myar. Nor are they less relished by Behadur † Kutree and his brother Pershad, who lord it over those luckless wights, whose bad fate it is to be sent to the jail at Gya, with a rigour as much beyond mercy as it is beyond the law. Well known as these two latter worthies were in times of yore, they have for the last many years been compelled to confine their operations to the sphere of four walls; and should they perchance wish to luxuriate in Silhao cakes and milk, they must do so within the walls of a jail, into which, though the judge may order or the magistrate threaten, they will readily procure admission for whatever they choose and whenever they please. Nor are there wanting those who say, that despite of those awful authorities, they might as easily get permission to go out, had not a residence in jail for a long period of years made it familiar to them, more so indeed than the home from which they have been so long absent.

Then there were Koerees and Koonjeras bearing in baskets melons—excellent melons, said to be of the far-famed Medunkee, though how far this was true might be legitimately doubted, as the best produce of those few beegas were ordinarily despatched for the consumption of the magnates of the land at Gya and Patna. Still there they were, if you could believe the advertisers, genuine Medunkee melons. There were also two or three persons perambulating the well occupied space with hookahs ready prepared for smoking, which they offered to let for a small sum to any one who wished the accommodation; the speculation was not successful, and the adventurers found but little custom, for the practice had been introduced from the far west, even the celebrated metropolis Delhi; but it was new, it was an innovation, and found little favour in the sight of any one.

On another side might be seen the sellers of toys vaunting their wares, their windmills and plaster images, to be of the best construction and form. These, for a few pice, distributed joy and happiness to thousands of little folks, whose glistening eyes proclaimed the summit of delight, and again communicated their joyous influence to their parents' faces.

It would be in vain to endeavour to enumerate all the trades and professions which might be seen collected together at this celebrated place; those whose business it was to amuse and delight the crowd, were scarcely less numerous. There were people with bears, leaders of monkeys, and bara roopas‡ in abundance. One side of the fair was nearly filled with the

\* The people of Baroo are a bye-word to the whole country; why so, does not appear. To call a man a Baroo ke rahnewala, or resident of Baroo, is to call him a fool.

† The persons named here are all notorious dacoits of former days. The last two ravaged the district of Behar and the vicinity for years, until they were apprehended and brought to trial by Mr. Courtney Smith, in 1805, the magistrate of the district; since which period they have been in prison for want of security for good behaviour. They were acquitted of the crime on which they were tried, but the magistrates refused to release them on account of the notoriety of their character; since, had they been let loose, the whole district would have been agitated, and the people terrified. The superior authorities confirmed the measure, which restored peace to the country. They still have extraordinary influence in the jail, and out of it.

‡ Bara Roopa: a class of men whose profession it is to disguise themselves, and most excellently do they effect it. For this reason they are often employed as spies with the army, and it is next to impossible to detect them.

tents of the Nautch girls, who had assembled from all the surrounding towns far and wide ; and to swell which crowd from the environs of Daood-nugger had materially contributed. Near to these might be seen a collection of hackeries and bullocks employed in the conveyance of these fair and frail minstrels ; about these and in the vicinity of the tents were seen lounging groups of men, whose looks indicated them to be dissipated and debauched to an inordinate degree, to which a certain boasting swagger, and an accumulation of dirty tinsel and half-worn finery, in no small degree added. From these tents issued a sound of twanging instruments, and the occasional accompaniment of a hand-drum, which evidenced, that some one of the sisterhood not yet perfect in her profession, was practising the task to be performed that evening at some great man's house. Others of the same profession, whose grade in society was some steps lower, were publicly performing at another end of the same quarter ; they were surrounded by the populace, who gave them small sums occasionally.

Players on instruments were there in profusion, from those who performed a hideous howl accompanied by a one-stringed guitar, to the regular band of Kuvauls, who professed the highest branches of harmony, and to whom the acknowledged proficient in music, and amateurs listened with a silent move of the head, or with a gentle approbational "Wah, wah !" Nor were these the only sounds that reached the harassed ear. Where there was a prospect of such a harvest, there could be no lack of gatherers. Jogeas and fakeers of all kinds had assembled, and of bawling beggars a crowd without number.

There was one ascetic whose arms were held over his head, and his hands confined, so that the nails of one hand grew through the other. The Hindoos viewed him with great reverence, and perhaps justly so ; for in all probability he was the only sincere person there.

Some fellows of the Byragee class, who are the most bold and insolent rascals which exist, paraded the rows of booths, their faces smeared with ashes, large rolls of false hair piled on their heads, their loins girt with the girwa busta, or deep orange-coloured cloth which marks their rank, and leopard-skins on their backs. These audacious vagabonds seemed to assume a privilege and license utterly intolerable in itself, and to the highest degree annoying to all people of respectability. They did not scruple to use words and motions the most obscene and disgusting ; and they sat themselves down on the ground before the shops of the sweatmeat vendors, of whom they vociferously demanded money. If their request was refused, they imprecated curses on the head of the recusant, threatened violence on themselves, and used many other manners of annoyance, until their importunity succeeded, and the oppressed shopkeeper got rid of them at their own price, since, while this scene was being enacted, no respectable person would approach the booth. The blind and lame, with those afflicted with divers diseases crowded to the fair, and exhibited their various ailments, demanding charity in the name of the merciful divinity ; of these, however, be it remarked, that the greater part of them were cured by sunset, which to them proved a miraculous physician. As it grew dark, the blind began to see, and the lame to walk ; for they speedily hied to where kabobs were being roasted on little spits, the fragrance of which seemed greatly to delight their olfactory nerves, and made a hearty good supper ; to which they added a hearty good laugh at the expense of those whom they had deceived. Besides these minor persons who

formed the bulk of the visitors at this Meyla, there were others of a higher grade who graced the meeting. The respectable landed gentry of the neighbourhood, many really rajahs and nowabs by descent, and by permission of the sircar, and many others who assumed these titles without any right whatsoever, paraded the fair, some on horses, others on their elephants, and others again in their tanjans. Those on elephants were generally of some dignity, and had with them retainers, some on horses and some on foot, with silver sticks and spears. These last were most imperious in their behaviour, and unceremoniously thrust aside the crowd with the cries of "hut\* jao, bughal ho jao, dana bayn," and bestowed cuffs and kicks on the commonalty who did not separate and make way at the word of command. The case was, however, different, if they had to deal with a tall man, whose upright form and bushy whiskers shewed him to be of high blood, whether Mussulman or Hindoo, and whose heavy club or ready sword gave indication, that neither would be idle were the wearer treated with any indignity. Such would be addressed by the soothing title of Meanjee or Maharaj as the case might be, and as his vest was buttoned to the right or the left, and with a gentle touch of the hand, and a respectful request to move on one side.† In strong contrast to these nobles, who were generally well dressed, came several other barbarous looking individuals on elephants, half naked, and generally fat and bloated, though nevertheless assuming a swaggering air which ill became them. These were the resident priests of Gya, termed Gyawalas, to whom the highest Hindoo noble in the land must bow down, whose feet he must kiss, and to whom he must offer his last penny, should he go to the Bishenpud or Burm Jewin‡ at Gya to pray for the souls of his deceased parents. Debauched as this race of men are, there are none more arrogant or ignorant. Many more of such details might I give, but this will suffice to show the nature of the scene on which I gazed, and which then to my inexperienced eye seem most marvellous.

\* Hut-jao-h, "get out of the way; go on one side; get to the right and left." To these, in most cases, abusive epithets are adjoined.

† The Hindoos button their vests on the right hand, and the Mussulmans on the left.

‡ When a pilgrim has gone all through the ceremonies at Gya, he must visit a small temple on a hill at the east end of the town, called the Burm Jewin. Here his hands are tied with a string composed of flowers, which is indeed in itself of no strength, but which as effectually binds his hands as if it was a chain of iron. If the pilgrim releases his hands without the permission of his spiritual adviser, or Gyaund, he is told that his performance of all the ceremonies will become void, and he must go through them again. From this position he is not released, unless he consents to give whatever the priest thinks he can pay. The sums thus extorted are incredible. If the pilgrim be plundered of his last rupee, and the priest thinks he can get more, he causes the native to write a bond, though his home may be two thousand miles off. The collection of the money due on bonds so given is the professed business of a certain class of people.

*(To be continued.)*



## NOTICE OF THE COCOS, OR KEELING ISLANDS.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

MARITIME discovery and maritime adventure have ever been found to delight all classes of readers, and there are no fictions more popular than those founded upon the accounts of shipwrecks, and the casting away of civilized men upon desert, barren, and cannibal islands. Could accurate information be obtained from the mariners who have steered their adventurous barks to the uttermost parts of the world, there would be no necessity for resorting to the imagination for striking incidents and interesting events; but, unhappily, the log-book is usually merely a dry record of dates, facts of the most extraordinary nature being deprived of all their romance, and sinking to the level of common-place occurrences. Accustomed to strange sights and strange scenes, comparatively few persons brought up to a seafaring life perceive any thing wonderful in objects which would strike others, less experienced in the marvellous, with astonishment; and when they happen to relate any strange passage of their eventful history, they are surprised to find it treated as a traveller's tale, and utterly scouted as untrue. The public journals have, from time to time, offered glimpses to their readers of a very curious and interesting settlement, which, if embellished by the vivid pen of a poetical writer, might be rendered as striking and picturesque as the descriptions in Robinson Crusoe; its history from the period of its discovery being full of romance.

It chanced that in December 1825, Capt. J. C. Ross, the commander of a trading vessel, which he had built himself on the island of Borneo, discovered a cluster of islands, now known as the Cocos, or Keeling Islands, and put into them for some necessary repairs. He found a good harbour, and being an excellent shipwright, accustomed to overcome any difficulties arising from the absence of materials usually employed for the purpose of ship-building, he made his vessel sea-worthy, and after a short residence quitted the place, and sailed to England. Meanwhile a gentleman, well known in Calcutta, had, after many years' abode in the East, repaired to the Cape of Good Hope, with a considerable number of persons apprenticed to him, natives of the Continent, and of various islands, together with a few Europeans. Circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail, prevented the success of a project, the cultivation of the vine, which had led to this emigration, and a vessel, commanded by a brother of Capt. Ross, was sent to the Cape for the purpose of taking the party away, and landing them with their employer, in some remote place in the eastern seas. The world was all before them where to choose, and apparently the choice was difficult, for though the Island of Bally was named, they sailed about without arriving at any particular determination, until the crew, who did not understand the nature and object of the voyage, began to fancy that they were to be employed in slaving. It was then deemed necessary to come to some decision, and the Cocos being in sight, the vessel put in, and the party landing, agreed to remain.

Upon making this settlement, an invitation was dispatched to England by the first conveyance, which induced Capt. Ross, the original discoverer, to embark, with his wife and four children, and proceed to the islands which



had in his last voyage attracted his attention. Shortly after his arrival, he found himself left master of the place, in consequence of some disagreements among the people, who being dissatisfied, gave early indications of insubordination. The original projector of the establishment, therefore, left it, and subsequently all those who were discontented with their mode of life, were taken away. In this early part of his occupation of the Cocos, the patience, fortitude and talents of Capt. Ross in the art of government were severely tried. The Europeans in the service of his colleague, with the exception of one, a Frenchman, conspired with the belligerent spirits to seize the island, cut down the trees, and rear poultry on their own account, for the supply of passing vessels. He contrived, however, to defeat a project which, in all probability, would have rendered the Cocos a nest of pirates: and as it appeared to be absolutely necessary that he should be armed with some authority, he procured a warrant from the nearest British power to act as master attendant, and stipulating with those persons who chose to remain with him, that they should sign an agreement to perform a certain quantity of work, for a certain remuneration, order was completely established.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, are ten or twelve in number, connected, with the exception of one, by coral reefs, and therefore accessible to the inhabitants without boats when the tide falls: one, however, is surrounded by deep water. These islands extend from lat.  $12^{\circ} 4'$  to  $12^{\circ} 14'$  south, long.  $97^{\circ} 4'$  east. On the western side of the chain they are, from their peculiar conformation, a half-circle, supposed to have been of volcanic origin, the coral insect carrying up the work to the surface. The trade-wind blows constantly with more or less strength, varying occasionally between S. and E.N.E., the current usually sets to the north westward, from one to one-and-a-half miles per hour. This current is continually bringing drifts of various kinds, sea-weed, floating timber, with all its accumulations of seeds, and still stranger products, which by the unerring laws of nature are directed to spots where they are eminently useful in creating vegetation. The coral chain of islands, or rather wall, which forms the harbour, named by Mr. Ross, Port Albion, is only from three to fourteen feet in elevation above the sea at high water, or spring-tides; but the greater number of the islands, in consequence of the drift before mentioned, are covered with coco and two other trees, one a sort of white spungy wood, and the other a species of iron wood.

During the first three years of the residence of Mr. Ross at the Cocos, he received no foreign supplies whatever, and it was some time before water was discovered in any considerable quantity: during this period, the liquid found in the coco-nuts was the only substitute, it being employed even in making tea. Fish and turtle were abundant, and through the provident care of Mr. R. J. Ross, who brought the first settlers, they were furnished with a few vegetables. Finding a spot in which his brother, on his first discovery of the island in 1825, had cut down and burned some coco-nut-trees, he planted the bed with seeds, which he had brought with him, and among the rest pumpkins, which spread and flourished. In process of time, other gardens were laid out, and enriched with tropical plants; the stock of pigs and poultry increased, and many improvements made. One of the first employments of the spirited head of the settlement was to build himself a commodious house, consisting of several handsome apartments, which are now furnished with articles of luxury and convenience from every part of the world; a spacious garden adjoins it, and one of the largest rooms is

appropriated to a library ; amidst his multifarious employments, Mr. Ross finding time and inclination for study. His talents for ship-building were speedily brought into requisition : he constructed a vessel, which he employs in a yearly voyage to the Mauritius, where he obtains European supplies, and disposes of the oil, which is the staple commodity of the islands. The dependants of Mr. Ross are principally employed in the manufacture of this oil, and are paid according to the amount of their work, the labour being divided into different departments, in which the children can assist. The men gather and separate the fibre from the nut, the women break it into pieces, and the children pick the fibre ; thus preparing the whole for the various processes it has subsequently to undergo, while the residue is employed in fattening pigs. Previously to the regular trading voyage now made, Mr. Ross manufactured all the sugar consumed in the colony, from the coco-tree ; but since it has been more easily procurable by importation, he has abandoned this portion of labour. He pays his people in bank-notes, issued by himself, which are exchanged at his store for the various articles of food and clothing, consisting of rice, tea, coffee, wearing apparel, bedding, furniture, &c., which he has imported from the adjacent places, and which are charged to the consumer merely at their original cost, together with that of the freight ; any overplus being guaranteed to the labourer in money, should he desire to leave these islands. In this manner the settlers are maintained in the greatest comfort, all being well clad, well fed, and lodged in commodious houses. They are composed of a heterogeneous race, Dyaks, Javanese, Bengallees, and many descriptions of Malays, people who in their own country lived miserably, with scarcely an idea beyond the supply of food, and some scanty garment to screen them from the weather. These men have now imbibed a taste for the conveniencies and luxuries of life, sleep in good beds provided with curtains, and so far from relapsing into their savage state, in a place where they had to provide every thing for themselves, have, under the superintendence of an active and enterprising head, emerged from a state of comparative barbarism, to a very high degree of civilization.

Mr. Ross has rendered the settlers expert in boat-building, and they have constructed a fleet of beautiful fishing-vessels from models supplied by him, which are the admiration of all who touch at these interesting islands. Upon the discovery of the Cocos, their living inhabitants, with the exception of turtle, consisted merely of insects, land-crabs, and the few tropical birds, those wanderers of the wave, that are to be found wherever vegetables will spring. The land-crabs, to which there is not the objection that exists in the West Indies, are captured as an agreeable variety for the table : they may be said to be the only dangerous animal in the place, since when once they seize any thing, they never relinquish their hold, until they pierce it through or are killed in the attempt. No reptiles or noxious creatures, neither rat or mouse, have as yet invaded the Cocos, notwithstanding that many ships have touched there. Domestic poultry of various kinds, as has been before stated, is now abundant. One or two cages of Java sparrows were sent as presents to the daughters of Mr. Ross, and a few having escaped, the islands are now full of those beautiful birds, while cockatoos have spread themselves in the same manner, finding luxurious food and grateful shelter in the woods. The breeding of goats has not been encouraged in consequence of their destructive propensities ; neither are there any sheep at present, though one at least of the islands would afford

good pasture. The climate is delightful, the thermometer ranging between  $78^{\circ}$  and  $84^{\circ}$ , while the heat is always tempered by a fine breeze. The showery season lasts from January to July, and is not characterised by storms or heavy rains, being, as the name denotes, limited to a gentle visitation from passing clouds, while scarcely a day elapses without some dewy fall, hardly to be called rain, but quite sufficient to refresh the earth and maintain verdure.

Notices of the settlement of the Cocos having appeared in the Singapore and other papers, many vessels have latterly called there in order to repair their damages and refresh their crews. It is especially in the track of the whalers, the quantity and excellence of the water rendering it a very acceptable port in the long voyages made by those ships. The outer anchorage is sufficiently capacious to contain a great number of vessels, it is spotted with mushroom coral, which however may be easily avoided, as the water is exceedingly clear. The bar and flat inside the outer anchorage is also very extensive, and spotted like the former with coral; all the rocks being of this substance. Ships drawing above twenty-one or twenty-two feet water intending to go inside, may warp over the bar, and afterwards choose either the eastern or western harbour, taking care to avoid Dimockes shoal, which is an extensive coral flat, with overfalls near its inner edges, and lying in a dark bottom, is not easily discernible. The depth on the bar is from three and a half to four fathoms, when over the bar, to five, six, seven, and eight fathoms, in approaching the inner harbour on either side of Dimockes shoal.

The permission given to Mr. Ross to hoist the British flag, and his warrant as master-attendant of the Cocos, were indispensably necessary to the well being and security of the settlement, which would otherwise have been much endangered by the crews of the whalers, and other vessels, not remarkable for their good conduct when on shore in unprotected places. He has most judiciously abstained from the manufacture of any spirituous liquor; temperate habits are therefore preserved amongst his own people, while strange sailors have no opportunity of becoming intoxicated, a state which generally leads to disorder and outrage amongst these Stephanos and Trinculos. Although enabled, by the authority thus granted, to curb the mischievous propensities of lawless visitants, the want of a formal recognition on the part of the British Government has been very severely felt, both in the protection of the interests of a man whose spirit, enterprize, and good conduct render him worthy of the highest reward, and the welfare of the colony. The extension of some regularly constituted authority, for instance, that of Western Australia, over these specks in the Indian ocean, is an object of the greatest importance to him, since he sustains much injury and inconvenience in consequence of not having yet obtained it, being at once crippled in his commercial dealings, and threatened with foreign aggression. Under the present restrictions he is obliged to carry his oil to the Mauritius or to Singapore, in order to avoid the heavy duties which would otherwise be levied upon it, it not being considered British colonial produce if despatched at once from an unrecognized settlement. Instead of employing his vessel of about a hundred tons, built, as it has been before stated, by himself from the timber of the islands, he is compelled to lay it up during three-fourths of the year, the period in which it is not wanted for the conveyance of supplies for the use of the settlement, while it is subject to foreign duties both for herself and her cargo. Were he possessed of a British plantation

register, he could ship his oil direct from the Cocos to England by any vessel homeward bound, and he could employ his own ship in a very extensive and lucrative trade in the immediate neighbourhood. In consequence also of his not having been so fortunate as to obtain the required protection from the home authorities, his possession of the island may be disputed. They have already been regarded by the Dutch with a jealous eye, and there can be no doubt that in the not impossible event of a war with Holland, they would be of very considerable importance to both the belligerent powers. It is stated upon the best authority, that the Dutch when they were first made acquainted with the settlement formed upon the Cocos islands, of whose existence they were till then ignorant, they dispatched a vessel for the express purpose of driving out the intruders, and taking possession in the name of the king of Holland. Luckily for Mr. Ross, this ship did not come upon the track, and after a bootless voyage returned to Batavia, declaring that the Cocos were not to be found. Subsequently a second expedition was talked of, but fortune still favoured the original settlers, for a British man-of-war being at that time at Batavia, the commandant expressed his determination to accompany the Dutch vessel, and in consequence of the protection thus unexpectedly afforded, Mr. Ross remained unmolested. It does not, however, follow that he will always be equally lucky, and though at the first glance, the Cocos may appear to be too insignificant to be deemed worthy of notice, upon inquiry, it will be found that trifling and unimportant as they appear, they in reality possess strong claims to attention. Since the Cocos have been colonized, they have been the means of saving many lives, and much valuable property; affording refuge to vessels in distress, and an asylum for shipwrecked mariners. British ships of war passing between India and New South Wales, usually touch there for refreshment, and Vice Admiral Sir T. B. Capel felt so strongly interested in the welfare of these useful and prosperous little islands, that he most kindly and generously promised to advocate the cause of their spirited colonist with the Admiralty. More important matters, nearer home, have in all probability diverted his attention, for as yet Mr. Ross has not obtained the advantage for which he is naturally so anxious.

To persons actively engaged in the business, bustle, and cares of the world, surrounded by multitudes, pursuing their various schemes of pleasure or aggrandizement, or struggling hard for support, life in these diminutive islands must appear dull, monotonous, and totally destitute of excitement. The very idea of isolation upon so small a fragment of earth, surrounded by vast and lonely seas, and having no intercourse with Europeans, excepting that which some remote chance affords, would be dreadful to those to whom the Morning Chronicle or the Times are as essential as their breakfast. Yet persons who associate listlessness and ennui with a residence on the Cocos form a very erroneous opinion.

"How," enquires a correspondent of Mr. Ross, "do you contrive to pass your time?" and many would be found to echo the question. Time, however, when there is anything to be accomplished, will make wings for itself, and according to the account of one who never appears to have allowed it to hang heavily upon hand, it passes at the Cocos with race-horse speed. Rising in the morning between four and five o'clock, that is, at the early dawn in these latitudes, the sea offers a refreshing bath; its smooth margin being close to the dwellings of the settlers. After the ablutions are performed, the garden affords occupation until sunrise. Mr. Ross then returns

to the house, where a cup of coffee or chocolate, with sea-cake, or other varieties of the staff of life, await him. He then proceeds to direct the oil manufacture, and other operations, to superintend the carpentering, building, and all useful works going on in his small territory. When the sun gets warm, about nine o'clock, the family, who have also been employing themselves in the garden, return to the house, and find occupation for the next two hours in needle-work, and studies of various kinds, — useful knowledge gleaned from books not being neglected. At eleven o'clock the principal meal, which may either be called a breakfast *a la fourchette*, or a dinner, is placed upon the table; this consists of turtle, or fish, or fowl, or pork, or perhaps a portion of each, together with eggs, curries, and vegetables; sumptuous fare, it must be admitted, and accompanied by tea and coffee, and the unsophisticated juice of the coco-nut. The time devoted to the repast, and the necessary relaxation after it, occupies two hours, when work or study is renewed. The ladies of the family who undertake the care of the store, the giving out of its multifarious contents, and keeping the necessary accounts, have much to occupy them in this manner, and after sunset the whole party gladly repair to the garden, when the operations commenced in the morning, are continued, and at ten o'clock at night, after a slight refection, all are glad to retire to rest. The Sunday is passed in a manner suited to the sacred nature of the day, in reading the scriptures, in sober conversation, and walking in the fields, enjoying with grateful feelings the blessings bestowed by Divine Providence, and seeing the Creator in his works. Sunday breaks in upon the usual employments as a welcome relief, and though not purchased by previous labour, the repose that follows is soft and balmy. Nothing indeed can be more delightful than sleep, in a climate which realizes the description of Paradise by the poetically minded Persians—"warmth without heat, and coolness without cold." "Thus we go on," continues Mr. Ross, "until the lapse of five or six months renders it necessary to make another of the from two to three months' voyages, in order to replenish our supplies. With this necessity, however, I would willingly dispense, and remain continually on the island, which is always quitted with the most sincere regret."

Notwithstanding the partiality for the life which he leads, and the never-ceasing desire to secure those advantages which he considers to be so important in promoting the welfare of the Cocos, Mr. Ross takes a lively interest in the affairs of Europe. Though so far removed from the scene of political contention, he not only contrives to acquaint himself with the great questions mooted at home, but employs his leisure moments in writing about them; thus, the corn-laws, and the state of the Canadas, have divided his attention with more scientific, and apparently more appropriate studies; and among the latter may be cited, a disquisition upon the theory of the tides, and a paper shewing the expedience of taking possession of an independent, convenient, and commanding position in the neighbourhood of China, on the part of our government, in order, as he says, to complete the line of circumglobular communication onwards to Eastern and Austral Asia. It is quite impossible to contemplate the labours of such a man,—to behold him in the halcyon nest of his ocean home, without feeling the strongest anxiety to ensure to the tuft of Cocos, which, through his exertions, have afforded delightful shelter and ample means of support to the happy group which he has assembled beneath them, all the property and security which are now attainable. Unquestionably, should any



interruption to our present peaceable relations with Holland occur, the Cocos would instantly become an acquisition of value to the British government; it seems therefore peculiarly hard that they should be left to struggle against circumstances injurious to their trade, and inimical to their independence, when the slight notice which is alone wanted to afford them the protection they require, would cost nothing more than the stroke of a pen. In the present disturbed state of our Indian possessions, many enterprising men might, like Mr. Ross, be induced to colonize the portion of the island of Borneo, not under Dutch control, and many of the more remote islands in the Eastern Archipelago, and thus become the means of carrying our trade into new channels; the smallest step therefore towards the extension of our power in the maritime countries of Asia, becomes important, now that the peace of the Continent is threatened.

One of the Cocos has formed a not inappropriate resting place for the remains of a gallant and distinguished officer, whose name can never be mentioned without feelings of affection, respect, and esteem, by all who knew him, and whose prowess and personal conduct shed lustre upon a service of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. The late Sir John Hayes, Commodore of the Indian navy, proceeding to New South Wales, as a last resource, for the recovery of health, broken by long and hard service, was put on shore at the Cocos in a dying state. Mr. Ross, though unable at this time to afford the accommodation which his exertions have subsequently secured for all strangers who may visit the islands, extended a welcome to the invalid, who breathed his last sigh under the hospitable roof of his kind entertainer, and was buried in one of the seagirt isles, the waving plumes of the ocean tree marking the spot where the warrior rests. To all who were acquainted with the various excellencies which marked the private and public character of the late lamented Sir John Hayes, the Cocos derive a melancholy interest from the circumstance of his having been buried within their green recesses; and in the absence of a more lengthened memoir, the subject of the present paper affords a fair opportunity of saying a few words relative to the services performed by that gallant officer, during the course of his naval career. Early distinguishing himself in a profession to which he was enthusiastically attached, in 1782-3, while a midshipman of the *Bombay* and *Intrepid*, he cut out two vessels in Mangalore Roads, with the launch of the former ship, and was present assisting at the capture of Cundapore, Onore, Mangalore, and Merjee forts. From 1784 to 1788, he was employed as midshipman and lieutenant on board various cruisers, at Bussorah, Calcutta, Canton, Prince of Wales' Island, and was even employed occasionally on active land-service, when the war broke out with Tippoo Sultan. In 1790-1, accordingly, he was attached to the army under General Abercrombie, and was present assisting at the capture of Carlie, Cananore, Billiapatam, &c. After the close of the war in 1793-4, he commanded two vessels, viz., the *Duke of Clarence* and the *Duchess*, on a voyage of discovery, when he explored Van Dieman's Land, and the Derwent River, the south-west side of New Caledonia, south-east and north coasts of New Guinea, the Molucca Islands, Timor, the whole north and south-east face of Java, from Cape Sandano westward, having passed through the Straits of Madura, and presented the first instance of the progress of a British vessel through this intricate channel. During this expedition, the measures which he adopted were so judicious and humane, with reference to the intercourse with the savage



inhabitants of several of the places visited, that not a single life on either side was ever compromised, or lost in a quarrel; and even when a hostile manifestation was made against himself and his party, he would not allow a resort to fire-arms, but leaving a variety of useful articles on a conspicuous place above the beach, quitted the inhospitable coasts in peace. Anything indeed in the slightest degree approaching to oppression or cruelty was utterly foreign to his nature, and with the plainness and unaffected simplicity of the British sailor, he possessed all the tenderness and humanity proverbial to that character according to the old fashioned idea of it.

The excellence of the discipline which he maintained on board the ships or squadrons under his command, shewed that while entertaining the utmost repugnance to the punishment of flogging, of which he always spoke with undisguised abhorrence, he knew how to make his authority respected. Subsequently Sir John Hayes was employed as first lieutenant on board the ship *Jehanguire*, armed in concert with the Honourable Company's ships *Exeter* and *Brunswick*, for the express purpose of intercepting the French national squadron, under Commodore Renau, consisting of the frigates *Sybille*, *Prudente*, and *Moineau*, which appeared off Diu, and threatened the destruction of that settlement. In 1797, he was selected to proceed on a mission to the Hakiins of Somneana, to demand restitution of a British ship carried into the river Arbis (or Arabis of Nearchus) a port in the dominions of that power. To enable him to perform this service he was furnished with an armed vessel, called the *Vigilant*, carrying six two-pounders, and manned with a crew of eighteen natives, in addition to his personal escort, consisting of seven artillerymen, two European seamen, and twenty-two sepoys. On the 13th of January, 1797, close in with the island of Bate, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch, he was attacked by pirates, and the action which ensued was, perhaps, one of the most desperate ever recorded. The Honourable Court of Directors testified their approbation of the conduct displayed by Sir John, then Lieut. Hayes, in this affair, by presenting him with a sword of fifty guineas' value, and a massive silver cup, from the inscription upon which the following testimonial of the sense which they entertained of the valour he displayed is taken. "At the entrance of the Gulf of Cutch the *Vigilant* was attacked by a fleet of four sail of Sangarian pirates, each vessel double her size and force. This unequal and desperate conflict lasted four hours, three-fourths of which time the enemy's vessels were on board the *Vigilant*. About the termination of this memorable contest, Lieut. Hayes received a severe wound, having the lobe of his right ear shot away; his right cheek cut in two, and his upper jaw bone shattered to pieces." This wound was inflicted by a Ginjall piece, fired close to his head, and was, to all who saw it at the time, of a frightful character. His life was for a considerable period endangered by it, and he bore the marks to his grave. Nothing, in fact, but the excellence of his constitution could have carried him through the tedious process of a precarious convalescence, attended with considerable suffering, from which indeed he was never afterwards wholly exempt, damp weather rendering the old wound extremely painful. Until the reduction of Seringapatam Mr. Hayes was employed with Colonel Little's detachment; afterwards, when in command of the *Alert*, he landed on the island of Kenra, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, and recovered a British vessel taken in there, causing the pirate Rajah Angria to pay 500 per cent. upon the cargo, which had been plundered by the captors. In 1800,

commanding the Fly gun-brig, while cruizing against the Vangorla pirates, he captured and dismantled their principal battery on the height of Vangorla, and threw their guns into the sea. In 1801-2, he was captain of the Swift, of twenty guns, and chief of the marine at the Moluccas, during which period he commanded the squadron which mainly contributed to the capture of Ternate, the chief seat of the Dutch government in that quarter, and with the Swift defeated and partly destroyed a fleet of forty sail of Magidanes pirate vessels, and thereby saved the Company's settlements on the Celebes. In 1803-4-5, he was captain of the Bombay frigate, and commodore of the Bengal marine; and in July, 1803, was appointed to the command of a squadron of ships to protect the Bay of Bengal. During this command he recaptured the fort of Muckie, taken in consequence of the treachery of the Malay inhabitants; and upon this, as well as all other occasions, signalized himself by acts of personal bravery. After cannonading their batteries he landed at the head of two divisions, selected from the Honourable Company's ships of war Bombay and Castle-reagh, and took possession of them, after a sharp conflict; upon which he dismantled and destroyed their works. On this occasion upwards of sixty pieces of ordnance and a quantity of other warlike stores fell into his hands. During the period in which he commanded the Bengal squadron, no British merchant ships or property suffered by capture within the limits of his cruize. In 1807, while in England, he was appointed by the then Court of Directors, as a reward for his public services, deputy master-attendant at Calcutta, with the succession to the superior station, on the death or resignation of the incumbent, without prejudice to his rank and standing in the Bombay marine; and in 1809 he became accordingly master-attendant. In 1811 he received a commodore's commission of the first class from the Governor General in Council, and upon this occasion he commanded a squadron of nine vessels of war, and all the other ships employed by the Company on the above service. The talents and zeal he displayed making a strong impression upon the minds of all who were emulated by his example, or who could appreciate the value of his services. During the Burmese war his exploits, while in command of an armed flotilla, on the coast of Arracan, were worthy of the celebrity previously acquired. Upon all occasions he was rewarded by the approbation of the ruling powers, and in particular the Marquis Wellesley, Sir George Barlow, and Lord Minto, distinguished him by the most flattering testimonials of the value in which they held his private friendship and public services. In common with his brave companions in arms, Sir John Hayes received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and his majesty George IV. conferred upon him the honour of knighthood in a manner the more flattering, from its being wholly unsolicited. The death of this distinguished officer was announced in the Bombay Government Gazette of Sept. 1st, 1831, by the publication of a minute of council, in which his services were recapitulated, and the following honourable tribute to his memory added. "The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is sensible that any expression of his sentiments on the services and character of the late Commodore Sir John Hayes, must be feeble, after the testimonials already recited; but in justice to an officer of such distinguished merit and integrity, and as an example and encouragement to others, his lordship in council has deemed it fit briefly to advert to these services and honours, and to offer his tribute of applause and regret on this lamented occasion."

When the mournful intelligence reached Calcutta, the ships in the river hoisted their colours half-mast high, in respect for the memory of the deceased Commodore. Beloved by all who embraced the wide circle of his acquaintance; in Calcutta especially, where his mansion had long been the seat of truly old English hospitality, and where the manner in which he discharged the duties of master-attendant of the port had rendered him universally respected and esteemed, the death of Commodore Hayes was looked upon as a public calamity. How highly he was valued and how sincerely mourned, may be gathered from the following beautiful, characteristic, and most touching verses, to which all hearts responded at the time, and which paints to the life one of the most gallant, urbane, and generous of mankind:—

“ Lament for the fate that consigns to the grave  
The generous, the frank, the beloved, and the brave.  
Lament! ye whose hearts, with no enmity cross'd,  
Can appreciate the worth which in *him* we have lost.  
Lament! though in vain we his death must deplore,  
And though tears may recall not the kind Commodore.

That bosom where guile never harbour'd, is chill,  
And the heart of a true British sailor is still.  
Oh, never again on that brow shall we see  
The stamp of a soul from all meannesses free;  
And hope droops—too conscious that nought can restore  
To the breasts that bewail him, the lov'd Commodore.

In each pathway of life which his lot bade him tread,  
Still around him affection on glory was shed;—  
In his home's dearest circle the peacefuller meeds,  
In the cause of his country the king-honour'd deeds;—  
Chivalric in battle, humane when 'twas o'er,  
Brave and gentle alike was the mourn'd Commodore.

Hospitality beam'd at his board—'twas her throne,  
And she sighed when his old English spirit had flown;  
The wit free from sting, and the laugh void of care,  
And the welcome unblemish'd by coldness were there;  
But the kindred and friends who so lov'd him, no more  
Shall be smil'd on and cheer'd by the good Commodore.

With a child's trust in all, and a man's fearless glow,  
His heart never shrank from a friend, nor a foe;  
In peril when quail'd it—of conflict or wave?  
Though much it was his like a seaman to brave.  
In the storm or the fight, heart of oak never bore  
More unflinching the test than the staunch Commodore.

He hath gone!—not unhonour'd, unwept, nor unsung—  
And though sorely with anguish some fond breasts are wrung,  
Yet the voice of his fame consolation shall give,  
While deep in their hearts his remembrance shall live;  
And a balm on the now wounded spirit 'twill pour,  
To think—how endear'd was the old Commodore.



## ASSAM COMPANY.

THE manner in which our trade with China can be best and most advantageously prosecuted, seems to have been always deemed a problem of difficult solution. It has puzzled those charged with the conduct of our Eastern affairs : persons likely to be most conversant with the subject and acquainted with its details, have recommended different, and, indeed, most opposite modes of action ; and, in fact, it would appear that we have learned so little from the experience of years, that our trade is as liable as ever to sudden and serious interruption.

The existence of such a state of things is not fairly chargeable to England ; for though the acts of British subjects have been frequently of a nature to give just offence, yet when we view the matter in a comprehensive light, it will be found, that, as a nation, we have made many sacrifices to conciliate prejudice, and establish, on a permanent basis, a system of friendly relations with China. These attempts have been vain ; and we find in the very elements of its constitution what will, probably, ever neutralize our best endeavours. We see a despotism which, in an unenlightened country more especially, must render the monarch the creature of caprice, a mere instrument in the hands of others ; and, as a consequence, we find the executive corrupt in all its departments, so that the pride, ignorance, and jealousy of the one, will ever be made the ready pretext of the other, for the infliction, on foreigners at least, of personal insult, and the imposition of vexatious commercial regulations, exemption from which can be procured by purchase alone. This is a fruitful source of illegal gain.

There is another circumstance, which, when regarded in connexion with the country, and the habits and manners of its people, must be considered as rendering it highly improbable that undisturbed relations can, at any time, be long maintained. The trade carried on between England, the British possessions, and China, is neither in character nor amount one of reciprocity. We are to a great extent dependant, and this circumstance, operating upon prejudice and a national contempt for foreigners, conduces to a line of conduct which renders the treatment the latter are subjected to, scarcely to be tolerated.

On the whole then it would appear that our connexion with China is, and probably must ever remain, unsatisfactory and insecure, for it is surmounted with so many difficulties, arising from the character of its government, the conduct of its officers, the habits of its people, and the nature of its trade, that it is impossible to expect the wheel can long revolve without touching the circle at some point, which must lead to a suspension of commercial intercourse. Against this it is impossible to provide. Negotiation has failed, and though the vindication of our, so called, rights by force, has been recommended ; independent of the fact that this is opposed to the just spirit of our times, it is most questionable if it would effect any permanent salutary change, for it cannot be denied that such a course of proceeding has hitherto been eminently unsuccessful. Doubtless there would be small difficulty in carrying our victorious arms to Canton, but would the submission be permanent—the triumph at best more than a negative one ?

If our rights of commerce are to be secured, it must be by different

means—if we are to render ourselves independent in China, in all human probability it can only be by rendering ourselves, as much as possible, independent of her trade.

That England should be enabled to effect this in an important branch of trade is most desirable, and it is therefore gratifying to find that an experimental company has been established, principally for the cultivation and manufacture of tea in Assam, especially as it holds out reasonable prospects of ultimate success, and has obtained the encouragement of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and the decided approbation of the Board of Trade, where it is regarded as a project in which India and England are alike interested.

The history of the Assam Company is brief, but most important as shewing what can be done in this country for India, in the way of a legitimate joint-stock undertaking. On the 12th of February a meeting was held, attended by a number of persons interested in the tea trade, and commercially and otherwise connected with the East, at which resolutions were passed and a provisional committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining information and drawing up and maturing plans. The report of this committee was most satisfactory, and on the 20th of the same month a company was formed with a capital of 500,000*l.* in 10,000 shares, of 50*l.* each, of which 8000 shares have been allotted in England, and 2000 have been reserved for distribution in India. Of the first instalment of 5*l.* the deposit of 2*l.* has been paid, and we believe that, though the undertaking was never publicly advertised, about 20,000 shares have been applied for. At the head of the prospectus we find the names of sixteen gentlemen of highest commercial respectability, forming a committee which is authorized to obtain a charter of incorporation, and empowered to negotiate with the Indian government, for the purchase of their nurseries, plantations, &c. and also for grants of the tea districts in Assam.

We have said that the primary object of this company is the cultivation and manufacture of tea in Assam. Let us now shortly notice the prospects which have recently opened up in that quarter, and this seems necessary to shew that the undertaking is not one of a merely speculative character.

It was long considered that the cultivation of the tea-plant was confined to China; nor is it easy to account for this belief, except it arose from the fact, that it was not known to exist upon the continent of India in a similar range of latitude. This ignorance seems to have arisen in consequence of referring its existence to a similarity of temperature and climate, instead of a similarity of soil, and hence we may probably account for its remaining so long neglected. It was only in 1823 that the tea-plant was discovered by Mr. Robert Bruce to be “growing in a state of nature,” in the neighbourhood of Rungpore, and in a portion of Assam, since ceded by the Burmese to the British government. At a later period specimens of the plant were furnished by Mr. Scott to the superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, when they were pronounced by an eminent botanist, Dr. Wallick, to be of the same species, but *not* the tea-plant of the Chinese. Here the matter appears to have rested for some years, indeed till 1833, when in consequence “of an order from the Court of Directors, inquiries were again instituted, and Captain Jenkins, the Governor-General’s agent in Assam, wrote to the frontier station, Suddeeah, then under command of Captain Charlton, who sent some plants, describing



them to be from the jungle. Dr. Wallick considered these also to be Camelias. Much correspondence occurred between Dr. Wallick, Captain Jenkins, and Captain Charlton, upon this subject; which was terminated by the plants coming into flower and bearing fruit, when it was admitted on all hands that they were the genuine tea-plants, and indigenous to the country.\* This interesting fact becomes of first-rate importance, when considered with reference to the further reports of Captain Jenkins and Mr. Bruce. The former observes—"The extent of country over which the tea-plants have been discovered to grow, is so great, that the manufacture of tea might at once commence on the largest scale." The latter has furnished a map of the districts in which he discovered the tea-plant; which are all south of the Debreë river, not one having been found to the north of it. He describes the Muttuck country, which he had most traversed, as one vast tea country, and he feels confident that not one-half of the tea tracts have been discovered." This gentleman further states in 1838, that he was employing twelve manipulators in the manufacture of tea, and that if he had 12,000 he could find employment for them all. To this we will add a most important extract from Mr. F. Piddington's Analysis of the Soils in which the Plant flourishes—"They would be called poor yellow loams, and cotton, tobacco, or sugar-cane would, probably, starve upon them; but we find that they suit the tea-plant perfectly. It is a striking coincidence that we should find our tea soils and those of China so exactly alike."

The data afforded for the conduct of this comparative analysis was furnished by Mr. G. J. Gorden, a member of the tea committee. This gentleman was deputed to China by Lord W. Bentinck, who has throughout evinced a most praise worthy interest for the success of the undertaking; he landed in a remote quarter, and at the risk of liberty and even life, penetrated into the tea districts, witnessed the culture of the plant, and was fortunate in bringing away portions of the soil in his pocket.

So much for the prospects of tea cultivation in Assam. The hope of a successful manufacture remains to be noticed.

The means at first afforded for the manufacture of tea in Assam were of necessity most imperfect in every department; yet notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, fifty chests were prepared in the season of 1837, and sent to Calcutta. Of these, owing to a deficiency in the original packing, and the great degree of dampness to which the boxes had been exposed during the passage, a considerable portion was either wholly spoiled, or so much deteriorated, that only twelve chests were forwarded to this country, and these, with a report, from which the following is an extract:—

"The committee beg most particularly to urge on the consideration of government, that not only were the plants, from which the leaves were gathered, still in their original wild and uncultivated state, but the details of the various processes employed in preparing and transmitting the tea must obviously have laboured under the many and serious difficulties and obstacles of a first attempt, but which may reasonably be expected will be diminished and progressively overcome as further trials are made."

On the arrival in this country of the tea prepared under such disadvan-

\* Information on the Discovery and Character of the Tea Plant in Assam: a Letter addressed to A. Rogers, Esq., by James Leonard, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. Smith, Elder & Co. London.



tages, specimens were forwarded through the Board of Control to the several tea-dealers, merchants, and brokers, in London, and also to the principal cities in the united kingdom. Of the reports furnished to government we have as yet no knowledge, but we collect from public journals that in the provinces the opinions were highly favourable. Mr. Leonard, however, in his valuable pamphlet already noticed, furnishes us with opinions of high authority, from which we quote; more especially as the result of the public sale held on the 10th of January last, at which ten chests of Assam tea were brought forward, affords no means of establishing the relative value of this article in our markets, the entire being purchased at mere fancy prices, from 25s. to 32s. per lb. exclusive of duty.

“Mr. Finchman of 55, Charing Cross, adds his opinion to those already narrated, thus—

“Having made trial of a sample of ‘Assam Tea, Paho, 1st quality,’ forwarded to me through the Board of Control, I find the quality ‘*Tea, good middling, strong, high burnt, rather smoky, pekoe kind.*’ I am therefore of opinion that the deficiency in its character arises more from the want of care in the preparation, than from the quality of the plant.”

The Assam Tea which has hitherto reached this country is prepared as black, but there seems every prospect that green will also be furnished, judging from the following extract of a letter from Capt. James Jenkins, secretary to Lord William Bentinck:—

“I have been long persuaded that the tea-plant we possess was of the green variety, from the great fragrance of the leaves; and I have now the pleasure of informing your lordship that I consider the question put beyond a doubt, for within the last week I have had a specimen of tea, manufactured as green tea, from Mr. Bruce, according to some information which he has lately fallen upon. The tea has been fully acknowledged to be good green tea by every gentleman who has drank it, and it has been drank as ‘excellent fresh green tea,’ by those who were led to suppose it came from Calcutta. I have, therefore, entire confidence, that when the green-tea China manufacturers, who are now on the way up from Calcutta, commence operations, we shall be able to send home green of as good a quality as the black tea now under despatch; and I hope it will be decided, also, that the same plants, under different management, will make either variety of tea, black or green.”

This opinion has been since confirmed by the report of some Chinese in the employment of the Indian Government, who state that the soil and plant are precisely similar to those in China from which the best green teas are obtained.

From the information now furnished, and the opinions just quoted, we must leave it to be determined what hope there exists of a successful manufacture of tea in Assam. We consider the prospects most encouraging, and view the undertaking as one from which great national advantages may be expected to flow to both India and England, if it be conducted upon fair and liberal principles. Individuals would not afford the risk attendant upon such an enterprise, and could not conduct it upon a scale commensurate with its importance. As it must therefore be left to the management of a public company, it is to be hoped that in any charter of incorporation that may be granted, the interests of the public will be fully secured, and ample protection afforded from the effects of everything in the shape of monopoly.

It now remains to notice as briefly as possible a few of the reciprocal benefits likely to result to the British empire in general, from the successful prosecution of this undertaking.

The present amount of our importation of tea from China is about *forty million pounds weight* of an article of doubtful quality. We accept it as a favour, and have no security that it has not, as has been alleged, been previously used, and perhaps even adulterated, and we pay for it a price far beyond its remunerating value. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea will be more within our knowledge, and we shall accordingly be better assured of the genuineness of the article; independent of which the competition with China will conduce to an improvement in quality and a reduction in the price of that which use has rendered a necessary of life; and by an increased consumption, provide a large increase of the public revenue.

In the conduct of our trade with China, we are placed in circumstances of great commercial disadvantage. We are compelled to take tea, a manufactured article of that country, to a vast amount, and it refuses to accept the manufactures of ours, except in a small proportion. Hitherto the opium trade with India has acted in some small and remote degree as a counterpoise; but the Chinese government having determined to suppress this illicit traffic, because of its demoralising influence, the entire difference must now be made good in cash, and consequently at this moment large shipments of specie are making to India, with a view of remittance to Canton for the investments of the next season.

The nature of our trade with India is quite opposite to this. There our fellow-subjects have heretofore taken our manufactures, just in the proportion that we have found them means of payment, by taking the raw productions of their fertile land. If then our supplies of tea be drawn from that quarter, the positive advantage which must result to this country from an increase of manufactures may be readily estimated; independent of which is this material fact—that we shall be opening up a new channel of trade, creating fresh demands on our productive industry, and establishing additional markets in a quarter from whence our wrought goods will ultimately penetrate into the very heart of China. Such are the advantages which in a commercial view recommend this undertaking to favourable notice. If successful, we hope it will also be found conducing in many ways to the benefit of India, and the amelioration of the native population. It will introduce into a neglected portion of the country British capital and enterprise, and a class of persons who will develop its latent resources, and we trust, civilize its people. It will place at the disposal of the Indian government a portion of the revenue which now accrues to the Chinese government on the shipment of tea from Canton, and which England will not object to pay, provided it be applied to the remission of the land revenue, and those other burthens under which the natives of India are fast sinking. And, as the climate of Assam, where cleared, is declared to be congenial to the European constitution, it will supply that desideratum long anxiously looked for—a site for colonization unencumbered by population, and the establishment of sanitariums for our pensioned English soldier, with employment suited to his health, strength, and capacity, the cultivation of tea being no more laborious than the care of gooseberry-bushes, and entirely conducted in the shade.

## MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

MR. GRIERSON having resumed his duties as agent to the Bengal Military Orphan Society, begs to intimate the same for the information of parties connected with the institution.

[In our next number we intend to take notice of this case, which has caused so much discussion in Calcutta, in the mean time we publish a portion of the proceedings of the General Management of the Society at their meeting held on the 26th December.—ED.]

“Proposed, that copies of the vote of the General Management on the 28th ultimo, be forwarded to Mr. Grierson and Major Turner, and that the latter gentleman be directed to make over charge of the Home Agency to the former; 2ndly, that a demand for the usual security be made on Mr. Grierson, and the thanks of the Management tendered to Major Turner.”

This proposition having been put to the vote, and there appearing to be *six* Managers for and *four* against it, the following resolution was passed, viz.

“Resolved that the drafts of letters to Messrs. Turner and Grierson, laid before the Meeting, be fair copied, signed and sent to the Post-office this day, for dispatch by the next over-land mail.”

*By Order of the General Management.*

JOHN MCQUEEN, *Sec. M. O. S.*

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 ADEN.

[As public attention is directed at this moment to the recent events connected with the storming of Aden, we cannot do better than extract from the Bombay Times of the 19th January, an interesting account of this new and important British settlement.—ED.]

We have been favoured with a very full and satisfactory account of Aden, drawn, some months since, upon the spot, by a gentleman eminently qualified for that task. As very little is known by the British public of the advantages, or even the existence of that port, which at this moment, we may almost regard as a new dependency of the British Crown, some such statement will, we are sure, be looked for with much interest, both here and in England, and we deem ourselves particularly fortunate in receiving it in time enough for transmission by this day's packet. The advantages of our possessing such a station are almost too plain to require any comment. The harbour, one of the few existing upon the extensive coasts of the Arabian Peninsula, is excellent, and forms the natural outlet of Yemen, the richest province of that country, and, naturally, one of the most fertile districts in the East. Even under the emaciating tyranny of the Egyptian Pacha, and its own native chiefs, the natural advantages of this country have not yet been wholly extinguished; for we perceive that the exports of Mocha and Hodeida are, even now, occasionally at least, very considerable. The

coffee of Arabia Felix, it is well known, is unequalled in the world: being the indigenous denizen of that soil, its production is limited only by the apathy of the inhabitants and the ignorance of their rulers; such, however, is the counteracting influence of these two causes, that the little island of St. Domingo is made to produce more of that valuable article, now regarded as one of the necessities of life, than the whole extent of Arabia. Gums, balsams, frankincense, tamarinds, senna, besides ivory, gold-dust, and civet, all articles of great commercial value, are exported, oftentimes, in considerable quantities. A country possessed of such natural resources, however destitute it may be of actual money, is literally and essentially rich. Afford but free ingress to the British merchant, and you open at once a boundless outlet for the products of British industry. At a moment when our commercial flag is excluded, with jealous vigilance, from the markets of Continental Europe, it is, we think, of paramount importance to secure its admission into those distant regions. The extended views of Mr. Canning upon this subject are well known: it was when vindicating our recognition of the new republics of South America, by pointing to the commercial advantages which that measure would secure to England, that he uttered the memorable exclamation, "I have called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old." The occupation of Aden, as a British settlement, is, we think, an important step in the political path indicated by that greatest of British statesmen; and will, we have no doubt, effectually counteract the immense strides which the enterprising sagacity of our North American friends has, of late, been making in that very quarter.

But, viewed in another aspect, the possession of Aden becomes, to England, a subject of even higher importance. In the event of an irruption upon her Eastern Empire, by the barbarian hordes of Northern and Central Asia, (an event which some of the wisest and most experienced amongst us look upon as probable, and, the first wave of which, they proclaim, is already approaching to our doors) — in that case, the rapidity and certainty of her communication with India will, perhaps, determine the results of the contest. The enemy with whom she will have to combat, can reach the scene of operations only by a difficult and tedious march through regions abounding with physical obstacles; while England, Mistress of the Seas, and, with the right of passage through Egypt, (a right which, if attainable in no other way, she must be ready to purchase by the sword,) can, in a few weeks, concentrate, upon any menaced point, her European soldiery to sustain and co-operate with the Indian armies of her Colonial Governments. The possession of a commodious harbour between Egypt and India, accessible at all seasons, and easily defensible against almost any force, would be invaluable as a coal depot for the countless steamers which, upon the supposed emergency, would soon swarm upon the Red Sea. Regarding the question in this light, we are persuaded that the possession of Aden is even more important to us in a military, than in a commercial aspect; such a well-timed movement at the outbreak of a great contest, has usually a great influence upon its subsequent progress, and, not unfrequently, determines its final event:—

As I formerly gave you an account of "Perim Island," and mentioned how far its advantages and disadvantages might be viewed when connected with the important subject of our steam navigation, I shall now avail myself of the favourable opportunity which I have had of visiting this far more interesting and eligible place for carrying

into effect, not only those necessary measures, which are immediately requisite to bring steam approach towards perfection ; but Aden is possessed of such advantages, in the relation in which it is now about to stand to the British Government, that when viewed in a commercial and political light, we can easily discover the arms of wealth and power emerging from those ruins which still exist to attest its former might and glory.

To give you a history of Aden would be foreign to the import of a letter. To speak of it, however, as it is, and what it is soon likely to be, when connected with the Indian Government, is the object of my present intention. The noble promontory, which gives birth to Aden, is connected to the mainland by a narrow neck of low sandy ground, which not only forms the medium of traffic with the interior, but this neck also forms the head of two beautiful bays, called the Eastern and Western, according to their relative geographical positions. The latter, however, which is often called "Black Bay," is by far the largest, and affords the greatest security to shipping during all winds and weather. It is, therefore, in this bay, that the spot has been fixed for forming a coal depôt for the supply of the steamers. We have narrowly examined this place, and when we say it is not only completely sheltered from every wind, but possesses nearly twenty feet depth, at low water, within about thirty yards from the shore, it certainly cannot be doubted but that it is one of the most desirable places which could have been found for supplying the intended object, so happily situated as it is, half-way between Bombay and Suez. The fixed point is a sandy one, extending about 180 feet from the base of a large rock, thereby affording ample room for the erection of a suitable storehouse—after this is built, the question will naturally arise, would it not be advisable for promoting the desirable objects of convenience and celerity of dispatch, to extend a pier or jetty, so far as to admit of the steamer's coming along side the end of it. We should certainly think it would, not only from the near proximity of the stones, and the cheapness of labour, causing the expense to be comparatively small—but the facilities which such a building would afford to the extension of commerce, would, we are convinced, at no distant period, tend to liquidate the whole original outlay. To reach Aden from this point, you may either sail about three miles up to the head of this bay, or travel the same distance along its bold and inviting shore, when the rugged nature of its rocks rising up before you seem to form an insuperable barrier to all further progress.

On looking up more narrowly, however, you discover a small pass cut through the impending rock, and it is through this pass, that not only the visitor, but all provisions and things from the interior must pass through to reach Aden. It is, therefore, defended with a huge door or gate, over which is built a strong battlement provided with two guns which are ever ready to welcome an approaching enemy. To add to the strength of those powerful protectors, there are small forts, built on the pinnacle of each impending rock, which commands the pass to the height of 500 feet, and from which an irresistible fire could at any time be kept up. Having reached within this formidable gate, you next descend the pathway, with a high wall of solid rock on each side of you, for about a quarter of a mile, when the site of Aden opens up to view, and then the scene is, certainly, enough to strike the mind with no ordinary feelings of contemplation and surprise—you see the irregular plain before you, with a few scattered towers or mosques, which seem, in the distance, all that is left to grace the present miserable huts that are built upon the ruins of former might and splendour. On looking from this plain, the next object which attracts the attention, is the magnificent amphitheatre of rocky mountains towering up around you to the height of 1780 feet, and forming along the summit of their rugged ridge about forty acuminate peaks, on each of which is built a strong watch-tower from which the distant approach of an enemy could at any time be immediately proclaimed. This mighty amphitheatre, however, becomes deficient on that side of the town which looks to the east, where the sea from the front, or eastern bay, washes against its walls, giving the inhabitants the benefit of its healthful breeze. To afford an equal degree of strength to this solitary open space, nature, however, seems to have been provident of her means, and placed "Sierra Island," about 300 yards from the town, rising up in such abrupt sublimity to the height of 400 feet, that the command from the excellent fort built upon its summit, seems to set at defiance all manner of attack from the sea, and as a proof of its power, we have only to mention that the conquering spirit of Albuquerque, with his fleet of twenty sail, had to retire from the irresistible force of its guns, at the sad expense of wounded pride and humbled ambition.

The next objects which arrest the attention, after taking a passing glimpse of the immense mass of loose stones and rubbish, to which the former buildings are com-



pletely reduced, are the numerous wells and tanks which every where attract the eye, and which indeed exhibit such a magnitude of labour and expense, that the mind is almost lost in wonder and admiration at the result of such efforts of human ingenuity and power. These tanks abound in such numbers, that there really seems not a fissure or sinuosity in the rocky mount around you, but what has an adequate recipient or basin built at its base, to receive its tributary stream—so careful have they been of collecting this essential element to human existence. Many of these tanks are built on a very magnificent scale, and to see the very excellent state of repair which they still represent, would afford much interest to an engineer. Their use, however, has long since been abandoned, from the abundant supply of choice water, which the immense number of tanks and wells in the plains afford. Some of these wells we found to measure 120 feet deep, and although producing the most beautiful water, yet from the greater convenience of others to the inhabitants, they are now rarely, if ever visited. How much they have at one time been frequented, I leave you to infer, when I say, that the friction of the ropes in drawing water, has penetrated the hardest greenstone around their mouths, to the depth of five inches. Before saying then, that these are the chief objects which mark the plain of Aden, we should perhaps include the several beautiful marble tablets, which are here and there to be found, hastily engraved and erected to the memory of departed worth.

The next great undertaking here which gratified our researches after all that was interesting, was discovered in trying to ascend the highest pinnacle of "Shumsha" which looks down upon the town. The work to which we allude, began to obtrude itself upon our attention, after ascending about 800 feet, in the form of a large wall gradually leading up the precipitous side of the impending rock—on closely approaching it, however, we found that this strong wall, in many places as high as 16 and 20 feet, formed the outside support, or buttress to a road about 11 feet wide, strongly and firmly paved with large and middle sized stones, and ascending to the height of 1000 feet, at an angle, generally speaking, of about 30 to 35 degrees. We did not measure the exact length of this road, but the amount of labour expended in overcoming the difficulties which stood in its way, seems almost incalculable, and the perfect manner in which it has withstood the destructive influence of "the course of time," would, I am sure, call forth the admiration of any engineer of the present day. Had it not been built upon the principle that Breakwaters generally are, I mean, in laying aside all chunam, and allowing space between the interstices of the pavement for the water to percolate, and thinly diminish the force of its power—the road must have long since been swept into the valley beneath, amongst the general wreck of confusion. Though we could discover no further use of this noble path than leading to the summit of the mountain where the ruins of two large buildings and tanks are left, yet, we believe, the magnitude of the work is such, that, when associated with the "extensive aqueduct" discovered by the late Dr. Hutton, they form two of the greatest monuments we have to attest the former greatness and opulence of the town of Aden, which is now reduced to a miserable population of six hundred, composed of Jews, Badians, Arabs, and Samalhies.

Such then are a few of the most striking objects of the place which is about to be so immediately connected with the laws of the British government. We shall now, therefore, take a look at the effect which such a desirable change is likely to produce on the commerce of the town which, at present, is almost completely banished from the port, in consequence of the excessive system of oppression and taxation exacted by the sultan on all mercantile commodities. When that oppression, however, is removed, and the British flag hoisted to proclaim protection and encouragement to "the man of business," the prospect then truly becomes a cheering one. The rich products of Abyssinia, which chiefly consist of gold-dust, elephants' teeth, coffee, gums, frankincense, hides and sheep, will immediately find their way to Aden, to give a return for the silks, cotton, piece goods, iron and rice, which will be imported here from England and India. To facilitate the sale throughout Arabia, of such valuable exports as these are from India, it fortunately happened that the road leading from Aden to the interior, is the nearest and most direct to the richest part of Yemen, where the population is most numerous, (amounting to three or four millions) and from which, curious to say, the highest celebrated coffee can be more easily conveyed to Aden, than to the very port which has given birth to the name of "Mocha Coffee." It must be admitted, however, that as long as the self-aggrandising spirit of the Turks, or rather, Egyptians, continue to sway their arm of grasping power over Arabia, there will always be a great impediment thrown in the way of British commerce here; for what is it but that monopolizing spirit, which has caused such a striking deficiency in the amount of our



custom-house revenue at Surat and other parts of India, which used to send such valuable exports to the Red Sea.

The present state of affairs, however, is not likely to continue for a length of years, as I think we have seen enough to convince us, that their newly-acquired territories along the shores of the Red Sea, are not, by any means, held upon a sure tenure of lasting possession—and it is perhaps not unwise to predict that upon the death of Mahomed Ali, such a political revolution will take place in Egypt, and so subversive of its present power, that the result may terminate either in our getting possession of these dominions along the Red Sea, or in the restoration of power to those Arab chiefs whose tribes at present succumb to their severe rod of oppression. In either of these cases, it is easy to foresee, there would be an immense stimulus given to the commerce of Aden, as her local position, and harbour of security, gives her a decided advantage over the ports of the Red Sea, in enabling vessels to perform several trips to and from India during the year; whereas, the nature of the winds *within* the straits of Babel Mandel are such, that more than one can seldom, if ever, be effected by a native vessel.

With regard to the “Medical Topography” of Aden, which more immediately falls under our department, we have certainly not seen enough of the place to be able to give a minute and accurate description;—whatever careful observation and enquiry could, however, collect on the subject, it has been our earnest endeavour to obtain. The chief point then connected with this important topic is the climate of the place, and how far it is influenced by its geographical position, and geological structure of the ground.—On looking, at first, at the near approach which Aden makes to the equator, situated as it is in lat. 12, 47, N. and 45, 10, of eastern longitude, we would naturally infer that the heat must be great, and it certainly would be so, were it not, that the delightful easterly breeze coming over such a wide expanse of ocean, tends to make the air of an agreeable temperature, for six months in the year. At this season, the thermometer ranges from 71 in the morning, to 78 in the middle of the day. During these months of summer, however, when the sun becomes vertical, we were at first afraid to anticipate the extent of heat likely to be produced, from what we have experienced at Mocha, but we are gratified to find that the difference between these two places, is then greatly owing to the S. West monsoon extending its influence so far as to give Aden the benefit of its breeze, if not of its rain. And as the barren nature of the rocks, which are chiefly composed of granite, sand-stone, and greenstone, affords no food for vegetation, there cannot, therefore, be any vegetable decomposition for the sun’s rays to act upon, to excite that “malaria” which is generally so productive of intermittent fever within the tropics.

As a proof of this fact, we did not find a single case of fever in Aden but what came from the interior, where vegetation abounds; ‘rheumatism’ and ‘ulcers’ were the only complaints we chiefly remarked in the place. The latter we could easily ascribe to the poverty and “spare diet” of the patients—and the former may perhaps be attributed to the frequency of the rains, which are not confined here to a periodical period of the year, as in India,—but the height of the mountains often attract the clouds so as to be productive of moisture. Aden may then be considered a healthy place, and so much is it esteemed as such by the inhabitants of the interior, that upon all febrile attacks, a visit to the town is recommended as the happy cure. The heat, however, during the summer months, although not nearly so oppressive as that of Mocha, yet still it will be as high as 90, and that temperature is enough to lead us to be prepared to expect some cases of bilious and remittent fever occurring in the European constitution. To diminish that liability as much as possible, it has been our careful endeavour to point out the most eligible sites for houses in Aden, and on Sierra Island, where the occupants could always derive the grateful influence of the sea breeze.

Such then are a few cursory remarks connected with Aden: had time been afforded, it was my intention to have given a short paper on the subject. In the meantime, however, I must be contented with congratulating them on the possession of Aden, where the mighty engine of moral influence, which has already won us so many territories in India, may perhaps, in due time, display its power over the tribes of Arabia. And who knows but that our position here, may also be the blessed means of diffusing those glad tidings which the Christian religion unfolds, and thereby be productive of that harmony and happiness throughout the land, which will better accord with the name of “Arabia Felix.”

There will of course, be much to do here in the way of planning suitable houses, and in making a road from Aden, to “Steamer’s Point.”—But, for having already said so much, I must now implore your indulgence.

## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

**JEYPORE.**—The following is an extract of a letter from Jeypore, dated 30th November, 1838 :—

“Matters here have been all settled satisfactorily. The mutineers (from 4 to 5,000 in number, with 18 pieces of cannon) after standing their ground till arrangements had been made for attacking them in position, laid down their arms, gave up their guns and other *materiel*, and having been disbanded,—selections from them have been received into a new levy to be incorporated with Forster's Brigade : this latter point of the arrangement being in view to obviate the possible injury to public tranquillity which might have resulted from throwing so many desperate men loose on the face of society at the same moment. The Force, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Bell, was expected to return to Nusseerabad on the 5th instant.—*Delhi Gazette, December 12.*

**THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.**—We are happy to announce that the substitution of the Vernacular language will take effect from the 1st January next, for the transaction of business in all the departments of the Judicial Courts here, on the total subversion of the Persian language, which was hitherto allowed to be used in them.—*Moorshedabad News, December 15.*

**THE NEW NEWAB NAZIM.**—It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that Syed Mooshud Allee Khan Bahadoor, the minor heir of His Highness the late Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad, is to be seated on the Musnud at 10 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday next, the 20th instant.—*Ibid.*

**AGRA.**—The amount of support, says the *Agra Akbar*, of Dec. 20th, so reluctantly extended by Government to the district during the famine of the past year, and of remitted revenue together, exceeded the considerable sum of forty-two lakh and a half of rupees. The sum expended in employing the poor, amounted to 13 lakh and 53,000 rupees, and the balance is the amount of revenue remitted in this district alone.

**THE DEPARTURE OF DR. ST. LEGER, THE LATE VICAR APOSTOLIC OF BENGAL.**—The deputation appointed by the meeting of Catholics, held on the 14th inst. to present their address to Dr. St. Leger, waited on that prelate on the 19th. Mr. John Lakersteen, the chairman of the meeting, on approaching Dr. St. Leger, stated that the gentlemen present had been deputed by a public meeting of Catholics to wait upon his reverence with an address, which he asked permission to read. Mr. Lakersteen then read the address which was published in the *Hurkaru* of the 17th instant, and which is signed by all the clergy attached to the principal Catholic Church, and by about 150 of the laity. At the close of the address Dr. St. Leger observed that having been informed of the kind intentions of his friends, he had prepared a reply, in which he had endeavoured to express his feelings of affection and gratitude for the kindness he had experienced, and the handsome compliment that had been paid to him, but he found it impossible to express in adequate terms, what he actually felt on this occasion. During the reading of the reply, all the gentlemen of the deputation seemed deeply affected by the feeling manner in which their late beloved pastor expressed his sympathy for their regret. A portion of Dr. St. Leger's flock being desirous of presenting him and his brother, the Rev. Mr. John St. Leger, with some memento of their esteem and affection for them, have subscribed to a silver chalice of the value of 50*l.* for the reverend doctor, and a silver crucifix of the value of 25*l.* for his reverend brother. For want of time and proper opportunity of transmission, these articles are to be made at Rome, under the superintendence of a British clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Cullen.—*Hurkaru, December 21.*

**STEAM VIA THE RED SEA.**—Now that the steam communication with our native country has been practically established, it seems to us that the Home Authorities, as well as the Supreme Government, should adopt every means to induce the officers of the Indian army, who proceed on furlough, to pursue this route, instead of the primitive, tedious and round-about voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. However, either from ignorance or inadvertence, sufficient encouragement is not given for military officers of

the Bengal Presidency to undertake a steam voyage, or even to embark from Calcutta in a sailing vessel for the Red Sea. It is true that by a late regulation, officers of the Bengal Presidency whose corps are nearer Bombay than Calcutta, may receive their allowance from the date of their departure on their arrival at Bombay, but only a small portion of the Bengal Army can avail themselves of this indulgence, and even then, the rule exclusively applies to those officers whose means enable them to proceed on furlough to Europe. We should also wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the virtual prohibition which, by existing rules, restrains sick officers from visiting their native country, for which purpose we must now advert to the rules at present in force, regarding leave to officers on medical certificate. By the indulgent regulations of Lord Hastings, promulgated in 1820, sick officers of the Bengal Army were permitted to draw their full allowances for an indefinite period, so long as they could furnish medical certificates. In some instances, this indulgence was abused, which led to this considerate boon being annulled, and two years is the utmost period now granted for a military invalid to recover his health. He may either avail himself of this indulgence by residing at Simla, Darjeling, or any of the Hill localities situated in the Bengal Provinces; or the invalid may visit the Cape or any settlement to the eastward of that colony, and during the period of his absence, by existing rules, the sick officer is entitled to receive the whole of his Indian allowances which he would have drawn with the corps to which he belongs, had he remained with his regiment. This is a liberal and handsome indulgence, but as, from the nature of the duties of a military life in this country, an officer is much exposed to the vicissitudes of a tropical climate, besides being liable to impair his health on severe and active field service, it seems no less humane than just for the Government to grant the utmost indulgence to the sick officers of the Indian Army. The expense of a sea voyage, the incidental annoyance attending it, the positive loss incurred by regimental officers of the whole of their command and company allowance, (a loss which, by-the-bye, their more fortunate brethren of the staff, only incur to the amount of one-half) operate to deter even an invalid from availing himself of the Government indulgence; consequently a sufficient check already exists, to prevent the abuse of these rules. However, what we suggest is, that every officer whose health has suffered so as to render his residence in a more temperate climate necessary, should be permitted to proceed to Egypt, and eventually to Europe, receiving during such absence, the whole of his regimental pay, and one-half of his allowances. This would induce all officers to abandon their voyage to the Cape and other colonies to the eastward, and encourage them to proceed by the Red Sea, either in sailing vessels from Calcutta, or by steam from Bombay; and as when in bad health most men would naturally seek their native land, and prefer to reside with their home-friends and connexions, than to sojourn with strangers, not only a great benefit would be derived by the sick officers of the Indian Army, but a great saving would thereby accrue to the state from the heavy expense involved by granting their allowances to all sick absentees: moreover, the obvious policy of the measure would infallibly tend to confer a bonus on Steam Communication, and the Government steam vessels would be crowded with passengers, thereby reducing their expense in the shape of a recuperative return. To show how easily the present regulations are evaded, we have now before us a statement, from which it appears, that within the last five years, a field officer of this army has obtained sick leave for nearly four years, to reside at Simla. It may be stated, that this officer has influential friends at army head-quarters, but we do not think that he would for an instant connive at any abuse of the indulgence of Government, and we are satisfied that, by conforming to the letter of the rule, and occasionally rejoining for a few months a corps or department, that any individual, if he chose, might receive the same advantage. Our object, however, is not to interfere with individual comfort, but to point out the inconsistency, the impolicy, and the heavy expense involved to the state by existing rules, and we urgently call on our military readers to correct our mistake, if we are in error; and if our views are just, we earnestly appeal on account of the valetudinarian officers of the Indian army, to the military authorities who have power or influence to modify those rules, which constrain the expatriated military invalid to languish on the sick bed, in a land of strangers, and virtually debar him from visiting his native clime at a time when broken health and a broken spirit may require that solace or comfort, which no money can purchase.—*Englishman*, December 22.

**EXAMINATION OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH SCHOOL.**—The Annual Examination of the pupils attached to the Calcutta High School took place on Thursday, and was largely attended. Amongst the visitors we perceived the Lord Bishop, the Venerable Archdeacon, Rev. H. S. Fisher, Rev. Dr. Parish, Rev. Mr. Boaz, and Mr. Aitkin. The manner in which the pupils answered the question was a subject of congratulation

from the Bishop and Archdeacon. The morning was closed with the examination of the Mathematical classes. Amongst those who distinguished themselves were, Masters Phillips, Hand, Murray, Buckland, Leighton, and Inglis; the last of whom exhibited a very well-executed map of ancient Italy, done in chalk. At one o'clock, the prizes were distributed by his Lordship, after a preparatory speech in which he declared his perfect satisfaction with the results of the past year, trusting that success would whet the exertions of the teachers and communicate zeal to the students. Two gold medals, one presented by Mr. Cameron of La Martiniere, an '*ancien elere*' of the High School, to the best classical scholar, and the other by Mr. Heatly, to the best mathematician, were respectively adjudged to Masters Phillips and Hand. The prize list, besides the names above-mentioned, contained those of Masters Ward, Gregory, Ledlie, &c. The Institution, we were informed, by an introductory speech from the Rector, has decidedly advanced in the opinion of the public, numbering on its books 160 pupils. Homer, as a class book in Greek; Newton, Lagrange, and Whewell in Science, are steps towards a general improvement of education; and when it is recollected that these works are read, not by young men, but by boys of thirteen to fifteen, who commenced these studies about three years ago, it is not too much to hope, that the benefits of university education will ere long be granted to India.—*December 22.*

**THE CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOL.**—The Examination of the pupils of the Catholic Free School took place yesterday, on the School premises. We need scarcely mention that this Institution is composed of two departments, namely, the one for boys, and the other for girls. The progress of both seemed to be satisfactory in general. The attendance of visitors was small, at least, all the time that our informant was present.—*Ibid.*

**PSALMS OF DAVID.**—Mr. Huttman has obliged us with a copy of his new edition of the Psalms of David, in metre, according to the version approved of by the Church of Scotland. We well recollect the last edition from the same press; it was remarkably well printed in a very bold and handsome type. The present edition is in type of a somewhat smaller size, but very neat and legible. This is cheaper than the other, by two rupees—a consideration with many purchasers of books in these hard times. We congratulate Mr. Huttman on the elegance and accuracy of the book before us, and we only wish that the Psalm-book used at the Cathedral were equally well printed. It is much complained of.—*Calcutta Literary Gazette, December, 22.*

**INSURANCE GENERAL COMMITTEE.**—*Proceedings of a Meeting of Representatives of Insurance Offices, held at the Chamber of Commerce, 22nd December, 1838.*—Copy of two Resolutions passed without dissent at the Meeting of Secretaries held on the 10th inst. to which we crave attention:—"The reason which led parties to wish the arrangement contemplated by those resolutions, was supplied by the fact, that the occasional Meetings of Secretaries to fix rules and regulations, have failed to introduce into the practice of Calcutta Insurance that unity which is so desirable, and have led to no useful and abiding result. To remedy the inefficacy of such fugitive meetings, it was judged necessary to embody a permanent Committee, deputed by the Directors, and selected from their own number, to carry their views into effect, with a harmony of purpose, which is now so much wanted—the two primary objects being, to establish uniformity in practice, and to effect a more distinct and equitable classification of risks."

*Extract from the proceedings of the Meeting of Secretaries, on the 10th November, 1838.*—Resolved, that a Committee of five members of the present meeting, viz N. Alexander, W. Carr, J. Cullen, W. F. Fergusson, and K. R. Mackenzie, be appointed, to draw up rules and take preliminary measures, to be submitted to the several Insurance Offices in Calcutta, for the permanent establishment of a General Committee of Reference (consisting, if possible, of one member from the direction of every office), on Insurance matters, regulating premiums, classifying risks, &c. &c.

Resolved, that if the arrangement be agreed to, W. Limond be appointed Secretary to the General Committee, and the sum of sixteen rupees monthly be paid to him by each office, as remuneration for his services, and provision for all expences incident to the operations of the said Committee.

*Report of the Committee appointed by the Meeting of the Secretaries, to frame the necessary Rules, and to take the preliminary measures, for the permanent establishment of a General Committee of reference.*—The proper object of this General Committee will be, to improve and regulate practice, and to establish an uniform system among the different offices; to discuss and determine points in which all have a common interest, but in no wise to interfere in the routine of the Offices' internal management. It will also constitute a body of superior reference, where offices and individuals differ, appealing to the authority of discordant principles. And it will charge itself with the

graduation of premiums, and the classification of risks. For the present, it appears unnecessary to lay down more than a few rules. Others can be added, as experience may recommend further provision to be made.

1st.—The committee shall consist of one member from the direction of each office ; and they shall elect their own chairman, possessing the privilege of a casting vote.

2nd.—Ordinary meetings shall be held once every month, and special meetings, as often as the dispatch of business may require them, notice thereof being duly circulated by the secretary, under the authority of the chairman of the committee.

3rd.—At meetings of the committee, all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present, provided such majority do not fall short of five ; and in case the majority be less, the question shall lie over till next meeting.

4th.—A scale of premiums shall be prepared, to be revised as often as circumstances may demand its modifications ; as also a graduation in the rates of premium chargeable on different articles of produce.

5th.—A classification shall be formed of the vessels belonging to this port, or frequenting it, to be adjusted from time to time, as the information which may be obtained, shall render desirable.

6th.—All the offices joining in this arrangement, shall engage to recognise, and to act on the decisions of the general committee.

7th.—Records of the proceedings of the general committee shall be kept for the use of the offices at all times, where they have occasion to refer to them.

Proposed by Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Cullen, and carried unanimously, That this report be now adopted, subject to modifications ; and be recorded as the groundwork of our future proceedings. It was then, after discussion, agreed to modify rules 4th and 6th, which shall stand as follows :—

4th.—A scale of premiums shall be prepared, to be revised as often as circumstances may demand its modification ; as also a graduation in the rates of premium chargeable on different articles : both to be recommended by this committee to general adoption.

6th.—All the offices joining in this arrangement, shall engage to recognise, and to act on the decisions of the general committee, under a penalty bond for Company's Rupees 10,000.

Resolved, that the monthly meetings of the general committee be held on the same days with those of the Chamber of Commerce, viz. the first Tuesday of every month.

It is distinctly understood, that where the representative appointed by any committee may be unable, or do not desire to attend, there of course exists the power of substitution.

Resolved, that in addition to the usual premium on voyages, hence to Europe, of 2½ per cent., for sea risk, and 1 per cent., for insuring against British capture, a further but conditional premium of 15 per cent., be required on French vessels, to be returned in the event of France being engaged in no hostilities with any European or American maritime power.

The several offices will be requested to furnish a copy of their policies, and a scale of rates of premium upon different articles of produce.

R. H. COCKERELL, Chairman.

**NEW STEAMER ENTERPRISE.**—The new steamer *Enterprise* arrived off town yesterday, after towing the *Colombo* out to sea—in this, her first attempt with a vessel in tow, she managed remarkably well ; her progress through the water was rapid, seven knots per hour, and the motion of the vessel easy and pleasant. This vessel is a credit to her builders and employers, and promises to be able to perform much good service. Were she a little lighter than she is at present, she would undoubtedly increase her speed considerably.—*Hurkaru, December 24.*

**FREIGHT OF THE THAMES.**—We understand the freight of the next iron steam boat, the *Thames*, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, sold this day at the usual price of one rupee eight annas a foot, there being at present but a limited demand for freight by these vessels.—*Ibid.*

**THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.**—The Lord William Bentinck Iron steamer, which was high and dry on a sand bank some time ago, was, through the exertions of the crew and the coolies employed for the purpose, floated on the 8th instant. The means that were employed to bring her down to the water were, the placing the hull on a sort of cradle, on ways similar to those in which ships are constructed, over which she was dragged by hawsers, till the object of launching her was effected. From there she started and arrived in Calcutta three or four days back. She is not at all strained or injured in any manner, and her commander reports her ready for immediate employ-



ment. We believe she did not cost Government less than between two and three thousand rupees in effecting the operation of floating her.—*Ibid.*

**IRREGULARITY OF THE DAWK.**—We hear from Ferozepore that the greatest vexation had been experienced by the irregularity of the dawk arrangements. Post Masters it is true, there are, but they have a miserably small establishment for the selection and delivery of their letters; and, worse than all, the packets from below do not appear to have regularly reached them. We are assured, on the authority of eye witnesses, at Ferozepore, that some hundreds of letters were found lying about in several public offices, *awaiting the claimants (! !)* and many more were taken out of the hands of chuprassees, bearers and troopers, wandering about the camp in search of the owners.—*Englishman, December 24.*

**HER MAJESTY'S 3D BUFFS.**—That gallant corps, Her Majesty's 3d Buffs, was by the latest accounts from camp, still complaining of the hardship and injustice inflicted upon it, by the proceeding which had given to the 13th Light Infantry, the opportunity of proceeding to Cabool, while the former regiment is left to waste its energies at the new Head-Quarters of the Sirhind Division Ferozepore. We think the case of the Buffs an exceedingly hard one, and very naturally grating to the feelings of true soldiers. By the rules of the service, the *senior* regiments are to have a preference in the selection of all detachment and out post duties. The principle is laid down very distinctly in the very first page of the King's Regulations published in June, 1837, and particularly commended, 'By order,' to the attention of Commanders-in-Chief, &c. &c. Nowhere is the practice of determining claims by a lottery either declared or recognised, excepting in the instance of promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, wherein money and good luck are the prime agents. The boasted discipline of the British army,—its pride, regularity, and efficiency,—would soon be at an end if every thing were reduced to a system of chances, and the dice-box appointed the sole arbiter of conflicting pretensions. We hope most sincerely that the officers of the Queen's army will cogitate upon this, and not suffer the very dangerous example set by Sir Henry Fane, to be drawn into a precedent. We know they are averse to make a fuss about their *individual* grievances, so long as the approach to the authorities by memorial, is the recognised and legitimate form of address; but the present grievance is of so general a nature, and involves considerations of such deep importance, that they owe it to themselves to depart from their usual reserve, and cause their voice to be heard at the Horse Guards—their fountain-head of honor. In making these remarks, in justice to a highly-distinguished regiment, and to the army at large, we think it right to protect ourselves from any misconceptions touching the luck of Her Majesty's Light Infantry. It is impossible to deny the claims of that excellent corps to the highest possible distinction for its past services and present efficiency: it is impossible, we firmly believe, to shew that it is not in all respects the equal of the 3d Buffs:—But the question which we would moot, is not as to the comparative merit of two regiments, but as to the safety of introducing a novel process of selection, which substitutes a spirit of gambling for a principle of order and regularity.—*Ibid.*

**DISCOVERY OF A NEW CHANNEL.**—The following is an extract of a letter, written on the 22nd instant, from on board of the *Lady William Bentinck*, surveying vessel, lying off Kedgerree.

"We have got a good name since we have been down here, by discovering a new channel to the westward, in which we found the wreck of the unfortunate ship *Protector*, completely broken up.—*Bengal Hurkaru, December 25.*

**COLONEL STACEY.**—Colonel Stacey of the 5th Native Infantry, arrived at Loodianah on the 10th instant, after a fifteen days' journey from Calcutta. The gallant officer intended starting immediately for Ferozepore, but the difficulty of getting there by dawk had for the moment interrupted his progress. Colonel Stacey had enjoyed the peculiar felicity of being robbed on the highway of the pettarah containing his plate.—*Englishman, December 25.*

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND SIR H. FANE.**—We confess ourselves utterly unable to account for the Government orders in reference to the appointment of His Excellency Sir Henry Fane, to the personal command of the Army of the Indus. That the Governor General of India should 'solicit' a Commander-in-chief to perform any duty, seems to us very anomalous, as we have always been led to consider that the head military functionary, is as much under the orders of the Governor General, as any other military officer, and after the order that was published in reference to the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Charters, we do not perceive on what grounds His Excellency Sir Henry Fane, should be complimented in a Government order, for not relinquishing a command, the duties of which he was called upon to perform by the Governor-General. That



His Excellency is at all times ready to make every personal sacrifice for the service of his country, is doubtless the case, and what British officer would withhold his services, provided that it was in proof that his country would benefit by his personal exertions? however we have that confidence in the courage of the Indian Army, and in the zeal, devotion, and discretion of its officers, that we are satisfied the military operations to the west of the Indus may be as efficiently carried on under other officers, nor can we admit that the Governor-General of British India has any right to compromise his high office by recording in public orders, the grateful acknowledgments which Lord Auckland may personally feel, for the readiness with which Sir Henry Fane conformed to the wishes of the Governor-General. We observe by the Wellington correspondence, that during the Peninsular war, several of the General Officers solicited permission to visit England on their private affairs, and on account of their health, and it does not appear that the illustrious commander who then swayed the destinies of the nations of Europe, expressed any reluctance to forward those applications, provided a medical certificate accompanied the solicitation. Now, doubtless, His Grace of Wellington never intended, by adopting this salutary precaution, to question the public zeal of those General officers, who were not prepared to postpone every personal consideration for the service of their country, but His Grace, with that intuitive perception, which is the chief characteristic of a gifted mind, at once saw that if he permitted his private feelings to influence his public conduct in granting leave to the General officers, without requiring those certificates which were exacted from their subordinates, that the officer under his command, would naturally draw inferences unfavourable to His Grace, and prejudicial to those interests with which he was entrusted. Fortunately for British India, the constitution of its army is such that the services of no one individual are at any time imperative, and although the Indian Army would have had every confidence in the zeal and energy of so distinguished a commander as His excellency Sir Henry Fane, still as the native soldiers of that army had no opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of this distinguished officer, and as His Excellency has had still less opportunity of personally informing himself of the merits and qualifications of the officers and soldiers of the Company's Army, during a brief period of three years' residence in India; we are of opinion, that under these circumstances, the public service will not suffer by the new arrangements, which altered circumstances appear to have induced the Government to adopt.

The army of India has been accustomed of late years to regard the advent and departure of their Commanders-in-chief with utter indifference, for since Lord Hastings left India, there has been but little reciprocity of feeling between the Indian army and their Commanders. Since 1823, no less than five Commanders-in-chief have come out from England, besides the temporary infliction of Lord William Bentinck, and the nominal appointment of the respectable, but weak-minded Watson. Thus, on an average for the last fifteen years, an Indian Commander-in-chief's period of service has been about twenty-six months, and no less than seven Commanders have been exercising controul over the Company's Army; of these, Sir Edward Barnes was pre-eminently the best, and but for his indiscreet difference with Sir Charles Metcalfe, we are not aware of the slightest military fault ever committed by this gallant officer, and we know instances where he conferred his patronage in the most disinterested manner, and contrary to the wishes of the then Adjutant General of the Army, whose object was to forward the views of his own personal friends. Next to Sir Edward, we should place Lord Combermere, who excelled his predecessor, Sir Edward Paget in tact, and contrived to avoid committing himself with the Government at a time when every attempt was made by Lord William Bentinck to render his Lordship responsible for the great excitement which was created by the never-to-be-forgotten robbery of the half-batta measure. Lord Combermere was courteous in his manners, and united considerable quickness of apprehension to a great command of temper. As a Military Commander, he evinced the utmost discretion and indefatigable personal exertion in conducting the military operation at the siege of Bhurtpore. On several occasions where His Lordship had sent orders by his Aid-de-camps to the engineer department, and to the officers commanding batteries, of a nature that were not advisable to be carried into effect, His Lordship calmly listened to the verbal representations of the officers of both departments, and on more than one occasion approved of his orders not having been carried into immediate effect. Lord Combermere's greatest fault, was the extreme parsimony that regulated his personal expenditure, and which was quite unworthy of the high situation and amply-endowed income which he held. Next to his Lordship we shall class Sir Edward Paget, a man of unexceptionable private character, indomitable spirit, chivalrous gallantry, and unostentatious liberality, but who had acquired through unfortunate circumstances,

the most erroneous opinions in reference to the general characteristics of the Company's Army. Next comes the late Lord Dalhousie, one of the most respectable noblemen in Scotland. Shortly after his arrival in India, his Lordship was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which in some measure incapacitated his Lordship from fulfilling the duties of his high office; however this defect was more than compensated by the nomination of an Adjutant General, (Colonel C. Fagan) who united to a thorough knowledge of official detail, a great aptitude for business, a high and soldier-like feeling, a kind and generous disposition, a richly-cultivated mind, and the manners and demeanour of a well-educated gentleman. Under these circumstances, Lord Dalhousie had an advantage, which none of his predecessors or successors have had the good fortune to obtain, and had Lord Dalhousie's health not suffered so severely, and rendered his Lordship occasionally somewhat querulous, we have no doubt that this nobleman would have been as much endeared to the army of India, as he was to his tenants in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie Castle. As to Lord William Bentinck and Major General Watson, neither deserve mention as Commanders-in-chief; the former was only notorious to the army as a Governor-General for carrying into effect the half-batta order: the latter drew his salary, and allowed his Adjutant General Colonel Lumley to act as he pleased.

We have intentionally omitted all notice of the present Commander-in-chief, the notification of whose retirement from office in February next, is conveyed in the Government order which we have adverted to at the commencement of this article, as we are first desirous of ascertaining the *real feelings* of the army towards his Excellency, now that he is about to resign his high office.—*Englishman*, December 25.

**SACRED MUSIC.**—The amateurs of Sacred Music are about to have a treat seldom offered to them in Calcutta. Mr. Linton proposes to get up the best part of the "Creation" by the 23d of January; he is to be assisted by all or most of the really musical amateurs in Calcutta. His orchestra will be very strong, and there is every prospect of this beautiful music being satisfactorily given. The second act will consist of selections from the Italian masters, &c.—*Calcutta Courier*, December 26.

**THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT.**—We understand that Brigadier Anquetil and the officers of the Oude Brigade at Sultanpore, have requested their names may be appended to Captain Macgregor's letter to the General Management, urging a suspension of the resolution in favour of Mr. Grierson's restoration to the Home Agency, until the case can be re-circulated and all the necessary information furnished.—*Ibid*.

We are right glad to learn, that at the last meeting of the management of the Military Orphan Society, the management declared that there were no grounds for withholding the dispatch of the resolution reinstating Mr. Grierson at the Home Agency. We also understand, that an advertisement is to appear for candidates for the office of Editor to the *Courier*, which will be vacant in March next.—*Daily News*, December 27.

**THE LOTTERY FUND.**—We understand that the Lottery Fund, which has so long been in debt to Government, is now solvent, it having obtained a lakh by the chances of the lottery, and received in October last the sum of 205,314l. 12s. for the transfer of ground, leaving to the credit of the fund, a sum of Co.'s Rs. 24,718-4-6.

There is still an undecided suit with Raja Radhakant Deb, which is expected to be decided in favour of the Lottery Committee; but should it fail, there is every reason to expect that the ground gained on the bank of the river will be sufficient to re-imburse the Government for the expense of the suit, and of the road to be constructed. The Lottery then, if carried on, ought to be what it is entitled, a "Lottery for the improvement of the town of Calcutta," and the proceeds no longer appropriated to the general revenue, whilst the town is also deprived of what may be fairly considered its own revenues.

There are however opinions that the Lottery ought to be abolished. We know that the Chief Magistrate strongly recommended its abolition about two years ago, and we have been informed that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is decidedly of the same opinion. It is probable, therefore, that the Government will refuse to sanction public gambling any longer. But if it should not take this virtuous resolution, and should permit the continuance of Lotteries really for the improvement of the town, some change in the management will probably be advisable. The Lottery Committee should be strengthened by the addition of members, who are interested in the improvement of the town, and who could point out how its proceeds ought to be appropriated. One or two of the most active of the native inhabitants, such as Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and Russomoy Dutt, would be most efficient members, and if united to some of those European gentlemen who have always taken an active part in local affairs, would, we doubt not, very soon resume those labours which make the old Lottery Committee still gratefully remembered.—*Englishman*, December 27.

**UNJUST EXACTION AND STOPPAGE OF TRADE AT BAGDAD.—TO THE SECRETARY.**  
*—The Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*—Sir,—We have the honour to request you will bring to the notice of the chamber, and urgently request their consideration of the following circumstances, as deeply affecting the interests of British merchants engaged in oriental commerce.

A quantity of British manufactures consigned to our house from Manchester and Glasgow, and different parts of England, by British merchants, was sold by us to various native dealers on credit. Some days afterwards a claim was made on us by the Custom Master for a stamp duty of 27 per cent. 'ad valorem.' This being an unusual charge, our partner, Mr. Hector, waited on Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, the Political Agent here, and represented the same. Lieutenant Colonel Taylor informed Mr. Hector that the charge was unjust and not sanctioned by the treaty existing between Great Britain and Turkey, and told him we should not be right in paying. We accordingly refused payment of the Custom Master's demand for stamp duty.

The day after our taking this course, the native dealers who had purchased our goods fled to our house for protection, informing us that the Custom Master (who also is chief of the merchants) had sent to them, saying the goods they had purchased from us had not paid the stamp duty, and ordered them to pay it by noon on pain of being bastinadoed.

We again referred this matter to Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, who thought it proper to pay the unjust demand of the Custom Master, and after a communication with the Pasha, directed us not to sell any more goods here.

We have therefore to bring to the consideration of the Chamber that our trade here is thus by an unjust act destroyed, and the Goods of British merchants lying here, rendered of no value, and we can obtain no redress from the Political Resident here.

We shall send copies of this as early as possible to the Chambers of Commerce in Manchester and Glasgow and our friends in England, and beg in the mean time you will move the Chamber to take such steps as the case may seem to them to require.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obdt. servts.,

ALEXANDER HECTOR AND CO.

*Bagdad, 21st September, 1838.*

*[Bengal Hurkaru, December 28.]*

**THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF W. D. SHAW v. JAMES BALFOUR OGILVIE, Esq.**—The Chief Justice said this was a case in which a day must be fixed, but he would not do so at present; perhaps on Monday he should be able to name a day, and that might be some day in the next term. Both parties should have ample time to bring their witnesses.—*December 27th.*

**CALCUTTA RACES.**—Although our races for 1838-39 do not regularly commence until Saturday morning the 29th instant, a match of some interest came off on Wednesday morning, between Mr. Hardwick's g. a. h. Rookwood, and Mr. Allan's g. a. h. Promise, carrying 8st. 7lbs. each, r. course, 50 gold mohurs. Owing to the intense fog, the horses were not brought out until half-past 8 o'clock. Before starting, betting was pretty even; Rookwood perhaps for choice, who did justice to his backers. 1. Rookwood, (Ross). 2. Promise, (Gash). Time, 3m. 35½s. The start was excellent, and on leaving the post Promise took the lead by a length, Rookwood waiting well in hand, and the pace very slow, till the turning near the Gilbert mile, when Ross put his horse in front, and kept so cleverly, in spite of Gash's good riding, coming in easy three lengths a-head. Rookwood is a splendid Arab; but leaves Calcutta for England with his master, almost immediately.—*Hurkaru, December, 28th.*

**FIRST DAY, Saturday, December 29th, 1838.—First Race:** Shaik Ibrahim's Plate of 50 gold mohurs, for Arabs purchased of him since 1st of February, 1838, Calcutta weight for age, r. c. entrance 10 gold mohurs. 1. Mr. Grey's w. a. h. Snowball, 8st. 4lbs. (Littlefield). 2. Mr. Hardwick's b. a. h. Forester, 8st. 13lbs. Time 3m. 43s. won easy.

**Second Race.**—Plate of 50 gold mohurs, given by Mahomed Coobekhan, for Arabs purchased of him since 1st February, 1838, Calcutta weight or age, r. c. entrance 10 gold mohurs. 1. Mr. Gray's b. a. h. Coolykhan, 8st. 4lbs. (Littlefield). 2. Mr. Cockrell's gr. a. h. Spectre, 8st. 13lbs. Coolykhan having run within the post in consequence of shying at a dog, Spectre was declared the winner. Time 3m. 35s. easy.

**Third Race.**—Renewal of the Calcutta Riddlesworth Stakes, 30 gold mohurs, h. f. for three year old country-bred horses; colts, 8st. 5lbs.; fillies, 8st. 3lbs.; Gilbert mile, to close 1st December, 1838. Mr. Cozey's chest. colt, Teapot, by Shaik Ibrahim, dam by Diamond, 8st. 5lbs. Mr. Grey's gr. colt by Hobgoblin, out of Humayoone's dam, 8st. 5lbs. Time 1m. 58s. easy.

**Fourth Race.**—Sweepstakes of 100 gold mohurs, p. p. for all Arabs, two miles, 8st.

7lbs. each; Maidens allowed 7lbs. Four subs. or no race, to close and name 15th October 1838. 1. Mr. Bacon's gr. a. h. Fieschi, (Hall). 2. Mr. Grey's gr. a. h. Corremonie. 3. Mr. Grey's gr. a. h. Faustus. 4. Mr. Cockerell's b. a. h. Pirate. This was the race of the morning; and it must be acknowledged the expectations of the public were not disappointed. The betting at the ordinary was in favour of Mr Bacon's stable; but Corremonie had staunch backers; nor was Pirate without sanguine friends. At the lottery they sold, Fieschi 23, Faustus 21, Corremonie 18, and Pirate 17, g. m. Fieschi and Faustus came on the ground together; and the former certainly looked a winner "every inch of him." We never saw a horse brought to the post in more splendid condition. Pirate then came out, and struck us as even improved in his appearance since last year, and well disposed to contest the victory with his high-famed competitors. Corremonie was last, and was much admired for his general beauty; but we thought, he was a shade too much in flesh. After one false start, the four went off together, Pirate instantly taking the lead at a tremendous pace, Faustus close on his quarter, Fieschi and Corremonie two lengths behind, and in this order they passed the stand. Faustus kept up the running until near the corner, approaching the Gilbert mile, when he dropt and his place was taken by Corremonie, who collared Pirate a few paces beyond the turning. At this moment, Corremonie had a provoking air of success about him; and Fieschi's backers were not quite so brisk. Pirate did all that horse could do to keep his place, but was passed, first by Corremonie, and then by Fieschi, who almost immediately after closed upon the latter and headed him before the jail was passed, winning one of the best contested races we ever witnessed, by about a length. Pirate drew up near the stand, letting Faustus pass the post first, and was thus placed last. The time it will be seen was superb. It must be admitted that Pirate did his best; but was over-matched; both Fieschi and Corremonie beating him after the first mile. Some of the *knowing ones* appeared to think that if Corremonie had waited upon Fieschi, instead of taking up the running from Faustus against Pirate, the result might have been different. Time 3m. 51s. easy.

*Fifth Race.*—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, 10 forfeit, for country bred and Arab horses T. Y. C. 8st. 10lbs. each; Arabs allowed 7lbs. To close the day before the meeting. 1. Mr. Williams's bay; filly, Polyphema, 8st. 7lbs. (Gash). 2. Mr. Allwright's br. a. h. Sweetlips, 8st. 3lbs. 3. Mr. Cockerell's br. a. h. Comet, 8st. 3lbs. Polyphema took the lead and kept it, beating Sweetlips cleverly. Comet had a bad start. Time 1m. 22s.

*Sixth Race.*—Sweepstakes of 30 gold mohurs each, p. p. 2 miles and a half. 1. Mr. William's br. a. h. Rolica, 8st. 8lbs. (Gash). 2. Mr. Villier's b. a. h. Pioneer, 8st. 5lbs. 3. Mr. Cockerell's gr. a. h. Commodore, 8st. 10lbs. 4. Mr. Hardwicke's bl. a. h. Jim Crow, 8st. 7lbs. Rolica took the lead and was never headed. A capital race between him and Pioneer, and the pace excellent. The morning was very foggy at first, but it cleared up sooner than could have been expected. The running, however, was not over until eleven o'clock. Time 5m. 3½s.

*Seventh Race.*—A Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, h. f. for all horses qualified for the Dealer's Plates. Calcutta weight for age, R. C. Horses that have not started for any of the plates specified, to carry 3lbs. extra. 1. Mr. Grey's w. a. c. Snowball, 8st. 4lbs. (Littlefield). 2. Mr. Cockerell's gr. a. h. Spectre, 8st. 13lbs. Time 3m. 35s. easy.

*Eighth Race.*—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, 15 gold mohurs ft. Two miles. 1. Mr. Dale's b. a. h. Rolla, 8st. 12lbs. 2. Mr. Cartwright's gr. a. h. Paragon, 8st. 3lbs. 3. Mr. White's gr. a. h. Stoic, 8st. 5lbs. Time 4m. 5s. easy.

Match for 100 gold mohurs, p. p. 8st. 7lbs. each, two miles. Mr. White's gr. a. h. Logic, withdrawn. Mr. Bacon's b. a. h. Percy.

The density of the fog in the early part of the morning occasioned considerable delay. It cleared away however by about eight, and then might be seen a very large concourse of fashion, beauty, rank and canaille, in all manner of vehicular conveyances, from the elegant landau and dashing four-in-hand, to the humble *von oss chay*, and blood kiranchee tat!

SECOND DAY, Tuesday, January, 1.—*First Race.*—Twelfth renewal of the Calcutta Great Welter Stakes of 10 gold mohurs each, with fifty gold mohurs from the fund, for maiden Arabs. Round the course and distance, 11st. 7lbs. gentlemen riders. 1. Mr. Holdsworth (names) Mr. Cockerell's gr. a. h. The Prophet,—Scarlet and blue. (Mr. H. Newcomen.) 2. Mr. Hardwicke's b. a. h. Saracen, crimson and white. (W. Frith.) 3. Mr. Allright's w. a. h. Zebec, green and white stripes. (Mr. Bacon.) 4. Mr. Cockerell's a. h. Picaroon, scarlet and blue. (Mr. Newcomen.) 0. Mr. William's ch. a. h. Cavalier, green and yellow. (Mr. Raikes.) 0. Mr. Villier's b. a. h. Pilgrim, lilac.

(Mr. Fraser.) 0. Mr. White's gr. a. h. Crescent, sky-blue and white. (Mr. Gladstone, junr.) 0. Mr. Allan's gr. a. h. Promise, scarlet and white. (Mr. Carrington Palmer.) Well together to the jail. Prophet then took the lead, and won pretty easy by two lengths. Time 3m. 54s., 3m. 37s. r. c.

*Second Race.*—A purse of forty gold mohurs added to Sweepstakes of twenty gold mohurs each; half forfeit for maiden country-bred horses. Calcutta weight for age. Round the course. To close 1st. December. 1. Mr. William's b. filly Morgiana, by Ally Bey, out of an Arab mare 8st. 11lbs. (Gash.) 2. Mr. Cozey's ch. colt, Teapot, by Shaik Ibrahim, dam, by Diamond, 7st. 4lbs. 3. Sir R. Stevenson's b. colt, Robert, by Master Edward, out of Young Sophia, 7st. 4lbs. Teapot the favourite. Morgiana took the lead and maintained it. Robert, having no chance, pulled up at the distance. This would have been a close race between Teapot and Morgiana, had not the former got a very bad start. Time 3m. 34s.

*Third Race.*—A Sweepstakes of twenty-five gold mohurs, half forfeit for all Arabs. Gilbert mile; maidens to carry 8st., winners once 8st. 4lbs., twice 8st. 8lbs., three times or oftener, 8st. 12lbs.; to close 1st December. 1. Mr. Bacon's gr. a. h. Fieschi, 8st. 12lbs., mazarine blue and white stripes, (Ross.) 2. Mr. Grey's gr. a. h. Corremonie, 8st. 8lbs.; blue and buff. 3. Mr. Allright's br. a. h. Sweetlips, 8st. 12lbs.; green and white stripes. 4. Mr. Cockerell's b. a. h. Pirate, 8st. 12lbs.; scarlet and blue. Pirate took the lead, as usual, at a slapping pace, but could not maintain it, leaving the contest between Fieschi and Corremonie who, rating it well together, made a beautiful race between them, Fieschi winning, by half a length, in 1m. 36s.

*Fourth Race.*—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, two miles. 1. Mr. Allright's gr. a. h. Corsair, 8st. 8lbs., green and white stripes. (Ross.) 2. Mr. Cockerell's br. a. h. Comet, 8st. 7lbs., scarlet and blue. 3. Mr. Villier's b. a. h. Pioneer, 8st. 7lbs., lilac. 4. Mr. Grey's w. a. c. Snowball, 7st. 12lbs., blue and buff. 5. Mr. William's br. a. h. Rolica, 8st. 12lbs., green and yellow. All five extremely well together, Comet leading. A splendid race between Corsair and Comet, the former (admirably ridden by Ross) winning by a neck. There were various opinions regarding the exact time of this race; 4m. 1s. is, we believe, about the thing.

*Fifth Race.*—Match for 50 gold mohurs, 5 ft. Two miles. Mr. White's gr. a. h. Stoic, sky-blue and white. Mr. Bacon's b. a. h. Percy, Mazarine blue and white stripes. Stoic walked over.

**THIRD DAY, Thursday, January 3rd, 1839.**—*First Race.*—Purse of forty gold mohurs for maiden Arabs. Calcutta weight for age. Heats round the course. To close and name to the secretary 1st December, 1838. Entrance, 15 gold mohurs, 5 forfeit.

*First Heat.*—1. Mr. Bacon's b. a. h. Frolic, 9st. 3lbs., mazarine blue and white stripes (Ross). 2. Mr. Grey's w. a. c. Snowball, 8st. 4lbs., blue and buff. 3. Mr. Allright's w. a. h. Zebec, 9st. 5lbs., green and white stripes. 4. Mr. Hardwicke's b. a. h. Saracen, 8st. 13lbs., crimson and white. 5. Mr. Allan's g. a. h. Promise, 8st. 13lbs., scarlet and white. 6. Mr. Cockerell's g. a. h. Mishap, 8st. 4lbs., scarlet and blue. 7. Mr. William's ch. a. h. Cavalier, 8st. 13lbs., green and yellow. Frolic was much the favourite in this race, selling at the lottery for more than double any other horse. Their relative estimation was, Frolic, g. m. 15; Snowball, 7; Zebec, 7; Mishap, 4; Promise, 3; Saracen, 3; Cavalier, 2. The start was a good one, Snowball and Zebec taking the lead, closely followed by Cavalier, who was shaken off before the Gilbert Mile, where Saracen took up the running, passing the jail well in front. At the turning, he was neck and neck with Zebec and Snowball, but suddenly shut up. Frolic was bidding his time, on their quarter, and on coming round the "turn-in" corner, took the lead, and kept it, winning easily by two lengths. Snowball whipped in for a second, making a pretty race from the distance with Zebec. Time 3m. 31s.

*Second Heat.*—1. Mr. Bacon's b. a. h. Frolic, 9st. 3lbs., mazarine blue and white stripes (Ross). 2. Mr. Cockerell's g. a. h. Mishap, 8st. 4lbs., scarlet and blue. 3. Mr. Grey's w. a. c. Snowball, 8st. 4lbs., blue and buff. 4. Mr. Allan's g. a. h. Promise, 8st. 13lbs., scarlet and white. 5. Mr. Hardwick's b. a. h. Saracen, 8st. 13lbs., crimson and white. 6. Mr. Allrights w. a. h. Zebec, 9st. 5lbs., green and white stripes. 7. Mr. William's ch. a. h. Cavalier, 8st. 13lbs., green and yellow. Mishap made the running for this heat; but could not touch the little horse, who came in easy two lengths a-head. Mishap showed himself, however, one of the right sort, and Snowball ran a capital third. A good deal of coin changed hands on this heat; Frolic having been considered by some, as under-trained, and not quite up to the work. Time, 3m. 29s.

*Second Race.*—The Auckland Cup, value Co.'s Rs. 1,600 for all horses; weight for age, as below, 2½ miles, added to a Sweepstakes of twenty-five gold mohurs; ten for-



feit, if declared by one o'clock the day preceding the race. To close and name to the Secretary on the 1st December, 1838. 1. Mr. Bacon's gr. a. h. Fieschi, 8st. 8lbs., mazarine blue and white stripes (Ross). 2. Mr. Bacon's b. c. h. Lucifer, 11st. 11lb., mazarine blue and white stripes. 3. Mr. Grey's gr. a. h. Corremonie, 8st. 8lbs., blue and buff. 4. Mr. William's b. c. b. f. Polyphema, 8st. 2lbs., green and yellow. 5. Mr. Cockerell's br. Cape h. King's-own, by Albion, scarlet and blue. Mr. Bacon having declared to win with Fieschi, intense interest was excited by this race, as it was another opportunity for Corremonie to show whether he could or could not take the shine out of his formidable rival, with the same weights. After two false starts, the five went off well together; but Lucifer's stride brought him four or five lengths a-head, long before they reached the stand. Polyphema, Corremonie, and Fieschi were rating it at a tip-toe pace as they passed; the mare having the foot apparently, and the Cape horse behind them, but looking, we thought, as if the Dutch system of carrying sail, would have suited him better than the "press" of the "fleet" before him. About the Gilbert Mile, he therefore dropped astern; but the mare was blood to the back bone, doing all she could to keep company with the Madras horses, and were both together making a splendid race. At the Jail, Lucifer was brought up with some difficulty, in order to allow Fieschi to run in. At the corner of the Jail, the mare was beaten, after a gallant struggle; and from the turn-in, Fieschi shewed in front a winner, and no mistake. Lucifer second, malgré lui. We think this race has almost decided the palm of victory as racers, to Fieschi over Corrmonie; for the latter did not of course attempt to make the running against Lucifer, but reserved his powers solely and exclusively against the former. We should, however, like to see them in a match with the same weights, for 1½, 2, and 2½ miles. At the Ordinary, Fieschi was the favourite, and the Lottery sold as follows:—Fieschi, g. m. 29. Corremonie, 17. Polyphema, 10. Lucifer, 5. King's Own, 3. Time, 4m. 56½s.

*Third Race.*—Craven Sweepstakes of twenty-five gold mohurs, half forfeit, for all Arabs. Winner, once to carry 3lbs. extra; twice, 7lbs. extra; three times or oftener, 10lbs. extra. To close the day before the meeting. 1. Mr. Allright's w. a. h. Nightrake, 9st. 7lbs., green and white stripes (Hall). 2. Mr. Grey's b. a. h., Kulikhan, or Glannaire, 8st. 9lbs., blue and buff. 3. Mr. Bacon's gr. a. g. Faustus, 10st., mazarine blue and white stripes. 4. Mr. Cockerell's b. a. h. Pirate, 10st. 3lbs., scarlet and blue. Pirate did not start with his usual celerity this race, and was immediately headed; but came up again at the Jail, and for a moment looked like a winner. Galnnaire then took up the running with Nightrake, waiting on him; and all four came round the "turn-in" pretty well together. At the distance post, Hall put his horse cleverly in front and there kept him, winning by half a length. This was an exceedingly well-contested race. Time, 2m. 26s.

*Fourth Race.*—Sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each. Two miles. 1. Mr. Dale's b. a. h. Rolla, 8st. 5lbs., pink and white (Hall). 2. Mr. Cockerell's br. a. h. Comet, 8st. 4lbs., scarlet and blue. 3. Mr. William's br. a. h. Rolica, 8st. 4lbs., green and yellow. Rolica and Comet were both freely backed for this race; but the knowing ones were abroad rather. At the Jail, we considered Comet as safe, but Rolica collared him at the "turn-in" corner, making a beautiful race, and winning by a length. Time, 3m. 56½s.

*Fifth Race.*—Match for fifty gold mohurs, p. p. two miles, 8st. 7lbs. each. 1. Mr. Cartwright's gr. a. h. Paragon, yellow with black cap (Gash). 2. Mr. White's gr. a. h. Stoic, sky blue and white. Time, 4m. 14s. won easy.

The morning was very foggy, and the races consequently very late. Indeed, for the first heat of the race, we are indebted to different friends round the course, for it could not be seen from the stand.

*FOURTH DAY, Saturday, January 5, 1838.—First Race.—Drawing Room Stakes.*—Cup presented by the Ladies of Calcutta, added to a Sweepstakes of ten gold mohurs, half forfeit if declared by 1 p.m. the day before the race, for all horses; one three-mile heat; weight for age; 3 years, 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years 8st. 4lbs.; 5 years, 8st. 12lbs.; 6 and aged 9st. 2lbs. English horses to carry 2st. 7lbs. Cape 1st., N. S. W. and country-bred 7lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs. To close and name to the Secretary on 1st December, 1838. 1. Mr. Bacon's gr. a. h. Fieschi, 9st. 2lbs. (Ross). 2. Mr. William's b. c. b. f. Morgiana, 8st. 3lbs. 3. Mr. Grey's gr. a. h. Corremonie, 9st. 2lbs. 4. Mr. Cockerell's gr. a. c. Mishap, 7st. 13lbs. Mr. Bacon's b. e. h. Lucifer, 11st. 9lbs., drawn.

In consequence of the dense fog, the horses were not brought to the post till past eight. Fieschi took the lead in passing the stand, but the others closed with him shortly afterwards, and all were splendidly together at the Jail. Fieschi took the le-



again at the turn-in, and won pretty easy; Morgiana, however, making a very good second. Time, 3m. 42s., r. c. 6m. 9s. the three miles.

**Second Race.**—Hack Purse of fifteen gold mohurs. Heats, half mile. 10st. 7lbs. each. Gentlemen riders. Entrance three gold mohurs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 400, if demanded within a quarter of an hour after the race. 1. 1. Mr. Villier's gr. a. h. Sunbeam, (Mr. Savi). 2. 2. Mr. Newcomen's b. c. b. g. Cadland, (Mr. C. Newcomen). 3. 3. Mr. Larpent names Mr. Newcomen's bl. N. S. W. mare Glasscase (Mr. H. Newcomen).

**First Heat.**—Close together. Cadland led by a length to the distance, and then (by dint of hard holding) politely resigned the palm of victory to Sunbeam, who one by half a length after a toughish tussle for it. Time, 5m. 8s.

**Second Heat.**—Cadland hard held again of course. Mr. Newcomen claimed the winner. Time 5m. 7½s.

**Third Race.**—Purse of twenty-five gold mohurs for all horses. Heats round the course; give and take, three years, 7st.; four years, 8st.; five years, 8st. 8lbs.; six years, 8st. 12lbs.; aged 9st. Horses measuring more or less than fourteen hands, to take off or put up at the rate of 7lbs. per inch. Entrance, ten gold mohurs. Maidens allowed 4lbs. Winners three times or oftener, 7lbs. extra. 1. 1. Mr. Bacon's b. a. h. Frolic, 8st. 6lbs. 4oz. (Ross). 2. 2. Mr. Dale's b. a. h. Satellite, 8st. 10lbs. 4oz.

**First Heat.**—A beautiful start. Frolic took the lead, was never headed, and won by two lengths. Time, 3m. 36s.

**Second Heat.**—Frolic led again, and won easy by two lengths. Time, 3m. 37s.

**CAWNPORE, December, 29.**—A Court of Enquiry is sitting here upon a question of some intricacy, connected with the laws of honour and the duties of medical men. An officer of one of the regiments being unwell, sends for the doctor. The disciple of Galen, naturally desirous of knowing something of the system of his patient before he begins the requisite treatment, questions him as to the extent of his most recent potations. 'One glass of brandy paunee,' saith the *malade*. The doctor is doubtful; appearances indicate a more liberal indulgence. Not wishing, however, to appear to doubt the statement, and yet, at the same time, anxious not to err in his prescriptions, he (the doctor) enquires of the patient's bearer as to the number of glasses his master had taken. The bearer's quotation is somewhat higher than the officer's. This confab is overheard and duly reported to the patient; whereupon the latter sends the medico a challenge for doubting his word! The medico refuses to accept it; the patient posts him. Hereupon a complaint is made to the superior regimental authorities, and a Court of Enquiry is ordered. It would be improper to offer an opinion on the subject, so you are left to come to your own conclusions. Major General Johnson is here on a visit for a short time. He yesterday inspected the Magazine, and expressed himself well satisfied. Major-General Oglander is looked for in about a month.

**MASONIC PROCESSION, &c.**—St. John's day has been celebrated by the brethren of the mystic tie in Calcutta, with unusual spirit. In the morning there was a procession to the church in the Fort; in the evening a meeting of Lodge Industry and Perseverance was held at the town hall. The W. M. and brethren of that lodge, with their usual hospitality, had invited many brethren to join them, and the number assembled was greater than has met together in lodge, we believe, for many years. After the lodge was closed, the whole of the brethren assembled sat down to an elegant banquet, which was worthy of the hospitality of Lodge Industry and Perseverance, and creditable to Mr. Spence, who supplied and arranged the materiel. The viands and wines were all admirable. Among the honoured guests of the evening were the R. W. brother Blacquiere (Deputy P. G. M. of Bengal) and the worshipful brother Ryan (Sir Edward) who is a distinguished member of a Cape Lodge. There were present also, among the visiting brethren the masters, past masters, and wardens of all the lodges in Calcutta. The number assembled on this "happy occasion," was about fifty, and the evening passed off with great conviviality; but not without a due regard to the important objects of the Masonic Institution, which were duly stated in some very good speeches made in the course of the evening, and especially in one which commemorated that distinguished member of the fraternity, the late M. W. G. M. of India, the Marquess of Hastings. The evening was hailed by many of the brethren as the revival of masonry in Calcutta, where of late, owing to various untoward causes, it has been rather in abeyance; and we understand, that it is chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the moral influence and to the great exertions of the worthy W. M. Birch, of Lodge Industry and Perseverance, that the enthusiasm now displayed among the brethren to restore the palmy days of masonry, is to be ascribed.—*Hurkaru, December 30.*

**FEROZEPORE.**—The following information has been received during the week :— Among the anecdotes current, of the Ferozepore meeting, is one which, however strange, we implicitly believe, and according to which Shah Soojah refused to allow the Governor-general a chair in his presence. We have also learned that Runjeet Singh took a characteristic advantage of his lordship's contempt of, or indifference to form, and that every slight, short of open insult, was liberally heaped upon us. His lordship and the whole of the troops were kept waiting by the intentional disappointment of Runjeet for four hours ; from eight o'clock A. M. the hour fixed for the interview, until past noon. The rest of the Sikh Chief's conduct was in perfect keeping with this proceeding. When Lord Auckland's cavalcade went forth to return the visit of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the elephant which bore Mr. Colvin, the Governor-general's private secretary, taking fright at some object, with whose appearance the sagacious brute was evidently unacquainted, shyed, and plunged against the elephant which carried the proud burthen of the Commander-in-chief. Sir Henry Fane, with a promptitude which we must say does as much honour to his energy as to his judgment, drew forth " his long sword," and inflicted divers wounds upon the head and trunk of the offending animal. A letter of the 14th instant states,

" The road between Ferozepore and Loodiana is nearly impassable ; not only thieves, but murderers, infest the highways even at mid-day. Bodies are constantly found by the way side.

" We hear the 1st Division has been forced to halt for want of grain, Shah Soojah and his force having consumed the little that was collected. The chief was perfectly enraged at the failure of the arrangements regarding supplies. So decidedly imbecile have been the pains taken on this head, that the last two days it is whispered, that it will be necessary to delay the advance till next year. The Bhowalpoor Rajah has fled, and the plenty which was to be enjoyed, appears to have flown with him. Murmurs, however low, are heard ; and the general opinion is, that they will end in some unpleasant outbreak. Desertions have commenced, and fears are entertained of an hesitation on the part of the Bramin sepoys to cross the Indus. Much of all this—if not ' all this' is attributable to the silly manner in which our Government go to work."

Not a word has been published to the Army as to where they are going—how long their services will detain them from India, and no pains taken to shew them their comforts shall be attended to ; in short, except Mr. Macnaghten, there is not a capable man near the Governor-general. His lordship's visit to Lahore, will lower the character of our Government more than you can possibly imagine. Gentlemen of the first rank were grossly insulted by the Seiks in our own Camp, and this will be much more the case after crossing the Sutlege. Then again the idea of ladies accompanying the Camp, is but a finish to the degradation of our Governor-general visiting Lahore. Every thing is attributed to petticoat influence. To-day we hear that the 5th Brigade are to march to Loodiana, but nothing appears certain. The order imposing the duty of shooting to death on the sepoy, was a most atrocious attack on the prejudices of the natives—they should be hung. A letter from Camp mentions that Skinner's Brigade remains behind.—*Hurkaru, December 30.*

**DOST MAHOMED.**—It is now said that Dost Mahomed intends to do battle, and that the Afghan chiefs are strengthening themselves in their fastnesses, and have cut off all communication between Shikarpore and Candahar, by the summary process of putting to death all couriers and travellers found on that route. If this be true, it is indeed important. It is not that we have any great reason to dread either the forces of Dost Mahomed, or the hostility of the chiefs, in their mud or other rude fortifications. The question to be considered is, whether or no " The greatest is behind ?" If Dost Mahomed is secretly supported by Russia, why we are at war with Russia, and we may be made to pay dearly for our " identity of interests" with Shah Soojah, and Runjeet Singh, so distinctly established by the proclamation.—*Hurkaru, December 30.*

**NEW COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.**—Sir Thomas Brisbane, G.C.B. and K.C.H., and Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B. and K.C.H., both of them distinguished officers, Lieut-Generals of 1825, and consequently senior to Sir John Keane, who is Lieut-General of 1830, we believe have been named as successors to Sir Henry Fane. We believe the rumour of Sir Lionel Smith's appointment is altogether without foundation.—*Calcutta Courier, December 31.*

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE IN THE BENGALLI LANGUAGE.**—We congratulate our native friends upon the early prospect they have of being put in possession of a Government Gazette in the Bengalli language, to be published by the talented editor of the *Friend of India* ; this good work will be added to the number of other benefits Mr. Marshman has already effected for the country, for it appears from a letter he has

addressed to Dr. Corbyn, that, failing in his repeatedly urging the expediency of the measure through the channel of his journal, his addressing the government directly, offering his services for the undertaking, has carried the point. We feel convinced that the natives, whose interests are so much concerned in the step, will not be wanting in gratitude to the author of it.—*Moorshedabad News, January 1.*

**CALCUTTA SHOPS.**—Amongst other improvements in Calcutta, which have been taking place in the course of the last few years, the superior appearance of the shops of European tradesmen is very striking. How great is the contrast between the splendid emporiums of the present period, each magnificent establishment devoted to a peculiar branch of trade, and the dusty *repositories* of the olden time, where Europe articles of every description were congregated together promiscuously in dingy godowns, combining in one heterogeneous assemblage—hams, broad cloth, silver tea-pots, medicine chests, and haberdashery. No country town in Great Britain can surpass the magazines of our jewellers, cabinet-makers, coach-builders, and milliners, and certain it is, that few continental cities can equal them. Among other improvements of this description, we cannot help noticing Messrs. R. S. Thompson and Co.'s new Medical Hall, Council House Street. It is really an establishment worthy of the capital of the East. The shop consists of an enormous hall, thirty feet in height, surrounded with a gallery, and fitted up in a style, which does the utmost credit to the taste of its well known proprietor. Few, if any, druggists' shops in London excell Mr. Thompson's.—*Englishman, January 1.*

**A MEETING OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.**—A meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund was held yesterday at the Town Hall, and was very fully attended. James Pattle, Esq. in the Chair. The chairman read the requisition for convening the meeting, as advertised in the newspapers; the accounts were passed; and the managers of the past year were re-elected, but in place of Messrs. T. H. Maddock and Pierce Taylor, who are absent from the presidency, Messrs. John Trotter and J. H. Young were elected. The business of the general meeting being now concluded, it was made special, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing the Court of Directors, that, "the indulgence of retiring upon reduced Annuities now granted to subscribers who have been more than ten and upwards of fifteen years in the country, upon certified inability from ill health to remain here, may be extended to all subscribers of that period of actual residence respectively, who may wish, from whatever cause, to retire,"—the chairman read the proposition of the eleven subscribers; after which Ross D. Mangles, Esq. rose, and directed the attention of the meeting on the rough draft of a memorial, he held in his hand, which he would read to them. After which it was proposed by him, seconded by C. Tucker, Esq. that the principle of the requisition be approved by this meeting, and that a committee be appointed to draw up a memorial thereon to the honourable Court.—Aber. Dick, Esq. strongly opposed the proposition of the eleven subscribers for memorializing the honourable Court, on the grounds that it would be of no benefit to the service, and decidedly injurious to the interests of the public—he therefore proposed, as an amendment to the above, seconded by F. C. Smith, Esq.—That the proposition before the meeting be at once rejected: this amendment was lost by a small majority. H. M. Parker, Esq. also addressed the meeting to the same effect, opposing Mr. Mangles' proposition. A second amendment was then proposed by J. A. Dorin, Esq. seconded by —Cracroft, Esq. and lost by a majority of one, That before forwarding any further representations to the honourable Court of Directors, we respectfully ask for replies to those which have already been submitted to them. J. Trotter, Esq. proposed another amendment, which not being seconded, was not put. H. M. Parker, Esq. then put the following proposition, seconded by D. Pringle, Esq. which was lost by a majority of one again: That a committee be nominated to determine whether the present proposition is compatible with the prayer of the memorial addressed to the honourable Court of Directors on the 7th of April, 1838. The original motion of R. D. Mangles, Esq. was then again put by the chairman, but lost, it not having the requisite three-fourths of votes in his favour, as prescribed by the rules. Ross D. Mangles, Esq. then proposed, seconded by J. H. Young, Esq. That the question of the requisitionists be referred to the service at large—this proposition was lost, by the same rule as the preceding. Thanks were then voted to the chair, and the meeting dissolved.—*Hurkaru, January 2.*

**MEMORIAL OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.**—"To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.—The respectful memorial of the undersigned members of the Bengal Civil Service, sheweth, —That your memorialists are earnestly desirous that the option of retiring from the service of the honourable Company, after actual resi-

dence in India of ten and fifteen years, with an annuity, in the former case, of 250*l.* per annum, and, in the latter, of 500*l.* per annum, (a moiety of which is purchased by the annuitant,) should not in future be confined to those individuals, who are unable, from certified illness to continue their residence, but should be extended to all servants who shall have complied with the conditions of service above-mentioned, and who may wish, from whatever cause, to retire. That your honourable court must be as well aware as your memorialists that the effects of the Indian climate upon the European constitution,—often resulting from exposure or protracted sedentary habits in the zealous and laborious discharge of official duty,—are not unfrequently such as to render life a burthen, and to incapacitate the sufferer from discharging his functions with a tithe of the efficiency which he would be able to exert with ease and pleasure to himself in a state of health, without reducing him to such a condition of absolute prostration, as can alone justify a conscientious medical officer, in granting the certificate now required to authorize the retirement on an annuity, as above stated, of a civil servant under twenty-two years' standing. Yet the best service which can be rendered by a functionary in the state above described, the weakness and disorganization of the body often inducing great depression of spirits, if not a morbid state of the mind,—can be but of very little real value to his employers or the country; whilst even the power of remaining at all within the limits of the honourable Company's charter, is frequently, of necessity, purchased at the heavy expense to the Government, and ruinous detriment to the well-being of the public service, of repeated visits (after the intervals required by rule,) to the Cape and other places beyond sea, or to the Hills.

“That the distressing and pitiable circumstances above specified, are especially apt to be incident to those of your servants, who, from having suffered from the peculiar uncongeniality of the climate to their constitutions at an early period of their respective careers (the effect, frequently, of being posted to very unhealthy parts of the country, or of having been honourably selected for arduous duties) have been compelled to visit England on medical certificate before they were entitled to the full furlough allowance, and who have, subsequently, with impaired health and diminished means, to make a residence of twenty-two years, or to forfeit altogether all the advantages of their long subscription to the Annuity Fund, without being even entitled, at any future period, to the difference between what they have received whilst in England on medical certificate, and the full furlough allowance of 500*l.* per annum. That your memorialists are persuaded, that the grant of the boon which they pray for, would not in reality prove burthensome to the public resources; that very few indeed would avail themselves of it, who could remain in India upon other terms than of misery in body and mind, rendering them unequal to the efficient and profitable discharge of their public duties; and that it would tend in its operation to obviate the mischief so seriously felt of late years in all departments of the public service (owing, doubtless, to the increased and encreasing urgency of the demands upon the time and labour of all civil functionaries,) from the great number of officers who are compelled to risk health and relaxation beyond seas or in the Hills, where they enjoy almost their whole salaries, by affording to officers of decidedly broken health, humble means of retiring from the service to their native land, whilst there is still hope of eventual recovery. Finally, that your memorialists pray, that officers who may be compelled to retire, under the existing license, from certified inability to remain in India, may enjoy the privilege of paying the reduced or quarter prices for the annuities accorded to them, which your honourable Court have granted to officers retiring at the close of their full term of service. It appears to your memorialists to be manifestly just, that the indulgence in question should be extended in the manner now solicited, because the life of an individual leaving India in such extreme ill health as is indispensable to the obtaining the requisite medical certificate must be precarious in the extreme, (so much so as, probably, in most cases, to preclude him from insuring his life,) and it would, therefore, certainly, seem to be an unequal measure to require him to pay more in proportion for his annuity than is demanded from an officer retiring, in ill health, after the expiration of his full term of service. The same rate of payment being required from each, the higher actual payment, from younger age, must still, and necessarily, be made by the officer who is compelled to retire, with a very bad life, from illness.”—*Ibid.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce has, we learn, sent in to Government a strong remonstrance against the arrangement of the Bombay government, in fixing the departure of the next steamer for the 19th instant! From what we hear on the subject, however, we fear that the local authorities here will not interfere, and that the community will again be subject to a serious inconvenience, to which they will ever be liable while the communication is limited to Bombay. It is in vain to



hope for any satisfactory arrangement until the communication be extended to all the presidencies. A private letter received from Bombay, states, that the Hugh Lindsay, was expected about the 26th or 28th, but of course that is matter of conjecture; and even if she arrives on the earliest date, there will of course be no likelihood of any replies to the mails she brings reaching Bombay in time. If she does not come until the 28th or afterwards, of course the mails she brings for Calcutta cannot be answered by the next steamer. We repeat, however, that the disgust created by the total disregard for all but merely petty local interests, shown in these arrangements, is beneficial to the comprehensive scheme, which alone can insure the interests of all India in a steam communication.—*Hurkaru, January 2.*

**COLLECTION IN AID OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.**—According to previous notice, a collection was made yesterday forenoon at St. Andrew's Kirk, in aid of the Church of Scotland Mission. It was expected that the Rev. Mr. Macdonald would preach on the occasion, and it was not until the Rev. Mr. Charles announced the intelligence from the pulpit, that the congregation became aware of Mr. Macdonald's inability to officiate, from having been attacked with severe fever, a fact which did not become known to Mr. Charles till about eight o'clock the previous evening, so that he had but a very short notice indeed to prepare himself.

First adverting, with his usual succinct appropriateness, to his Rev. brother's absence from the cause specified, and beseeching the sympathy and the prayers of the congregation for him; the preacher gave out the text, of what proved to be a most impressive and eloquent discourse; from John c. xii. v. 32. 'And if I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto me.' After expounding the power of the attractiveness of the Cross in drawing man from the evil of his ways, and adverting to the experience of eighteen centuries in demonstration of its irresistible force and efficacy; he proceeded to an analysis of the causes of that attraction which he conceived to be founded in the mighty appeal it makes to the love, the fears, and the hopes of mortals: and wound up with an energetic exposition of the system of education pursued at the schools of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which he declared to be the only one that can regenerate the heart while it affords knowledge, because it makes religious instruction the very basis of all education. After the conclusion of one of the most admirable sermons it was ever our good fortune to be edified by, the Elders proceeded to make the collection, which we learn amounted to about Rs. 2,400, being, we believe, the largest collection ever made at St. Andrew's Kirk in aid of the General Assembly's School, which counts about 800 pupils under instruction. Of the above we have great satisfaction in stating that the Deputy Governor contributed the munificent amount of Rs. 500, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta the liberal donation of Rs. 100.

Since writing the above, we have to add, that the Rev. Mr. Meiklejohn preached in the evening in aid of the same good cause from Zechariah. ch. iv, ver. 6, when Rs. 418 were added to the collection of the morning.—*January 2d.*

**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 1838.**—*January*: The establishment of a new Bank, on the same principle as that at Agra, contemplated at Mirzapore.—Small pox raged in the Western Provinces.—A meeting held at Calcutta for the purpose of petitioning parliament to establish a comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India.—Discovery reported of extensive Coal Fields, extending from Upper Assam to Cutch.—The first Indigo sale at the New Mart, took place on the 24th.—Mr. Adam appointed Commissioner of the Court of Requests.—Modifications made in the Furlough Allowances of the Civil and Military Service.—Subscription to the Wellington Testimonial opened.

*February.*—Sir C. Metcalfe arrived on the 1st.—The dinner for the Freedom of the Press, took place on the 9th, in the presence of its munificent liberator.—Dinner given to Sir C. Metcalfe on the 10th.—Famine raged frightfully in the Western Provinces.—The first Bishop of Bombay installed.—Sir C. Metcalfe embarked in the St. George on the 15th, amid the unanimous regrets of the society of India.—The Earl of Cardigan left for England.—Dyce Sombre, the Croesus of India, gave a thousand rupees to the Parental Academy, and left in the St. George for England.—Much sickness prevailed in Calcutta.—Famine committed dreadful havoc in Bundelcund.

*March.*—Subscriptions for the relief of sufferers by famine progressed rapidly.—Many deaths occurred from small pox in the Western Provinces.—The mint coined silver two anna pieces.—Cholera prevailed to a great extent in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.—The keeping of public accounts at the Bombay Presidency in Co.'s rupees announced.—Destructive fires in Calcutta and its vicinity.—The cholera increased frightfully towards the conclusion of the month.—The most heart-rending accounts received from all parts of the country of the distress from famine.—A meeting held for

the establishment of a New Bank.—Government house struck with lightning.—The subscriptions, this month, to the Famine Fund, amounted to upwards of 59,000 rupees.

*April.*—Government afforded considerable relief to the sufferers from famine.—The most distressing accounts received of the continuance of famine in the Upper Provinces. The fund for the relief of the sufferers exceeded a lakh of rupees during this month.—Disturbances took place among the Khasya Chiefs near the Sannatarium at Cherra Poonjee.—The appointment of Joint Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, determined on by Government.

*May.*—Mr. W. P. Grant appointed to the situation of Master in Equity, vacant by the death of Mr. Dobbs.—Great preparations made for the establishment of Darjeeling as a Sannatarium.—The cholera prevailed to an alarming extent.—The Governor-General confirmed the decision of the Commander-in-chief regarding the eligibility of Artillery Officers for the General Staff.—Intelligence received of the Russian interference being extended to Bagdad.—Major Benson appointed resident at the Court of Ava.—An earthquake took place at Mhow.

*June.*—Intelligence received of the discovery of coal in the Tenasserim provinces by Dr. Helfer.—Orders issued for the establishment of Dispensaries at Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Dacca, and Chittagong.

*July.*—A meeting held for the suppression of the traffic in Coolies.—Captain Oliver assumed charge of the Indian Navy.—Mirzah Hyder Shekoh, a relative of the king of Delhi, executed for the murder of his wife.—Upwards of a 100 Coolies, (detained *vi et armis* for shipment to the Mauritius,) liberated by the magistrates of the 24-Pergunnahs.

*August.*—Copious rain in the Upper Provinces.—The Governor-General gave his assent to the augmentation of the Bengal Bank stock.—The Scotch Kirk struck with lightning.—Disastrous accounts received of the indigo season.—River police boats launched.

*September.*—Intelligence received by Mr. Waghorn's successful trajet in a carriage, from Cairo to Suez in 40 hours.—The Pacha of Egypt announces his intention to pay no more tribute to the Porte.—Intelligence received of the defeat of the Persian army before Herat.—The report confirmed that Tirhoot could not turn out more than 8,000 maunds of indigo upon an outlay of 30 lakhs of rupees!—Very destructive inundations took place up the country.—Rumours afloat of the interception of a letter addressed to Dost Mahomed, having the sign manual of the Emperor Nicholas, containing offers of men and money to an unlimited extent.—Bishop Heber's statue arrived in the Asia.—Government granted six hundred rupees per mensem for the education of the grandchildren of Tippoo Sultan.

*October.*—Mr. J. Poulet, the deputy collector of Baugulpore, discovered an extensive bed of coal at a place called Bellia Narianpore, twenty coss to the westward of Moorshedabad.—The Mauritius planters in high dudgeon at the proceedings in Calcutta for the suppression of the Cooly trade.—A large army of 10,000 men assembled at Kurnaul for the purpose of invading Cabool, and driving the Perso-Russian Army from Herat.

*November.*—Intelligence received of the unsuccessful mission of Colonel Benson to the Court of Ava.—An Extra from the Delhi Gazette received, announcing the raising of the siege of Herat by the king of Persia.—Government determined to establish a mounted post between Aurungabad and Bombay, for the purpose of materially accelerating the mail.—Mr. George Prinsep submitted a plan for the establishment of a Bengal Salt Company.—The Army of the Indus reached Ferozepore on the 27th, but immediately afterwards broke up, only one-half being required to march to Cabool under Sir Willoughby Cotton.—On the 29th, the Governor-General of India had a public interview with Runjeet Singh, the whole of the proceedings at which were conducted with great pomp and in the presence of the armies of the respective powers.

*December.*—Lord Auckland proceeded to Lahore on a visit to Runjeet Singh.—The Free Press Dinner took place on the 15th.—The subscriptions at Bombay to the Memory of Sir R. Grant, amounted to upwards of 40,000 rupees.—A proposal for a Joint Stock Sugar Company started at Bombay.—Great disturbance at Goa, the Secretary to Government being shot, &c. &c.—The Calcutta Races commenced on the 29th.—Severe storm off the Coast of Arracan.—The Calcutta Regatta established.

**CALCUTTA REGATTA.**—We got ourselves under weigh on Tuesday, to take an observation on the splendid boat-racing, which withal the stout intellects of the Calcutta community were astonished. All the world were there, ashore and afloat. The banks of the river were crowded with conveyances of every kind, and the waters of the Hooghly were studded with every description of craft. All the preliminaries having been settled, the signal gun was fired at a little past five, and the following was the result of the first contest:—1. Mary Ann Snooks, Fancy. 2. Water Lily, White. 3. Grand Turk,



Crescent. 4. Cutty Sark, White, pierced blue. Then came to the starting post, the following for the second class race:—1. Luath, Cathulin's Dog. 2. Chow Chow, Green. 3. Melina, White Pendant. 4. Cheerful, Blue Petre, drawn. The third class followed pretty closely to the sterns of the second. The following is the order in which they came in.—1. Dusty Bob, a Coal Sack. 2. Jack, White Red White. 3. London, City Arms. The Heather Bell, St. Andrew's Jack, dist. The Race by the Dingy-wallahs for the new dingy then followed, and was the best contested match of the whole evening's tamasha. The following is the order in which they came in:—1. Richmond, Red Pendant. 2. Nymph, White and Blue. 3. London, Ship's name. 4. Forbes, Red and White. Rob Roy, Red Cross White, dr. Strabane, White Red White, dr.

The racing concluded with a match between the winning boat of the first class—Mary Ann Snooks, manned by Europeans, and the Jubber Dustee, with a native crew. The latter looked *unkinmon varmint*, and amazingly like a winner at starting, but Jack's stamina was too substantial for the curry-and-rice composition of Blacky. This was very evident in pulling up to the Madagascar and the coming in, in which the otium of the winners and the laborious exertions of the vanquished, palpably proved that the former considered it no very arduous task to *rop* the latter.

The sport altogether was capital, and every arrangement having been made to prevent accidents and to keep the course clear, nothing occurred to interrupt the harmony of the Meeting and the sky of the regatta. Admirably-lithographed charts of the course to be run, were handed to the spectators with the programme of the Races, and every thing in short was conducted satisfactorily.—*Englishman*, Jan. 3.

MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society took place on Wednesday evening, the Lord Bishop presiding. The attendance was but thin, owing to the too attractive festivities of this merry month. The election of Office-bearers was first proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—President, Sir Edward Ryan. Vice-Presidents, the Lord Bishop, Sir J. P. Grant, Colonel Macleod, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. Committee of Papers, Captain Forbes, Mr. Cracroft, Dr. Wallich, Mr. W. Grant, Drs. McClelland, Evans, Stewart, and Mr. David Hare.

The Secretary announced the arrival of a fine collection of the best French works on Natural History, purchased for the Society from the proceeds of sale in Paris, of their oriental publications. Among the volumes displayed, we noticed a splendid edition of Cuvier, the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*; the works of Latreille, Lacepede, etc. Several works on subjects of Antiquarian and Philological interest were also presented by Members of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and on the part of the American Academy of Philadelphia and other eminent institutions. Letters were read from Government announcing that measures had been taken to protect the Black Pagoda of Canara from further demolition, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep announced a final contribution of 1000 rupees, towards the Cochin-Chinese and Latin Dictionary, just published by the R. C. Bishop of Bengal. Dr. Goodeve and Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy were elected members, and Mr. A. Porteous and Mr. J. Cowie proposed for ballot at the next meeting. The Secretary communicated a letter from the Pundit Madhusadana Gupto, respecting the illustrations required for the *Sarirya Vidya* (or in the profane tongue, Hooper's Anatomist's *Vade Mecum*), when it was unanimously resolved to solicit the co-operation of Dr. Paxton and Mr. Quain, towards procuring copies or casts of their admirable plates for the illustration of this and similar works in the native language. The publication of the *Sarirya Vidya* is consequently postponed pending this communication. The roof of the Society's apartment having been reported in a dangerous state, Colonel Macleod was invited to survey the premises, and reported on the practicability of their economical extension.

A letter was read from Major Hay, relative to his magnificent collection of objects of Natural History, now partially exhibited at the sale Rooms of Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. The value of the collection is estimated at 20,000 rupees, a sum manifestly beyond the resources of the Society, or of any number of individuals in this country. The society having considered the very favourable report of the Special Committee they had deputed to report on the collection, offered Major Hay the gratuitous use of their rooms and establishment for its preservation, pending a reference to government, setting forth the national value of the collection, and stating it to be worthy of the munificence of the State. Such a reference is due to Major Hay's extraordinary zeal in the promotion of natural science; but the best authorities we lament to say are of opinion, that no adequate support can be anticipated from Government on this occasion. We fear the Museum must fall to pieces before the auctioneer's hammer in Calcutta. Mr. Swainson clearly shews that such articles meet no remunerating sale in England. Here they are too of at least double value, and nevertheless we fear, will prove only a source of great pe-

cuniary loss to their zealous and able proprietor. The annual report was presented by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, and will be published in the December number of the Society's Journal. The Society's funds exhibit a balance at the right side of 15,000 Co.'s Rs.

We should not omit to notice a very extensive collection of coins in all metals 'of that ilk' from the topes of Manikhyla, etc., accumulated by Mr. Masson, and sent by Government for classification, previously to transmission to the Court of Directors. The illness of Professor Malan, and the absence of Colonel Stacey, Captain Cunningham and other Numismatologists of the Society, led to a resolution, that the examination should be confided to their respected Secretary, Mr. James Prinsep, now on his way to Europe.—*Calcutta Courier*, Jan 3.

**DARJELING.**—Very satisfactory letters have been received from Messrs. Hepper and Martin at Darjeling. The staging Bungalows are nearly all finished, and the hotel will be ready for occupation by the 15th March. General Oglander and his staff had visited the "Bright Spot." The General seemed greatly pleased with it as a military position, and delighted with the climate, as all have been, who have visited the station. Boats are engaged, and the furniture for the hotel will be despatched on them, in the course of this week.—*Hurkaru*, January 3.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—We understand that Colonel Whish, who at present commands the Horse Artillery, will succeed to the commandantship of Artillery, which we believe will be vacated by the promotion of the present incumbent to the rank of Major-general. This will give the command of the Horse Artillery to Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan, the late Civil Commissioner in Kumaon, an officer who had been removed from his civil appointment by orders from the Court of Directors. We believe, the posting of Lieutenant-Colonel Gowan to the Horse Artillery, was the act of His Excellency Sir Henry Fane, who on this occasion, we understand, made no reference whatever to the Commandant of Artillery. Without questioning the propriety or otherwise of this nomination, we think the compliment of conforming to the customary usage ought not to have been omitted on this occasion; more particularly, as in other instances, when His Excellency was referred to, a recommendation from the Commandant of Artillery was first required, and that as Major-general Faithfull had been on one occasion treated with unusual rigour by H. E. Sir Henry Fane, that for this very reason, the courtesy due to his rank and station should have been punctually observed. We believe that Major-general Faithfull has been a most kind and considerate commanding officer at Dum-Dum, and that he has conciliated the good-will of both the officers and men of the Artillery at that station. At the same time we consider that the orders of the Court of Directors, precluding a Major-general holding the situation of Commandant of Artillery, necessarily constrains the Government to nominate Colonel Whish, the next senior officer, not a Major-general, to the vacated appointment.—*Englishman*, January 3.

**SURGEON W. JACKSON.**—Mr. Jackson of the 8th Light Cavalry is compelled to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe on medical certificate.

**AUGMENTATION TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—We learn that the authorities have decided, that an augmentation of Assistant Surgeons to the present list is indispensable, and that, in consequence, a proportionate augmentation of the list of full surgeons will be made.

**THE MEMORIAL FOR THE BOON**, has been dispatched, having reached the presidency some days ago. We hear the success of its prayer solely rests on its own merits, as no recommendation from the local Government accompanies it.—*India Journal of Medical and Physical Science for January*.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Martin to resign his appointment of surgery to the Native Hospital, Calcutta; he returns to Europe shortly. His successor will be Mr. Raleigh, who vacates the first Assistant Surgery to the General Hospital, which necessarily falls to Mr. Chapman, whose present appointment of 2nd Assistant to the General Hospital is to be filled by Mr. John Jackson, who vacates the appointment of Civil Surgery at Ghazepore, and that of assistant to the opium agent. It may be necessary to intimate, that the consolidated allowance to the latter situations constitute part of the few good appointments which may be called the prizes of the service.—*Ibid*.

Lieutenant T. A. Kirby, of the 54th regiment of Native Infantry, has been, we understand, appointed to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor-general, at Delhi, during the absence of Cornet Robinson.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 3.

**ANNUAL RETROSPECT.**—Another year of the history of British India has closed; and though it has afforded few subjects of striking interest, it has not been wanting in the germ of events which may be expected to ripen rapidly into importance. The

progress of a great change in the external policy of the empire is plainly visible, which must issue either in a very large expansion of our influence in Asia, or in such a contraction of it, as will lead inevitably to its gradual extinction. The organization of a plan for bringing down the hordes of Western Asia upon the plains of Hindoostan, for the purpose either of plunder or of conquest, by an impulse from the shores of the Baltic, has been too plainly developed to be any longer mistaken. The advanced guard of this host was, in the early portion of the year, pushed on to the siege of Herat, which city, but for the skill and gallantry of Lieutenant Pottinger, would, in all probability, have fallen, and the design was unequivocally declared, of following the track, which led Nadir Shah, in 1739, to Delhi. Cabul, the Key of India, was in the hands of those who were openly leagued with our Persian foes; and the commotion which had thus been raised from the Caspian Sea to the Indus, began to be felt in our own dominions in Hindoostan, and an impression of the insecurity of the British empire in the East, was beginning to gain ground. Simultaneously with this movement in the West, the Burmese and the Nepaulese gave indications, that whenever our hands should be occupied beyond the Indus, they would not fail to pour a hostile force into our territories, and menace the capitals of Behar and Bengal. It has, therefore, been a year of anxiety; but it closes in apparent peace. A strong remonstrance from the Governor-General, the occupation of the Island of Karak in the Persian Gulph, and the report of our preparations, have combined to induce the King of Persia to raise the siege of Herat, and to retire with his army within his own territories. But it has been felt that such attempts to invade Hindoostan should be encountered to the West and not to the East of the Indus, and that the occupation of the passes in the mountains of Cabul, by a friendly power, while it might extinguish the desire to invade our provinces, would, in the event of hostilities, enable us at all events to meet our foes upon high vantage ground. Shah Soojah is, therefore, to be restored to Cabul by a force nominally his own, but, for all military purposes, British Cabul thus becomes a dependency of this empire, and a new character is given to the politics of India. The Indus has hitherto been considered both the political and geographical limit of the empire, but by the irresistible force of circumstances, we have now been constrained to extend our negotiations into the complicated politics of Western Asia; and while Russia is endeavouring to push her influence into those regions from the West, we are obliged to carry a British influence into the heart of them from the East. When we call to mind the reiterated charges which have been brought in Parliament against our Indian statesmen, for the extension of the empire within the Indus, and look upon the present course of affairs, which is leading us into new scenes, hundreds of miles beyond that river, how feeble and short-sighted do all human councils appear. There is surely a Power at work in all these chances, mightier than any human agency; and these grand movements, which are apt to strike the mind with awe, belong to higher and nobler plans than any which have been dreamed of in the Councils of India.

The year 1838, as it regards our relations with Burmah, has been calm, but it is the calm which precedes the storm. The Burmese monarch, flushed with the success of his usurpation, and filled with a notion of our embarrassed condition, has thought this the fittest opportunity to play with us the game which the Emperor of China has been so long playing in his dominions; and to re-conquer the dismembered provinces to his kingdom. Government, before appealing to arms for his breach of the treaty, determined to give him the fullest opportunity of retracing his steps, and sent up a new Minister, in the person of Colonel Benson. But the treatment which he has experienced, exceeds in insolence any thing to which Colonel Burney was subject. The vigorous measures which Lord Auckland has pursued in reference to the dangers of the West, leave no doubt that the Burmese question will also be taken up with becoming energy. In all probability the coming cold season will witness the departure of an army to Burmah, except the necessity of force should be averted by the very improbable event of Tharrawaddee's submission. Should a second Burmese war ensue, the fertile province of Pegu, with the valuable port of Rangoon, will probably be annexed to the British empire, and possibly a strip of land extending from Suddiva to the borders of China, the locality of the Tea soil. And it will not be altogether improbable, if within less than a hundred years from the battle of Plassey, a post-road should be employed in conveying British mails uninterruptedly from Penang to Herat.

The last year has been rendered memorable by the return of one of those periods of dearth which occasionally desolate India. Two successive seasons of drought brought on a famine in the Western Provinces, more dreadful than any by which India has been visited since the great famine in Bengal, in 1770. This dire calamity was met by the most vigorous measures of relief from both public and private sources. On

no occasion have the sympathies of the European community been more deeply drawn forth on behalf of their native fellow-subjects; and seldom have the natives been so eager to emulate them in the path of benevolence. The full extent of relief granted by Government we have not yet heard, but in the district of Agra alone, the sum expended in the employment of the starving multitudes, amounted to thirteen lakhs and a half of rupees, and the amount of revenue remitted, amounted to twenty-nine lakhs; in all, four hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. The private subscriptions did not fall far short of three lakhs of rupees.

During the year 1838, a Landholders' Society has been formed in Calcutta, by a combination of European and native influence; the European members animating it with their spirit, the natives strengthening it by their numbers. The primary, though not the sole object of this institution, was to devise means for defeating the Resumption measures which Government is now pushing with so much vigour. The Society has placed itself in communication with the local authorities; but the reply to the addresses has not yet been made public. Doubtless Government is fully prepared to defend, by argument, the course which it has adopted in practice, and the question may, therefore, be expected to go before the tribunal of the British public at home. The revenue at stake, more than a million sterling a-year, is too considerable for any Government, with a due sense of its obligations to the country, to overlook; at the same time, the Resumption of Tenures which have been long held, though under a mistaken sense of their security, is a subject of such deep interest to the holders, as to warrant the adoption of all lawful means to preserve what they have got. Considering that the right of Government to the great majority of these tenures is, by the common law of the land, unquestionable, and that the limitation of this right by the statute law of the British empire will bear more than one interpretation, it would, perhaps, have been wiser, if this Society had endeavoured to effect a compromise, which, without impairing the resources of the State, might have put a stop, at the earliest period, to the distress and irritation which these measures cannot fail to occasion.

Among the transactions of the past year, on which the mind looks back with peculiar pleasure, is the check which has been given to the Cooly Trade. Under the protection of an iniquitous Order in Council, and an unwise act of the Indian Legislature, the Trade began to flourish apace. Calcutta, Pondicherry, Cochin, and Bombay had become marts for Coolies. Thirty thousand had been transported in a short time to the Mauritius. A system of kidnapping had been regularly organized by the native agents of the trade, and advertisements were openly published in London, offering to supply whole cargoes of these beings upon the most reasonable terms. Efforts were made both in this country and in England to put a stop to a practice, which must have rapidly led to the exhibition of scenes in India, similar to those which have made Europe the scourge of Africa. An attempt was made in Parliament to legalize this trade, but it met with universal contempt and reprobation, and was dropped; upon which the Directors took up the matter, and in one short and pithy sentence, put an end to the traffic at once. Meanwhile a Committee has been sitting in Calcutta to examine witnesses, but it has reported no progress.

The increased interest which has been paid to Indian affairs in parliament, during the past year, serves to distinguish it with a white mark. It had been the fashion to shun all Indian topics,—except as it regarded registering the edicts of the President of the Board of Controul, in a skeleton of the House,—but during this year, the humble affairs of this vast empire have been the subject of some animated conversations both in the Lords and Commons, and there seems every prospect that as the communication by steam becomes more regular, the notice of India in the British Legislature will become more frequent. The Cooly affair, linked as it is with a question on which the deepest interest has been felt in England for many years, will serve to introduce our affairs to the more extended notice of the British public; and it may be, that the grave question, how far the Legislative Council of India can abrogate the Acts of that body which gave it birth, may serve to deepen the interest which Parliament is beginning to take in this country. Though there has never been so much wisdom in any of the Acts which Parliament has passed for our especial benefit as to make us court a multiplication of them, yet India will be all the better governed for having the eye of Parliament on its Councils, and there are few in this country who would not feel flattered by any notice which public men at home may take of the public sayings and doings in India.—*Friend of India*, January 3.

SUPREME COURT.—*Friday, January 4.*—*Before Mr. Justice Grant and Mr. Justice Selon.*—*Admiralty side.*—*The Queen v. Kurreen and Seventy others.*—The prisoners were indicted for piracy and robbery on the high seas, in having feloniously taken



ty-two packages of gold leaf, valued at 50,000 Rs. in the indictment, the property persons unknown, found on board of a long boat about 500 miles from the Seychelles. After the hearing of counsel and witnesses, Mr. Justice Grant intimated to the jury that the indictment could not be supported. The names of the owners might have been ascertained. The prisoners were entitled to be acquitted on this indictment. The jury found for the prisoners, *Not Guilty*.

**IRON STEAMER.**—The Soorma, in tow of the Jumna, left Allahabad on the 19th December, and arrived here on Wednesday evening, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Scott and two children; Mr. and Mrs. G. Ewbank and one child; Mrs. Montgomery and three children; Mrs. Macleod; R. C. Oakes, W. Huggins, and W. P. Jeffrey, Esqrs.—*Englishman*, January 4.

**SERIOUS DACOITY.**—The following account of a serious dacoity, attended with murder, on the factory of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Benares, is extracted from a letter received a day or two back, dated 16th ultimo;—

“Poor R——— has had a very serious affair at his factory lately—a large gang of dacoits well-armed, entered the factory at night with the view of carrying off the treasure box and any thing else of value, but finding the box empty, they broke it to pieces, and then commenced destroying every thing in the house—all R———’s furniture, &c. They did not do it silently, as they came in sufficient numbers to overcome any force that might be hastily collected in the factory. It is very fortunate that R——— was absent at the time, for had he been there he would certainly have made some resistance, and would as certainly have been murdered—as it was, one man, the chokeydar of the house, was killed for attempting to defend the place. The poor fellow died nobly, for he might have run away if he had liked—after receiving five spear wounds, he was cut down by a fearful stroke from a sabre. The magistrate of that district, Mr. Tulloh, is a very active person, and there is every hope that some, if not all, of the dacoits will soon be brought to justice. It appears that a large sum of money had been dispatched to R———, but in his absence from the factory it had been deposited with a native banker in the bazaar not far from the factory. It was this prize that tempted the dacoits, who were very deservedly disappointed.”—*Calcutta Courier*, January 4.

**DACOITY AT CHUPRA.**—*Translated for the Englishman.*—We learn by the letter of a confidential friend that on the night of the 28th of Aghran last, the residence of Doorbijoy Shaw, a native merchant, next door to that of the Fojndarry Sheristadar, was attacked by a party of dacoits, about two or three hundred in number, the majority of whom were armed. Doorbijoy was wounded on the head with a sword; and the property carried off from his house was to a considerable amount. A goldsmith, who lived in the same neighbourhood, was put to death, and his house plundered. The Jemadar, and two or three other persons belonging to the Sudder Thannah, were wounded; and the said thannah was robbed.

**CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.**—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Calcutta Bible Association was held at the Town Hall on last Friday night, when the venerable Archdeacon Dealtry presided. After the report, containing a very interesting detail of the extent to which the scriptures and parts of scriptures were distributed during the year amounting to 50,000, had been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were put and carried.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Boyer, seconded by J. W. Alexander, Esq., “that the report which has been read be received, and that it be circulated, in the hope that it may be instrumental in exciting among the Christians of this presidency, earnest endeavours to communicate the volume of divine inspiration to all such individuals as may be found desirous of reading the same.”

Moved by W. Byrn, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Piffard: “That the following gentlemen be the Committee and office bearers for the ensuing year.

“President, Venerable Archdeacon—Vice Presidents, the Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. Committee—Geo. Alexander, Esq.; Rev. C. C. Arathoon; W. Bolston, Esq.; Rev. Krishna Mohon Banerjea; J. T. D. Cameron, Esq.; W. Byrn, Esq.; Rev. J. Campbell; J. F. Hawkins, Esq.; G. Henwood, Esq.; R. S. Humphrey, Esq.; P. Lindeman, Esq.; C. Kerr, Esq.; D. W. Madge, Esq.; J. Richardson, Esq.; W. H. Perkins, Esq.; M. De Rozario, Esq.; T. W. Smyth, Esq.; W. Ryland, Esq.; H. Woollaston, Esq.; and Rev. T. Boaz.

Bible Secretary, Rev. T. Sandys; Cash Ditto, J. M. Voss, Esq.; Minute Ditto Rev. R. Boyer.

Moved by the Rev. T. Sandys, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Boyer, “That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for kindly presiding on the occasion. A hymn was then sung, while a collection at the special recommendation of Rev. M. Sandys was made, after which the meeting broke up.—*Hurkaru*, January 7.

## MADRAS.

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AN express was sent off to Calcutta on Sunday evening. Nothing will be decided on touching a war with Ava, till the amount of force requisite to the north-west shall be definitely settled.—*United Service Gazette, December 11.*

COLONEL J. S. FRASER.—A very flattering address has been presented to this gentleman, on the occasion of his leaving Travancore and Cochin, where he was British Resident, by the inhabitants of the same; and Colonel Fraser has replied, in terms which shew, that on both sides there have existed the utmost respect and good-will.

The following are the particulars :—

*Trevandrum, August 31, 1838.*

To Colonel J. S. Fraser, British Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

DEAR SIR,—Your departure from Travancore was too sudden to admit of our obeying before you left us, that which was the immediate impulse of our hearts, to express to you unitedly, our sentiments on the loss we were about to sustain; but although (on account of our distant residence from each other) we were unable to unite in this joint expression of our feelings immediately on the occasion, we cannot deny ourselves the ratification of conveying to you in this manner, the assurance of the profound respect and heartfelt affection with which your high talents, and your amiable qualities, have inspired us.

Our regret at your removal from us would be deep indeed, did we not foresee that the intellectual and moral qualities, which we have been accustomed to admire, are about to find a still more ample field for their exercise, and one which we anticipate will be fruitful in honour to yourself, and advantage to the public service.

It is not for us to dwell upon the great benefits conferred on this country by the various measures you have recommended, and the improvements you have fostered, but we will venture to say that the name of FRASER will long be remembered in it with gratitude by all, from the prince to the peasant.

For ourselves we will only further add, that in foregoing the privilege and pleasure of your society, we have the consolation of reflecting that our loss will be conducive to our own and your country's good.

In the hope that you will accept this imperfect expression of our feelings on the occasion of your separation from us, and with the sincerest good wishes for your continued health and happiness,

We beg to subscribe ourselves, dear Sir,

Your very faithful friends and servants,

(Signed.) R. N. Campbell, J. Eaton, Jas. Dalmahoy, H. W. Daly, J. Roberts, Earnest Man, C. Miller, John Abbs, Arch. Ramsay, Jas. Russell, E. B. Stevenson, Henry Baker, Joseph Peet, U. V. Munro, W. Anderson, D. D. Staig, W. H. Horsley, John Cox, John Caldecott, C. Mead, C. Mault, Thos. N. Clerk, Bn. Bailly Clerk, J. Vernede, T. Vernede, A. Allardice, assistant-surgeon, J. Vandersloot, S. Ridsdale Clerk, Thos. Crawford, D'Albedhell.

(REPLY.)

*Hyderabad, 19th November, 1838.*

DEAR SIRS,—I have just had the honour to receive your letter of the 31st August last, and am deeply sensible of the kindness which has prompted you to address me. I fear you have attached more value to my personal services than they deserve; though I will not affect to depreciate the advantages which have attended our joint efforts to benefit Travancore. I am as far from desiring, as it would be arrogant in me to claim, an exclusive merit for any measure of public utility that may have been effected while I was in that country. I endeavoured to do my duty, and your friendly aid enabled me to fulfil it in the manner which you have deemed worthy of approval.

I am happy to take this opportunity of acknowledging the support which I received from you during the time I exercised the office of Resident in Travancore. No mea-



asures of useful policy, or plans for the improvement of the country, and for the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants, ever occurred to me, that I did not meet with your immediate and hearty co-operation, and the advantage of your judicious counsels. If the projects that were undertaken with a view to the public good, have either already success or promise success hereafter, I refer this result primarily to the countenance and encouragement of the enlightened prince who reigns in Travancore, but in a high degree also to the zeal and energy with which you have all, in your several offices, fulfilled your duty, and carried out into decisive and determined effect, the various interests that have been committed to your charge.

I rely on your continued watchfulness over the several departments with which you are entrusted. You are well acquainted with my wishes, and the particular objects to which they are directed; while I have learnt by experience, that you possess both the desire and the power of essentially serving Travancore, and contributing to obtain an honourable name and distinguished rank among the states of India, for that beautiful and highly-favoured land.

To the gentlemen who are not in the service of the Travancore state, or whose avocations have not brought them so immediately into official connexion with myself, but who have done me the honour of expressing a favourable opinion of the manner in which I executed the duties of my office, I beg to return also my warmest thanks. The worth and high character of those who have united in conferring this distinction upon me, invest it with peculiar value.

If ever circumstances lead to my resuming my office in Travancore, I shall return to the court of a native prince for whom I entertain the highest respect, and to the society of valued friends from whom it has been painful to me to separate. But if the commands of the British Government give a different direction to my services, it will always be a source of the sincerest pleasure to me to reflect that my conduct has met with your approbation.

I have the honour to be, dear Sirs,

Your faithful and obedient friend and servant,

(Signed.) J. S. FRASER.

**MERTING IN VEPERY.**—A requisition for a private meeting to be holden at Mr J. R. Hogg's house, Vepery, has been in circulation for the last few days, to take into consideration an address which it is proposed to present to Sir P. Maitland on the occasion of his approaching departure from Madras. This document originating with and drawn up by the Christian inhabitants of Vepery, is an humble testimony of the East Indian Community's sense of the stand his Excellency has made against the forced attendance of Christians at Pagan festivals. There can be but one opinion as to the sacrifice made by Sir Peregrine, and it will no doubt be duly appreciated by the Christian world.—*United Service Gazette, December 15.*

**THE BELGAUM STAFF.**—The Madras Government have, we hear, very strongly recommended the claims of their officers to the staff appointment of Belgaum, and we cannot but anticipate a favourable reply.—*Ibid.*

We are concerned to state that many fatal cases of Cholera have been reported to us within the last week. The seat of the disease is, we believe, chiefly confined to Royapetta and Triplicane, where a good many deaths have occurred since Friday last; five bodies were yesterday brought to the Mosque, during the celebration of the Khoodbah, and three others were met by our informant on his way home.—*Ibid, December 20.*

**DAWK TRAVELLING.**—**DEFECTIVE SYSTEM OF POSTING BEARERS.**—Convinced as we are that it is the earnest wish of the authorities to facilitate intercourse with all parts of India, we invite their attention to the incidents relative to this subject mentioned in a friend's letter, who lately left Madras on a tour to Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, Cannanore, the Neilgherry Hills, Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

About a week prior to leaving Madras, he arranged with the Post Master General, to lay bearers for him through to Bangalore, without halting, by a certain day, and paid for the same as far as Baithmungalum. Two days previous to that on which it was arranged he should start, the Post Master informed him that he could not post him through till two days after the appointed time, as he had got information that the Bishop had got the Arcot bearers off the road, by a different route; by which our friend was obliged to delay at Madras for two days—but this was not all;—when the bearers came, a bill was presented to him from the Post Master for two days batta for them! to the

payment of which he objected, as the delay had not originated with him. The Government has a monopoly of the bearer system, but the public will not submit to imposition.

Again, our friend before leaving Bangalore, made arrangements with the police to be posted (via Mysore and Merkara) to Cannanore; but when he got to Mysore, there were no bearers there ordered to be ready for him; although he got bearers to hire after fourteen hours halt, and met the Yelwall bearer agent's messenger with an order for them, when half-way on the stage, who immediately began to assume an officious charge over the bearers, and ultimately pestered our friend with cringing salaams, &c. for payment.

In Coorg our friend had much disagreeable trouble with the bearers, who urgently desired to be paid in full by himself at the end of each stage; although he paid their hire, as usual, to the appointed authorities. They seemed, he thought, to have no confidence or hope of obtaining payment from the authorities! but as he reported the circumstance to the proper quarter, it is likely to be rectified in future.

From Cannanore to Ootacamund, all was right, but notwithstanding that, at the latter place he requested and we understand the Director of bearers undertook to arrange for his being posted on to Trichinopoly without interruption, on coming to Veravully, to which place bearers should have been sent out from Trichinopoly, he was brought up for twenty-four hours, as no bearers were there to carry him on, the collector never having been apprized of their being required. It will be but little satisfaction to him to discover where the delinquency rests, but it may be of consequence to others travelling that route, that they may take steps to avoid such a disappointment.

Our friend has been very much pleased and interested with his tour, and recommends that every Civilian in the service should annually employ his six weeks' leave, in travelling about the country to obtain a knowledge of its capabilities, products, and resources; and of the manners, customs, and pursuits of the inhabitants. He adds, that, in almost every instance, it would prove of great advantage to their health.—*United Service Gazette, December 22.*

**MR. FULLERTON.**—Mr. Fullerton has been appointed Sheriff of Madras, for the year 1839.

**SCARCITY OF RAIN—FAMINE.**—In the northern districts of the Madras Presidency, the annual supply of rain has this season been so scanty, that the reports of the revenue authorities are of the most gloomy nature. In the Vizagapatam and Masulipatam districts, nothing can prevent a famine. In Kattywar, and the northern districts of the Bombay Government, a famine has already commenced, and the streets of the presidency seem to be swarming with natives, whose appearance sufficiently denotes their sufferings.

In Madras and to the southward, the case is very different; indeed in almost all the districts south of the Presidency, the season is spoken of as one of the best ever known.

**VIOLENCE OF THE SURF.**—On the 6th instant, the surf was tremendous. The rapidity and fury with which the long lines of waves dashed after each other, their monstrous size, and the violent pitching and rolling of the shipping in the roads, indicated that there must have been a severe gale in the north-eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The surf commenced at a great distance from the shore. Some idea of its violence may be formed from the fact of its having washed on shore the remains of the *Thalia*, which had remained firmly imbedded in the first position for more than twelve months.

**HYDERABAD.**—Grain of all kinds still appears to be on the rise, in consequence of the partial failure of the crops; Curbee, that was procurable for six rupees per thousand, at this season last year, is now at twenty rupees per thousand, which indicates the expectation of a scarcity of forage in these districts in the ensuing year. The cold season has now fairly set in, and the present weather is described as delightful. *Dec. 25.*

**FORCE TO BURMAH.**—Report has it that the company of sappers and miners, now encamped on the Esplanade, are under immediate orders for Moulmein; that directions have been received by our Government from Bengal to embark a large force for Burmah without delay; and that two European Corps at Ceylon, are under orders for foreign service. These movements lead us to predict, that a settlement of accounts with Tharrawaddie, is nearer at hand than up-country rumour would have us believe. We have all along doubted a very lengthened procrastination of affairs with Burmah, and present report and appearances seem to confirm the correctness of our opinion on the subject. We can now only hope, that when the business is taken in hand, it will be carried through with the most scrupulous view to justice and the retribution of offended dignity; and that we shall for once and all, place that patched-up idol of mistaken policy,

Burmah, on a footing, which will guarantee to us, politically and commercially, a befitting conduct and understanding on her part for the future. Failing in this, we could hope that the war would not have effect; for to rehearse again the farce of 1824, would only be to brand with an additional libel, the British name in India.—*Conservative*, December 25.

The Lord Lynedoch, which took out convicts to New South Wales, has effected the passage through Torres Straits. The Lord Lynedoch reports positively that H. M. Ships Britomart and Alligator, under Capt. Sir J. Bremer, had left New South Wales three days before she sailed in prosecution of the intention of forming a settlement on Port Essington. The Orentes accompanied them as a transport.—*Spectator*, Jan. 12.

The 2nd. Cavalry arrived at Jaulnah on the 29th December, without a casualty either of horse or man on the march. A sign of good management and discipline. The 29th Regt. N. I. arrived at the same station on the 2nd inst. The 7th L. C. were anxiously waiting for the route to Bellary, and sadly disappointed at not going to Mhow. Our letter (of the 3rd. inst.) states that provisions were scarce, no potatoes to be had, Rice 14 to 16 seers the rupee, Grain 46 seers.—*Ibid*.

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## Bombay.

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**SIGNOR MUTTI.—REARING OF SILK WORMS.**—We have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the following account of the doings of Signor Mutti, as witnessed by the intelligent French traveller, Mr. Perrottet, with which we have been favoured by a friend, and a copy of which was very obligingly furnished to the Chamber of Commerce:—"Mr. Mutti, a man of experience and intelligence, has loaded me with kindness, which I will long remember. I visited with him some of the numerous mulberry plantations which he has formed in the Deccan in the neighbourhood of Poonah and Sassoor. I am convinced that the plan he has adopted of rearing the plant four to eight and ten feet high, is the best and most suited to this country; the advantage of this method, is the production of a quantity of good leaves upon a small space of ground, with very little labour of irrigation; the plantations that I have seen thus cultivated are in a prosperous state and in full bearing, and I have no doubt will be productive of great results. Amongst the plantations I observed six distinct species of the mulberry, viz. *Morus Indica*, Roxb.; *St. Helena*, Mutti; *Morus Alva l'encyclop*; *Morus Mutticaulis*, Perr.; *Morus Madrasensis*, Mr. Mutti; *Morus Muttu*, Perr. in litteris; and *Morus* of a particular species which I did not before know. Of all these Mr. Mutti has found the *St. Helena* (*Morus Indica*) was the best for the nourishment of silk worms, whilst he considers, and I think with reason, that that to which I have given his name provisionally, may be equally good. The leaves of these plants in general vary considerably, so that any number of species can be formed. What appeared to me of great importance to the Deccan, and consequently to the government, is the willingness shewn by the natives to cultivate the plant and rear the worms. I doubt not that if this zeal continues, the Deccan in a few years will produce a large quantity of silk. During my stay with Mr. Mutti, I had occasion to see the numerous demands for mulberry plants, which are made of him every day by the natives from several parts of the Deccan: all seem desirous to plant and attend to the rearing of silk worms; work quite suited to the taste and the disposition of a people so little suited for great undertakings. But one thing appeared to me to discourage the labourers a good deal, that is the liberty which is allowed in general to the cattle to wander about in every direction: these animals indeed, excessively numerous in the Deccan, destroy in one night all the hope and the prospects of the poor cultivator, who has no means of putting a stop to this great nuisance.

While I was at Sassoor, I saw the winding of the silk by the natives. I was astonished at their skill and at their knowledge of this work. The silk they make has not yet all the fineness nor the property which it could acquire, but this will follow in the course of time when the machinery now in use shall have arrived to greater perfection; for example, if instead of taking eleven to twelve cocoons to make one thread, they only used four or five at the utmost, they would produce a silk equal in fineness to the best Italian. I could just now, if the members of the Chamber of Commerce wish it, ask as a model from Mr. Le General de Saint Simon, our governor, one of the wheels

just arrived from France, used in our manufactory at Pondicherry. What surprised me much, as well as Mr. Mutti, is the existence in that climate of such a great number of silk-worms in activity, in a house quite without any covering at Sassoor : these worms thrive and produce very fine cocoons in spite of the cold and the dry air which surrounds them. Indeed the thermometer (*centigra*) goes down during the night to six, eight, and ten degrees, and rises during the day to twenty-one and twenty-three degrees. The hygrometer (de Saussure) marks in the day-time twenty-eight to thirty degrees, and at night sixty to fifty-five. These are extremes for silk-worms which no one has yet pointed out. But how are we to account for this strange insensibility, this rusticity if you will, of these worms? In my opinion it is the result of an admixture of races. M. Mutti has, for experiment, associated the butterflies of different species, and these have produced an offspring which, if not truly hybrid, is at least of so modified a character, as to account for the greater size and strength of the worms.

From these remarks you will, Sir, be enabled to appreciate the importance of introducing into the Deccan this branch of productive industry. M. Mutti has kindly afforded all that information which will be of so much value in the colonies I am about to visit. Accept Sir, I request of you, the assurance of those respectful sentiments, with which I have the honour to subscribe myself your very humble and obedient servant.

*Gazette, December 10.*

PERROTTET.

**BANK IN BOMBAY.**—Substance of a Report agreed to at a public meeting of subscribers to a proposed Bank at Bombay, held 13th December :—

The Committee have now the satisfaction to announce to the Subscribers that, by the last overland Mail, this Government have received a dispatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, intimating the acquiescence of the Court in the establishment of a Bank at Bombay, upon similar principles to the Bank of Bengal.

This Meeting has accordingly been summoned to determine as to the acceptance of the Charter offered by the Honourable the Court, and the Committee have prepared Resolutions, which will now be submitted for the consideration of the Meeting.

By the first Resolution, the Committee propose to the Meeting the unconditional acceptance by the subscribers of the charter offered, for the Committee are of opinion that the Honourable the Court of Directors, in using the expression contained in their letter to the Government, viz., 'on the capital being paid up,' merely intend that the capital be paid up within some limited time, which they leave the Government of India to determine; as indeed any other meaning would not only be completely at variance with the other instructions contained in their letter, that the Act for the Bank of Bombay was to be in every respect precisely similar to the Act for the Bank of Bengal, which allows a period not less than twelve months for capital being realized, but, as it seems to the Committee, would render it impracticable to proceed at all with the legal establishment of the Bank, as well as be contrary to the principles which have been invariably and safely followed, without a single exception the Committee are aware of, in similar chartered institutions; but, in order to obviate the slightest chance of any further delay, should even a doubt arise on this point, in the immediate preparation of the Act and the requisite forms being proceeded with to passing it, the Committee thus propose to the Meeting the unconditional acceptance of the charter now offered.

By the second Resolution, the Committee, in conveying to the Government the acceptance by the subscribers of the charter, will be authorised to suggest that not less than twelve months be the period named in the Act for the whole capital being realized: and by the third Resolution, they will be empowered to complete the necessary forms to the passing of the charter, and to call on the Subscribers for payment of the capital as circumstances may render necessary or expedient. These, and the other Resolutions, which were of no general interest, were all agreed to.

**SPECULATIONS IN HORSES.**—The horse dealers in Bombay, have already, in the course of a few days, disposed of nearly 700 horses at very high prices, some rare bargains besides.—*January 1.*

**THE SEPOYS.**—It is said that the sepoys are very content and enthusiastic for the service in which they are about to be engaged.—*Ibid.*

**DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR.**—The death of His Highness the Rajah of Kolapoor, occurred on his pilgrimage to Tooljapoor, a place about thirty-five miles distant from Punderpoor. After leaving the latter place he had fever for several days, and expired on the morning of the 29th November, in a village about five miles distant from Punderpoor. He was about 37 years of age, and much liked by his subjects. He was burned in sandal wood, and his funeral was very numerously attended.—*Ibid.*

**IRON STEAMER.**—An iron steamer was launched on the 7th ult., and named the *Indus*.—*Ibid*.

**DEATH OF MONSIEUR FELIX NIEL.**—The colony has sustained a very sensible loss. Monsieur Felix Niel, under-commissary of Marines, Governor of the French Establishments in Bengal, died at Chandernagore on the 22nd December, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Niel was the oldest servant of Government in India. He arrived at Pondicherry in 1816, where he filled several situations, and was afterwards in succession appointed temporary Governor of Mahe, Yanam, and lastly at Chandernagore, where he had been for the last eight years. It may be said without exaggeration, that this functionary was the friend of all those under his government, as well as of those who employed him. He was not a friend to his purse alone as so many are, but entirely devoted to his duties. A Bachelor, he was a member of every family, and never did he carry trouble into any of them. Never was there a misfortune which he did not solace, a joy which he did not share, as well as the unfortunate, whom his death now revives and whose tears it causes to flow. The widow and the orphan found in him a zealous protector, a sure and generous friend; his mind knew neither hatred nor revenge; a just and enlightened ruler, never did he complain of the oblivion into which he seemed to have fallen. A good companion, a good man, he bears with him the regret of all who knew him—Peace and rest be to his soul!!!—*Gazette, January 5*.

**DISTURBANCES IN SAWUNT WARREE.**—We have received the gratifying intelligence that the disturbances in Sawunt Warree are wholly suppressed, the insurgents completely routed, and many of them killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and among the latter, the leader named Atma Chowkeykur. The fort of Hunnustghur had been evacuated, and we have no doubt that the country will soon be reduced to its usual state of tranquillity.—*Bombay Times, January 2*.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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(*Extract from a private letter from Ferozepore*).—Although the army is still 800 miles from the enemy's frontier, it is already daily becoming weaker, both in officers and men. In addition to superintending surgeon Playfair, Major Bourdieu and Captain McKean of 42nd; Dr. Murray of 13th Foot, Lieutenant Phillips of 42nd N. I., Lieutenant Seton of European Regt. and Capt. Osborn of the Commissariat, have been obliged to remain behind on sick leave. None of these can of course join the present expedition again. Considering the number of officers on the staff, sick, and absent from their regiments, it is astonishing that Government should have refused to allow volunteers to accompany the force.

One corps of the reserve, the 27th N. I. has not, besides the staff, more than four or five subalterns present altogether. At a time when the service of officers is so urgently requisite, and whilst the H. C.'s officers are very properly prohibited going home, it is considered very extraordinary, that Sir Henry Fane should allow officers of H. M.'s regiments to proceed home. Whether it is, that having set the example of leaving the army himself, he thinks he cannot consistently refuse the same indulgence to others, I know not; but certain it is, that several of the officers of the army of the Indus, have got leave to proceed home on private affairs. Amongst them I may mention Capt. Christie, and Lieuts. Sawyers and Chamberlain of the 3rd Buffs. Whilst talking of the Buffs, it is the subject of universal regret, that this fine regiment is left with the reserve; it is by far the strongest, healthiest, and most effective corps of the Bengal presidency, and would tell more than a dozen of N. I. corps, against the stalwart Afghans. It is to be hoped, that it, as well as the whole reserve, will yet receive orders to move on, at least as far as Shikarpore. After reviewing our troops, Runjeet Sing sent 12,000 rupees as a present to be distributed among the privates and non-commissioned officers of the different regiments. After making up the accounts, each man's quota came to Rs. 1, 2 Annas. The policy of allowing this present to be distributed to the men, is considered very problematical; it is certainly at variance with the order, that no public servants are to receive presents. But if the evil only extended to this, it would be nothing; there can be no doubt however, that in addition to the presents, Runjeet sent numbers of his own men, as emissaries among our troops, to exaggerate the difficulties and dangers of the expedition, and probably to encourage desertion to his own ranks. Since the army marched from Ferozepore, there have been a considerable number of desertions among the native troops.



Few travellers have passed us in the line of march ; among the few I cannot omit noticing that gallant and talented officer, General Thackwell, on his way to join his cavalry division ; his arrival will be hailed as an accession of strength by the whole army ; we require a few more such leaders as he.

Capt. Mitchell of the Buffs, late A. D. C. to Sir Henry Fane, has also passed on his way to fill the same appointment, on the staff of Brigadier Arnold. The only new appointments have been those of Capt. Hall, as an assistant quarter-master-General, and of Lieutenant Curtis of the 37th to the Commissariat ; the latter officer is now in charge of the duties of the second brigade of infantry and camel-battery. Talking of the battery, the camels get on famously, and drag the guns and carriages like so many toys. This will turn out a most valuable discovery to the Bengal Army, for the whole of this country on the banks of the Sutledge, is one immense plain, on which camel, or horse-artillery can act beautifully, and will form by far the most active branch, either for attack or defence. They have made one great mistake, in not having enough of men to work the guns ; instead of some 50 or 60 at most, they should have had at least 150 men for the Camel Battery.

CAMP BAHUKBADLAKE.—*Sunday, 16th December, 1838.*—This is our fourth march and halting day, with the exception of the first place Mumdote, which is a fine fort surrounded by a Pettah like Ferozepore—only on a more extensive scale. All our halting places have been miserable villages. We were not permitted to enter Mumdote, but could perceive some fine gardens between the outer wall and citadel ; the whole of this country belongs to Runjeet Sing, an acquisition by marriage, which reverts to us on his death. The country at present seems dried up and barren, and this is not to be wondered at (if the assertion of the inhabitants that they have had no rain for four years) is true. It evidently must have been extensively cultivated a few years ago. The whole course as yet has been parallel to the river, with generally a khur grass jungle on the right, and extensive waste on the left, thinly covered with stunted babul, jou, and madar bushes.

FORMATION OF A LINE OF POSTS ALONG THE INDUS.—The objects contemplated by the present movements on our North Western Frontier, daily receive new light, and as far as we can rely on the information that reaches us, the following are among them. A line of posts is to be formed along the Indus, connecting these provinces with the Bombay Presidency. The principal stations on the line are to be Ferozepore, Bhawalpoor, and Shikarpoor, or at a spot nearer the junction of the five rivers of the Punjaub with the Indus. This occupation of course implies the consent, voluntary, or forcible, of the Bhawalpoor Rajah and the Scindians, and while it completes our frontier from Bombay to the Sutledge, it will give us such a commanding influence over the political affairs of the Punjaub and Cabul, that we can never be surprized in those quarters by any foreign aggression. The restoration of the Shah Soojah will connect us indissolubly with his interests, and the guarantee that it is understood we have given, to support the succession of the heir of Runjeet, must speedily place us in the relation with that power of paramount and inferior. Our influence will thus be as strong with these countries as any connexion short of absolute possession could make it, and render them of value as a barrier. The Scindians it is thought will give some trouble, but the trouble will consist more in reconciling them to our arrangements than in the shape of force. The probability that Government contemplates some arrangement of this nature, is strengthened by the indirect route chosen for the Army, which still proceeds to Shikarpoor, and not direct to Cabul through the Punjaub. The policy which designed this route, otherwise unintelligible, becomes apparent enough with the objects above explained in view, and gives a consistency and design to our proceedings.

By a part of this plan, Ferozepore is immediately to become the head quarters of the Sirhind division with a strong force, and Bhawalpoor dependent on it. Lahore will thus be within a march of us and Bhawalpoor in close connection with the Bombay station to be formed at Shikarpoor. Among the changes consequent on this disposition, Kurnal and Meerut, it is understood, will be incorporated, the head quarters of the division being at the former station.—*Agra Ukhbar, December 20.*

CAMP, LAHORE, *December 21.*—The Governor-General arrived here this morning from Shalimar gardens, distant from hence about six miles and is encamped on the same ground the Commander-in-chief occupied when he visited Lahore, the rear of the camp being on the banks of the Ravee, now very shallow and divided into two or three streams, all which are fordable and little above knee-deep.

The Maharajah gave an entertainment in the Shalimar gardens to his lordship and suite last evening, but as usual, the intimation that those officers of the escort who wished to attend, were permitted to do so, came out so late, that few could avail them-



selves of the intended kindness, and I must confess they lost little by being absent, as, with the exception of the illuminations, which had a pretty effect reflected on the sheet of water under the "Burrah Dhewree," in which the party were assembled, nothing else was worthy of the great little man. The fountains were not playing, owing to a scarcity of water as they said, but I hear in consequence of the pipes being out of repair; the fireworks were execrable, and the dancing and singing as noisy and cracked as in other parts of India. As to the wine and apples, few could give you a report upon their merits, unless it were some of those fortunate ones, who got a position in the front ranks. The Maharajah took especial care, however, that our worthy governor had his share of the fiery liquid, insisting each time that he presented him with the cup, that it was drained to the dregs. I believe nothing definite is arranged as to the length of our stay here, but it is conjectured, we shall leave on the 31st, and cross the Sutledge at 'Hurree ka Puttun,' on the 7th proximo. The escort under Major General Smith are to have a field-day, for the amusement of the Maharajah, during our stay here.

Did you hear that Runjeet Sing, much to the surprise and without consulting any of his chiefs or sirdars, took the Governor-General and suite all through Gobind Ghur on Sunday evening last? I was not of the party, but hear from those who were, that it is a very pretty place inside, and had only six or eight guns mounted. I must now close, having other fish to fry. I will write again should any thing occur worth noticing.

The following conversation, I hear from good authority, took place between the Prime Minister, Dyan Sing, and Hindoo Rao at Gobind Ghur:—

D. S. Is Gwallior as strong as this place?

H. R. Gwallior is a poor weakly place, compared to this.

D. S. This fort would be difficult to take.

H. R. The English could take it in two hours.

D. S. By the bye are you not a pensioner of the English now? You must find it a great relief from the troubles of Government.

H. R. (Drawing himself up to his utmost height and twisting his mustachios) yes, and if I am not much mistaken, you will be the same ere many years elapse.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The destination of H. M.'s 44th Regt. has, we hear, been altered from Meerut to Kurnaul.

Major-general Duncan resumes the command of the Sirhind Division, with his Headquarters, at Ferozepore.

Major-general Oglander, lately appointed to the General Staff, during Sir W. Cotton's absence, is posted to the Cawnpore Division of the Army.

Major-general Burgh is appointed to the command of the Presidency Division.—*Bengal Hurkaru, December 24.*

We believe that we have already announced the fact that Colonel Caulfeild, C. B., has been appointed to officiate as resident at Lucknow, in the absence of Colonel J. Low, C. B.—*Calcutta Courier, December 24.*

AGRA.—We learn from the *Agra Ukhbar*, that at a meeting held at the station rooms at that place, a proposal of Mr. Stocqueler's to hand over the Metcalfe subscription to the Metcalfe Library building, had been carried, subject of course to the approval of the subscribers, and on the condition that a bust of the distinguished liberator of the press is to be placed in the Library building. Mr. Stocqueler merits the thanks of this community for his proposal, and the handsome disinterestedness of the Agra meeting is beyond all praise.

At the last meeting of the subscribers to the Metcalfe Building, our readers may recollect that it was agreed that unless the Government would grant the required ground contiguous to the Statue of the Marquess of Hastings, and the Calcutta subscription for a statue could be obtained, the subscriptions for the building should be returned. The example of Agra will, we should hope, stimulate the Calcutta subscribers to the statue and piece of plate, to give over their subscriptions to the building fund, and if the Northwest subscription be also given to it, the total will amount to a sum sufficient to provide a very handsome edifice. Few will be disposed to dispute we believe that no more appropriate tribute in honour of the liberator of the press could be adopted, than a splendid structure occupied as a library, if knowledge be admitted to be a means of enabling men to appreciate the liberty of the press. On that point we believe there has been no difference of opinion; but the great difficulty has been to obtain the funds, owing to the various subscriptions raised at the same time to do honour to Sir Charles in so many different modes, the full success of which was prevented, not by any decay of public feeling in his favour, but by the occurrence of the dreadful famine which drew off the subscriptions intended to do honour to a distinguished individual, to the humane object of saving thousands from starvation. It is as

impossible now to retrieve the effects of that calamity on the subscriptions to Sir Charles, as it would be unfeeling to regret that the cause of charity prevailed in such a case; and if the separate subscriptions be not united, it is now quite obvious that the liberation of the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe will not be commemorated at all—a consummation most devoutly to be deprecated. We therefore entirely concur in the hope, that the highly disinterested and judicious resolution of our friends at Agra, may meet with the concurrence of the North Western subscribers to the statue to commemorate Sir Charles Metcalfe.—*India Gazette, January 4.*

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## Native States.

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**JHANSI.**—The affair at Jhansi has been settled, but our troops, under the command of Sir Thomas Anbury, still remained before the place. The cause of the outbreak, it appears, was different to what we represented it to be. When in 1818, our Government succeeded to the rights of the Peshwa over this small territory, the succession in the usual order, was guaranteed to the family in possession, and the parties now at issue on this point, are the relict of the grandson of the Rajah, whom we found in possession, and the third brother of the latter. The widow, who has no issue by her husband, asserts the right of an adopted child, but by our agreement with the old Rajah, and the usage of succession, the next male heir of the family is the legitimate successor, who is the surviving only brother of the old Rajah, and when he has been put in possession of his rights, the army will, it is supposed, be withdrawn. His entire rights will not, however, it is said, be restored.

**PESHAWUR.**—Hurkaruhs from towards Peshawur state, that the Puthan plunderers having descended from the Hills of Shikarpore, and taken their quarters in the valley of Peshawur, say, that they will drink the blood of Runjeet's army, and that of the English forces, before they reach Cabul.

**CABUL.**—No news from this place, as Dost Mahomed Khan has issued strict orders to his subjects not to write any intelligence to Lahore. A short time ago a great merchant, Syud Azeem, had taken some fine horses with him for sale on his way from thence to Lahore, when Dost Mahomed sent his express Sowars after him, who apprehended the merchant on the Durreh Khybur and took him back to Cabul.

**CANDAHAR.**—Intelligence has been received from Shikarpore, stating, that the communication between the former place and Candahar, was cut off. All couriers and travellers found in that route, were put to death. The chiefs, it is further said, are fortifying their strongholds, and Dost Mahomed is represented as determined to fight.—*Hurkaru, December 30.*

**SHOLAPOOR.**—The following extract from a recent letter from this station, puts the temporary mutiny of the 3rd Madras cavalry in its true light, and corrects the errors both the Bombay and Madras papers fell into in their accounts of it:—

“The 3rd Cavalry have refused to march into Sholapoor. About a week ago they were ordered off to Riding School drill, where they, to a man, refused to saddle or do duty at all. Their officers tried every thing, but it was useless; the men turned out in undress, and squatted down on their hams, by troops in line, before their officers. Colonel Dalgairns, commanding the station, then went to them and tried fair means, but failed also. He then sent for the Infantry Regiment stationed there, the 52d and the troop of Horse Artillery with their guns, who were drawn up in front. These the mutineers seemed to care nothing about, but remained firm as before. The Colonel then brought out the standards and took them in front of each troop, desiring them to return to their duty. This they did, with the exception of ten or twelve men, but very sullenly. The fellows who refused, were then placed under a guard of Infantry and marched up to the common jail: Where the affair for the present rests.”

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## Delhi.

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DECEMBER 14. Yesterday being the last Thursday during the Ramazan, His Majesty, the "Great Mogul, went to prayers in State," at the Jumma Musjeed, followed by many thousands of his loving subjects, eager to catch the largess, which was bountifully distributed from the royal howdah. To one who had never seen such a procession, the whole affair was peculiarly interesting. The king came out of his vast palace at mid-day, mounted on a stately elephant, while a royal salute of 21 guns announced the gracious exit. The palace guards and a great body of armed men clad in blue and brown, formed a street for the passage of the procession, which consisted of princes on elephants and ragamuffins afoot. Pigeons were thrown up under the royal nose, and fluttered away, but too happy that they had enjoyed a brief proximity to so exalted a personage. On reaching the foot of the magnificent flight of steps leading to the Musjeed, his Majesty alighted, and under the escort of chobdars and armed men walked to the inner recess of the mosque, beneath the chief dome at the extremity of the spacious square. Here he was soon at his devotions, and his example was immediately followed by at least fifteen thousand persons, who had entered the great square and now stood in rows with their faces turned westward. The sound of a bell imposed silence on the multitude. Not a whisper was audible above the devout assembly. You might literally have heard a pin drop. I was with a party in a room above the chief entrance, whence an excellent view was commanded of the whole scene. Nothing could be more striking than the *ensemble*, particularly when on the Muezzin's proclaiming the name of the Most High, the whole congregation went down upon their knees as one man, rising almost instantly, and thus producing on the eye of the spectator an effect similar to that of the heaving and sinking of one vast billow. As they stood, the body of devotees in their motley costume and brilliant turbans, looked for all the world like an extensive parterre of flowers, in which "daisies pied and violets blue" were the most conspicuous. When his Majesty had laid in a sufficient stock of piety in the centre of the Musjeed, he proceeded to a small apartment in the north west corner of the building, and there did homage to a hair of a prophet's beard, which valuable relique is carefully preserved by a corps of devout moollahs, who annually expose it to the royal gaze. The king then returned to his palace in the same state, followed by multitudes of beggars, who every now and then halted to scramble for the four anna pieces, which were cast indiscriminately amongst them.

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## Ceylon.

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COOLIES FOR THE MAURITIUS.—The barque Porcupine from Mauritius, which has been at one or two places on the island for sometime in search of Coolies, has succeeded in getting *seventy-nine* persons, with whom she sailed from Trincomalee on the 1st instant. We understand almost the whole of those people came originally from the coast, and that the majority of them were picked up about Kandy and Trincomalee. This is the first shipment of the kind from Ceylon, but we cannot learn that one of the natives born on the island composed this batch of labourers for the plantations of Mauritius, nor do we suppose that the most dexterous persons in existence, could induce one of them to leave their own country, where they are so well off and so happy.—*Herald*, December 7th.

NUWERA ELLIA.—The Island of Ceylon is well known for the many varied advantages it possesses over most parts of the East, from being surrounded by the sea on every side, that it is a matter of frequent occurrence for invalids to visit it from the continent of India and other places, for the re-establishment of their health; some portions of it of course, however, like other countries, according to their salubrious qualities and other desirable causes, are resorted to in preference to those situations not possessing such favourable advantages in that respect, and no place through the whole island is to be compared to Nuwera Ellia, the climate of which is considered particu-

larly suited and beneficial to the constitution of all Europeans, from its pleasant temperature and invigorating breezes. The best time of the year to visit Nuwera Ellia is, we believe, between the early part of December and the middle of March.

**THE UNITED STATES' SHIPS OF WAR COLUMBIA AND JOHN ADAM.**—The United States' ships of war Columbia and John Adam sailed from this on Saturday evening for the West Coast of Sumatra. During their short stay at Colombo, Commodore Read and his officers paid the greatest courtesy to all who visited their ships; and it is to be hoped they entertain as favourable an impression of Ceylon hospitality, as their trans-atlantic brethren of the Peacock (who were here nearly two years ago) are said to have done, by Dr. Rossenburger, the historian of the voyage.

**GOLD MEDAL TO THE REV. MR. ANTHONY.**—The Rev. Caytan Anthony, who in such a praiseworthy manner exerted himself during the last twenty-six years in administering spiritual comfort to the Roman Catholic portion of the community in Ceylon, is to be presented on the 13th instant, with a handsome gold medal and chain, as a token of gratitude and esteem from that body for his invaluable services. The medal, which we have seen, is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and reflects great credit on Mr. G. De Sampanche who executed it. Copies in silver are being prepared to be sent to the Bishop in India.—*December 27.*

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## Singapore.

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**MR. BALHETCHET.**—We are given to understand that Mr. Balhetchet, whose appointment to the situation of Assistant Resident Councillor was lately notified in this paper, has sent in his resignation of the office to Government, the smallness of the salary, which in these days of consistent economy is attached to it, being the cause of his declining to retain it.—*Free Press, November 29.*

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## Manilla.

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By the arrivals from Manilla during the week, we have commercial advices to 24th ult. The market continued very dull for British imports. Tonnage was rather more plentiful, but still wanted, and 4*l.* 15*s.* a 5*l.* 10*s.* could be readily obtained for London. The crop of Paddy had completely failed from the want of rain, and it was feared there would be little or no rice for export for some time. Clayed Sugar was quoted at Drs. 4½ a 5½ and Muscovado Drs. 2 a 3½ and market firm. Hemp. Drs. 4½ a 4½ and in demand; little had been shipped to England for the last six months. Mother o'Pearl Shells—about 2,500 piculs in the market held at Drs. 14 a 14½ but no buyers above Drs. 12 a 13 per picul. Exchange on London 4*s.* 0*d* nominal—on China 4 a 4½ per cent pm. and rising.—*Free Press, December 6.*

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## Goa.

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As we were going to press we received from a correspondent intelligence, that on the 25th of last month, the Secretary of State at Goa had been barbarously murdered while dancing at a ball in the city—the Secretary died instantly, three balls from a pistol, fired with a deliberate aim, having passed through his body; in the confusion, the murderer escaped, and has not as yet been discovered. The whole of the population of Goa were, when our correspondent left on the 1st December, in a state of great excitement, and a

revolution was hourly expected to break out ; the precautionary measure of dispersing the troops in different quarters to prevent their acting in concert, had been adopted by the individuals at present carrying on the Government, and who, it appears, are the Archbishop of Goa, and His Excellency Jose Antonio Quoroda Pomicia.—*Bombay Gazette, December 10.*

The troops at Damaun mutinied last month, compelled the Governor, appointed by the late Baraô de Sabrozo, to quit his Government, and proceed to Goa ; and have appointed a Provisional Government.

Judge Daraens, who has been obliged to leave Goa, has arrived in Bombay. He states that the Goa Government is preparing an expedition against Damaun to restore order there, and reinstate the late Governor. The latter, however, declines taking that Government again, and intends to return to Lisbon.—*Bombay Times, December 13.*

We are not surprised at this event, as the total want of organization in the affairs of Portuguese India, has rendered this proceeding one of every day occurrence.—*Bombay Gazette, December 17.*

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## China.

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(From Bombay Papers, to December 29.)

CANTON.—We regret to have to report the death of Tinquá, partner of the Ponkhequa Hong, in the 72d year of his age. He died partly from general decay, and partly from mortification of the leg. The property left by him is said to be very considerable, and his eldest son, a mandarin of high literary rank, is now on his way to Canton from Pekin, tidings of his father's ill health having been forwarded to him some time since.—*Canton Press, November 10.*

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.—At the annual meeting lately held by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, it was asked, on hearing the report read of the Committee, concerning the Hong merchants' charge for securing ships, what sort of vessels were at present considered as Company's ships? the answer was—only such as report themselves as belonging to the Company. Any ship, whatever her tonnage, reporting herself as English ship only, is liable to a charge of dls. 700, but if named to the Macoa pilot as "hab olo Company," the charge is dls. 1000, thus paying dls. 300 for a name.—*Ibid.*

We (Bombay Paper) have been kindly favoured with the following extract from a recent letter from China, which will be found of considerable interest to speculators in opium :—

'The opium market continues in a very depressed state, and in consequence of an edict having been issued from Pekin of great severity, denouncing death to all smokers as well as dealers, three months after its promulgation, there appears very little chance of improvement. The authorities are at length interfering with the foreign schooners, and in attacking one of them, in the act of delivering the opium off the factories at Canton, several persons were wounded, which has caused great alarm amongst the dealers. The general impression seems to be, that a crisis is at hand, and that a vigorous effort will be made to crush the trade ; nothing had been done in Canton for the last fourteen days.—*December 29.*

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## Burmah.

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MR. BLUNDELL.—The H. C. Steamer Ganges, with the Commissioner Mr. Blundell on board, returned from Calcutta on Friday last.—*Maulmain Chronicle, December 5.*

NEWS FROM AMARAPOOR.—We give our readers the following intelligence, received this morning from Amarapoora, up to the 7th instant. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Col. Benson, against the delay which he had experienced in reference

to an audience of the king, he had not, up to the date above mentioned, succeeded in gaining admittance to the presence. To his remonstrance, the only reply which he had received, was a request that he would go to the *Kyee woon gyee's* house; and a hint that he should unshoe. To this the Resident very properly objected, on the ground that he had not been publicly received at the palace. This was no doubt an attempt on the part of the king, to get rid of an official visit and public recognition of the Resident—a thing which, from all accounts, he has been ever anxious to do. The king is represented to have been incensed at Col. Benson's refusal to comply with the above request, and peremptorily ordered his ministers to pay him no further attention, and to permit no officer to go near him.—*Ibid.*

By a private letter from Rangoon, of the 19th December, we learn, that by the last reports from Ava, the Resident had re-embarked in his boats; but that the *dâk* boats of the above day, brought news, that in consequence of the fair promises and assurances of the court, Col. Benson had been induced to re-land. Our correspondent informs us, that a few days previously to the date of his letter, there had been a great demand for muskets for the capital; but that it is anticipated, the news of the Persian retreat from Herat, will induce Tharrawaddie to adopt a course of dissimulation.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January 2.*

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent correspondent, dated "AKYAB, December 23.—The last detachment of the 65th, is daily expected in the "Amherst." Why is the steamer "Experiment" sent down also? this I cannot fathom. I do not think there will be any advance upon Burmah from this point during the present season; but I fully expect that the Maulmain force will occupy Rangoon immediately; in the meantime what is to become of Colonel Benson?

The Arracan local battalion is complete, and will soon be ready for any duty. There is a talk of its being increased to 1,200 men, but whether or not the Government have determined upon the plan, I cannot say. The increase would probably enable the province to dispense with a full regiment of the line; a wing would then be sufficient.

Peace reigns on the frontier. Burmese traders arrive and depart, nothing appears to intimate that the two countries are on the brink of a war. Tharrawaddie appears to have learnt the lesson of "passive resistance." He forbids not the British Resident to enter the golden city; but he treats him with neglect, or treats him not at all. Be assured he is unpopular in his country. The people's hearts yearn for the eastern Duc de Bourdeaux—the Tsekkyameng; of whom a thousand wonderful tales are related, and passed from mouth to mouth. A pagoda he had built but left unfinished, is in one night mysteriously decorated with a golden Tee, a spire that consecrates the fabric, and like the violets with their "spring time burst" emblematic of the return of Napoleon to France from Elba, so the flowers of the young Burman Prince's garden, put forth their buds before their season, and proclaim his advent. Such tales announce the wishes and hopes of the people; but I fear there is no chance that the Prince has escaped. He was for Tharrawaddie a

"Foe to rest, and sweet sleep's disturber."

It cannot at all events be said of us, though thrown in the teeth of France, as regards Switzerland and Mexico, that we have bullied where we thought it safe to do so, and been very forbearing where it would have been dangerous to be otherwise. We have been bold enough in bearding the northern bear; would that we had tamed the Burman eagle sooner! (I say eagle evidently for effect, for their national emblem is a royal goose!) nevertheless it is a noble policy "*parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.*" But now, that the Russian has declined the contest for the present, I trust we shall crush the Burman beyond a chance of revival. The small barkers must be silenced, although their bite be not dangerous. The result of all will be, that our flag will at the same moment be floating over Amarapoora and Caubul."—*Hurkaru, January 7.*

**HORRID CRUELTY.**—There has been within some days past, much cruel and bloody work carried on in Rangoon. Indeed we have seldom heard of instances of equal savageness and barbarity. It appears that some seventy men armed, had arrived at Kyan-Keng, planted standards and summoned the authorities, in the name of Tsekkyameng, who they said was alive and in the Shan States, with a large army. The authorities apparently surrendered, and invited the party to a feast in honour of the Prince. They were consequently taken off their guard, and every one was arrested. They were all severely beaten over the shins with bamboos, to make them confess the truth or disown their statement of the Prince being alive. Seven of these men were brought down to Rangoon, three of whom, after having been paraded through the town, bleed-



ing from the infliction of stripes, were taken to the place of execution, nailed hands and feet to a cross, their mouths slit from ear to ear, and a billet of wood, four or five inches in circumference, thrust down their throats! In this condition they were left to their fate. The other four wretches had their legs broken, were stowed into a boat, and sent up to Ava, where it is to be hoped they will never arrive. The remaining sixty-three of the party are said to have been executed at Kyan-Keng. It is given out that they are robbers, and we hear that a British subject in Rangoon has ventured to hint that the English in Arrakan were implicated in their proceedings, and that he and the Burmese Government had found them out. By-the-bye, it is reported of this same individual, that when asked by the Woondouk why ships did not arrive at Rangoon as formerly, replied, that it was not because of any thing referring to Burmah, but because the English were fully occupied with the Persians and required their ships for that purpose; and on a second inquiry from the same authority, as to the relative strength of the English and Persians, he replied the English are weak and the Persians strong. Now we consider it of very little importance just at the present time, what opinions as to British power are inculcated on the mind of the Burmese authorities, or how the above opinion was received in the present instance, but that such representations should be made by an Englishman, is somewhat singular.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January 2.*

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## AUSTRALASIA, &c.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Hawaiian Spectator—a quarterly periodical printed and published at the Sandwich Islands. The typographical execution of the work is very creditable: and, with respect to its literary merits, they, even upon a hasty glance, appear to be far above mediocrity. In an early number, however, we shall be prepared to offer a more decided opinion upon the literary pretensions of the Hawaiian Spectator.—*Sydney Herald, September 12.*

From various quarters of the colony we receive accounts of the continued depredations committed by the blacks. The settlers are, certainly, placed in a most unenviable position; for while the vengeance of the law is denounced against *them* for the consequences (often inevitable) of any collision with the blacks, the latter, under the present state of things, are placed in a far more favourable position than the whites. The depredations of the blacks are committed with absolute impunity. They come in tribes to spear cattle, and to plunder the lonely settlers; and then scatter themselves throughout the wilds, beyond the possibility of capture. In reply to any complaint, the settlers are told that the blacks are British subjects, and can only be dealt with “according to law.” We admire the principles of abstract justice as much as the most zealous advocate of the blacks—but we equally admire the principle of even-handed justice. But this justice the settler, at present, knows not. It is easy to seize upon *him*, and bring him to trial for the (so called) *murder* of one or more black natives; but where are we to find the savage aggressors? Where is the police magistrate’s warrant that can reach *them*? Far be it from us to assert, that the aboriginal natives should be slaughtered with impunity: but we do demand adequate protection for the whites. Day after day the aggressions of the blacks become more and more outrageous; and, despite of all the government may say or do, an exterminating war will be waged against them. It is not our intention to blame the government in this instance—no doubt Sir George Gipps merely acts in accordance with his instructions; it is for the colonists to determine that they will not consign men to punishment who merely act on the defensive. The government, it is evident, will not, or cannot, protect the whites from the aggressions of the blacks; it behoves the former, therefore, to protect themselves; and this they can most effectually do in the jury-box, by determining not to convict persons on charges originating in collisions with the blacks, except upon the most conclusive evidence of wanton cruelty. Let there be equal laws and equal justice.—*Ibid. September 14.*

A question is now pending before the governor, whether, under the existing laws and regulations, duties ought to be levied on spirituous syrups and cordials. At present

they are allowed to be landed duty free, but the opinion of the Attorney-general, we understand, is that a duty is leviable. We are not aware what the law is on the point, but these kind of articles appear to us to be luxuries which will very well bear a duty. —*Ibid.*

The Rev. J. C. Grylls has been appointed Surrogate to the Bishop of Australia, for the district of Port Phillip.

SYDNEY.

(From the Sydney Gazette, November 8.)

**THE MAITLAND.**—This emigrant ship, which came in on Monday evening, has been more unfortunate with regard to sickness than any emigrant ship before her. Shortly after the vessel left the land typhus and scarlet fever broke out, and spread rapidly. About forty of the emigrants died on the voyage, and a great many are laid up at the present moment. On the arrival of the vessel on Monday night, she came to an anchor in Watson's Bay, where she remained until the next day, when she was visited by the Medical Board, and the result being unfavourable, she was immediately ordered into quarantine. All hands have been more or less afflicted with one or other of these dreadful diseases.

**THE CHAIRMANSHIP.**—Dr. Raymond has been elected Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the ensuing year. In Sydney and Bathurst there was no opposition to Mr. Manning; at the former place twenty-three, and at the latter seven magistrates voted. In Parramatta, Windsor, and Maitland, Dr. Raymond had a majority, the numbers being,

PARRAMATTA.

Mr. Manning . . . . .	3		Dr. Raymond . . . . .	6
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WINDSOR.

Mr. Manning . . . . .	0		Dr. Raymond . . . . .	3
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MAITLAND.

Mr. Manning . . . . .	6		Dr. Raymond . . . . .	13
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In Campbelltown there were nine votes for each of the candidates, besides the vote of Mr. Holden, of Brisbane Water, which was tendered for Mr. Manning, but refused on the ground of Mr. Holden being out of the district. Mr. Holden protested against this course, but his protest was over-ruled. At present as there are only six benches, Dr. Raymond is elected by a majority of three to two, Campbelltown being a tie, but if the Governor, or those to whom he refers the matter, decide that the vote of Mr. Holden should have been received, the votes will be equal, in which case the nomination rests with his Excellency.

**BUSHRANGER SHOT.**—The Australian of Thursday last contains an interesting account of the death of a bushranger, who was shot on the 22d. ult. by a settler named M'Guinness, and who is supposed to have been the same person who fired at Mr. Marks near Yass, a short time previously. The account is in the form of an affidavit detailing the circumstances by M'Guinness and his wife. It appears from the affidavit that about two o'clock of the day in question, the bushranger, who was well dressed, mounted and armed, rode up to the residence of M'Guinness in his absence and inquired for him; M'G.'s wife answered that he was absent. He then directed her to call out the servants, which being done he ordered them to stand against the wall whilst he went into the house and selected several articles, and packed them up for removal. By the time he returned from the house, M'Guinness had come home; on seeing him the robber ordered him to lay down his arms, which consisted of a fowling piece. This was done, and the man picked up the piece and knocked out the priming. He then told M'Guinness that he was a noted bushranger, the terror of the country, and that wherever he went he would be so. He next asked for pistols, and M'G. delivered up the only one he had, a horse pistol, which he tried by firing it off, and then asked for spirits and a horse; seeing him in a paddock he moved towards it, having first put his pistols in his pocket; as he passed M'Guinness, the latter seized him round the waist by pinioning his arms and threw him on the ground. M'Guinness' wife at this moment snatched the gun from the robber and handed it to her husband; who, finding that the fellow was likely to get loose, struck him with the butt-end of it, and in doing so broke it. After a few more blows he called to his servants to assist him; and one of them named Hargraves, an old man upwards of seventy years of age, came up and was desired to stand over him while M'Guinness examined his

pistol, which he had recovered and put to rights. At this moment some one cried that the man was getting up, and on looking round M'Guinness saw that the robber was on his legs and standing behind his horse; he called out to the other to surrender his arms, to which M'Guinness replied, I will, and immediately fired. The shot entered the man's face, and he fell dead by the side of his horse. Too much praise cannot be given to M'Guinness for his conduct in this transaction.—*Sydney Gazette*, November 10.

On Thursday, Charles Mortimer Kelson, lately, if not now, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 80th regiment, was again put to the bar on a charge of swindling. Mr. Doyle, the prosecutor, was in attendance, with a witness who had received the cheque; but the case was ordered to stand over until Monday, at the request of the prisoner.

**THE WILLIAM ROGER.**—By the last reports received from the Quarantine Grounds respecting this vessel, it appears that there is one fresh case, and the remainder of the invalids still continue in a very bad state. The Commander, Captain Hall, died on Wednesday night, and was buried on Thursday.

**THE MAITLAND.**—The emigrants on board this vessel still continue in the same state as when last reported. They are not yet landed, on account of the tents not being ready. Dr. Leah went down yesterday to take charge of the healthy people.

**HILL COOLIES.**—We have, frequently of late, considered it our duty to press upon the settlers the absolute necessity of providing for the present and anticipated scarcity of labour, by a combined and extensive importation of Coolies from India. A Mr. Brown, now in Sydney—who, and whose father have sent some thousands of these labourers to the Mauritius, where they have been found to answer every expectation, proposes to undertake the importation into this colony of any number that may be required; and we would earnestly recommend the settlers to avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of providing for their daily encreasing and most pressing wants. We have more than once given a description of the people called Coolies; of their habits, and also pointed out their peculiar fitness to perform that description of labour of which the settlers at present stand in the greatest need; and we do hope that the colonists are now so sufficiently alive to their own interests, as to render it unnecessary for us to recapitulate the detail of the advantages they must reap if they will only set, in right earnest, about the immediate importation of Coolies. We are happy to learn that about twelve hundred of these people have been already sent for by a few colonists—three hundred of whom may be expected to arrive in about ten weeks from this time; and we have no doubt that, when they land and commence labour, other colonists will, at once, see the desirableness of making immediate arrangements for further importations. But these importations ought not to be left solely to the enterprize of a comparatively few settlers; all the landed proprietors and wool-growers ought to make common cause in procuring a plentiful supply of this description of labour, so as to render themselves independent of casualties. It is to be had at a cheap rate; and it will, besides, not only enable the settlers to controul the labour market, but also render them independent of convict labour, as well as more independent than they are at present of the British and Colonial Governments. Even in the slave colonies, the British Government have sanctioned the importation of Coolies; why, then, should not the settlers of New South Wales set, in right earnest, about at once resorting to a source from whence their most pressing wants may be immediately supplied? To neglect it will be to manifest a degree of positive infatuation, under existing circumstances. The Coolies are chiefly employed, in India, in agricultural labour; but they also make excellent herdsmen and shepherds, have a peculiar manner of making their flocks follow them, and are remarkably docile and contented, when well treated. Their wages, in India, average about five rupees a month, out of which they are obliged to find themselves with every necessary; and although their native diet is composed chiefly of rice, dholl, and ghce, it is well known that they will receive a European ration instead, should that be found more convenient to their employers. Again and again, we press upon the settlers the positive duty to themselves of immediately importing an abundance of these labourers.—*Sydney Herald*, Oct. 1st.

**POPERY.**—The management of the convict population by settlers has, for years past, been a task of no ordinary difficulty, owing to the mischievous relaxation of the laws by the late convict-popularity-hunting administration. It now seems, however, that the settlers are threatened with a new species of tyranny—*spiritual* tyranny, if they attempt to controvert the will of impudent priests; one of whom, it appears, has had the almost unexampled audacity publicly to denounce a gentleman for not permitting his servants to leave their employment at any time, under pretence of doing this priest's bidding. We stated some time ago, that Popery is already beginning to run rampant in

this Protestant colony; and we think that the recent conduct of priest Brady is no unapt illustration of the fact we then asserted. One day we have the whole jesuitical crew proclaiming their "want of confidence," forsooth, in a Protestant judge; and the next day we find one of the black-coated mischief-makers taking his seat upon the magisterial bench, and denouncing a settler to the "flock" of cut-throats who congregated on the occasion, as a man who wished to deprive his virtuous *protege* of "spiritual aliment!" Spiritual humbug!! But what, we should like to know, was the police magistrate about when he permitted this meddling priest to act in a manner tending to infuriate his convict mob of "*the faithful*" against a Protestant settler? Here was a convict, who had audaciously set his master's command at nought, brought before a magistrate to be dealt with accordingly; when, lo! we find a meddling priest sitting on the bench "ear-wigging" the magistrate, who suffers him to make an inflammatory speech, as if in justification of the daring scoundrel at the bar of the court. Then look at the conduct of the magistrate himself. Acting evidently under the influence of the priest, he, in effect, invites the convict to prefer some sort of complaint against his master! This fellow was proved to have been guilty of a wilful and determined disobedience of his master's order; and yet we find the magistrate permitting priest Brady to attempt justifying that disobedience, because *he* wanted the fellow for the purpose of administering "spiritual aliment" to him! We trust that the Governor will mark this conduct with the reprobation it calls for; because, if such proceedings are permitted to go on, it will become the business of the settlers to take prompt measures to drive these Popish agitators from their respective neighbourhoods, until such time as the approaching termination of the present system of transportation shall enable them to take entire charge of the convicted "faithful," and to cram them with "spiritual aliment" until they impregnate the atmosphere with the odour of sanctity!—*Ibid*.

**MURRUMBIDGEE.**—The weather here continues dry, and the want of rain seriously felt—grass very scarce for the lambing season—vegetation almost ceasing. The growing crops of wheat (if I can call them such, though rather paradoxical) are sickly. Parties who have wheat for sale, modestly asking twenty shillings per bushel. Pleasing prospects for next year! We have had nothing to call rain during the past winter. Sheep, upon the whole doing well, though rather poor.—*From a Correspondent of Ibid, Oct. 3rd.*

There were fifteen deaths and four births on board the emigrant ship *Coromandel*, during her passage to this port.—*Sydney Gazette, Oct. 4th.*

**EMIGRATION.**—The Colony has received an addition to its population of nearly fifteen hundred souls within the last few days, by the ships *Palmyra*, *William Rogers*, *Coromandel*, *Parland*, and *John Maclellan*.—*Ibid*.

**H. M. B. PELORUS**—Left Sydney, July 4, in company with *H. M. S. Conway*; July 15, anchored in the Bay of Islands; July 19, left the Bay of Islands, and parted company with the *Conway*; July 21, anchored in *Coromandel Harbour*, at which place the *Patriot*, Capt. Mullens, was taking in timber. August 1, left *Coromandel Harbour*; August 3, arrived at *Mercury Bay*, which we surveyed; August 12, left *Mercury Bay*; August 22, after a succession of heavy gales, anchored in *Cloudy Bay*. The whaling people on shore had numerous complaints to make, which were settled with satisfaction to all parties. Hearing of a river of great extent, and hitherto unsurveyed, we took on board accordingly, Mr. Guard, master of a trading schooner, to act as pilot. Sept. 1, entered the river, which we named *Pelorus River*. The land about here is remarkably fine, and water in abundance. The vessel went about forty miles up, and then anchored. The pinnace went fifteen miles further, but could not proceed above that, owing to the shoalness of the water. Sept. 13, entered *Queen Charlotte's sound* (being the first man-of-war that had ever visited that place); Sept. 14, left *Queen Charlotte's Sound*; Sept. 15, anchored at *Manna*, where we enquired into the death of Captain Cherry of the *Caroline*, whaler, of Sydney. After some time, we were led to believe that he was murdered by a Chief of the *Natiacian* tribe, called *Michichikowe*. Heard also that Captain Finlay, of the *Samuel Cunnard*, of Sydney, had jumped overboard and drowned himself in a fit of intoxication, after losing the greater part of his crew by desertion, but the mate had taken charge, completed the crew, and would proceed in a few days to the fishing bank. Sept. 18, anchored at *Entry Island* for an hour or two, and then proceeded to *Cloudy Bay*, where we anchored the same day. Sept. 22, left *Cloudy Bay* for Sydney, but owing to a succession of contrary winds, did not clear the straits until the 24th.

The two ships *William Roger* and *Parland*, will be up from the quarantine ground in the course of the day, orders having gone down yesterday evening for their release.—*Sydney, Gaz. October 6.*

**THE BAY OF ISLANDS.**—The following is a correct summary (taken from the offi-

cial report of Mr. Busby, the British Resident of New Zealand,) at the number of vessels which have visited this port for the half-year ending 30th June, 1837. Small vessels engaged exclusively in the coasting trade, are not included in the following list, but the same vessels visiting the Bay of Islands more than once within the period therein specified, are numbered as distinct vessels on each visit: British Ship of war, 1. British Whaling Ships, 17. British Trading Vessel, 1. New South Wales Whaling Ships, 8. New South Wales Trading Vessels, 6. Van Dieman's Land Whaling Ship, 1. British American Whaling Vessels, 2. Total, British and Colonial, 36—American Ships, all Whalers, 35—Total Ships, 71. *Ibid.*

THE SYNOD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Robert Stewart, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and one of the ministers appointed to this Colony by the General Assembly's Committee on Colonial churches, was ordained and set apart to the office of the holy ministry, in the Scots' Church, Church Hill, by the Presbytery of Sydney, in connection with the Synod of New South Wales. On the following day, Mr. Matthew Adam, Student of divinity, preached his final trial discourse in the presence of the same Presbytery, and was licensed to preach the Gospel. Mr. Adam is a very promising preacher, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the people, in whatever part of the Colony his lot may be cast. Mr. Stewart is to be stationed in the meantime, at Mangrove Creek and the lower banks of the Hawkesbury. *Ibid.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The following are extracts from South Australian papers, down to the 15th of September.

Intelligence has been received by the *Speculator*, from England, that the Commissionership of public lands, is likely to be vested in the Governor for the time being. The amount of land sold by the colonization Commissioners, during the year 1838, is—January, 320 acres; February, 400 acres; March, 880 acres; Total, 1600. It is said to be in contemplation to establish a regular line of packet ships between England and South Australia. Several missionaries and other religious persons were also daily expected.

A subscription having been entered into to cover the expense of the undertaking, Colonel Light has commenced a survey of the harbour of Port Adelaide.

The fisheries continued to be successful. The Company's station at Thistle Island, had already taken seventy-five tons, and the two parties at Encounter Bay, upwards of two hundred and fifty tons.

The *Southern Australian* says—"We understand there are several herds of cattle on their way from New South Wales to our province. The high road thus once determined, no doubt we shall soon have an abundant supply, and be placed upon such a footing with our wealthy neighbours, as will soon shew the superior value of our grazing land."

Captain Sturt and a party of gentlemen and attendants took their departure on Thursday morning last for Encounter Bay, for the purpose of surveying the Murray, and its entrance from the sea.

#### VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

WATER COMPANY.—The prompt expression of public spirit and intelligence manifested by the extraordinary rapidity with which two most respectable Fire and Life Insurance Companies have been got up within these few weeks in the Colony, encourage us to call public attention to the establishment of a Water Company, which we consider would be a desirable appendage, and equally beneficial, not only to the insurers, and the insured, but to the whole community; and we feel confident, that it is only necessary to make a beginning, in order to insure a successful termination. *Colonial Times.*

The eclipse of the moon, on Wednesday evening last, was visible during a part of the time, and presented an interesting sight to the spectator. At the early part of the evening the sky was clouded, but it eventually cleared up, and the eclipse became distinctly visible. We may take this opportunity of remarking, that Mr. Gresley, (the gentleman who furnishes our weekly *Meteorological Journal*), is the only person in Hobart Town, as far as we know, who keeps a regular register of the weather, and that the utmost accuracy is observed in his operations. *Ibid.* October 9.

DIED. On Friday last, in Liverpool Street, about half-past three o'clock, P. M. Mr. James Weeding, of Oatlands, leaving a widow and large family to deplore his loss. Mr. Weeding arrived with property, a free settler, in 1823, with Mrs. Weeding. He was from Dorking, in Surrey. By honesty and industry he obtained and left provision for his family, for which he had to struggle against the attacks of bushrangers and



power. He was a good Christian—an honest man—a good husband—a tender father—a sincere friend—his neighbours lament his loss, because of his honesty and truth.—*Ibid.*

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct it to be notified, that it is His Excellency's intention on the 1st of December next, to issue a new Commission under the authority of the Act of this island, intituled, "An Act for the settlement of claims to grants of land, and for other purposes relating thereto," constituting and appointing James Simpson, Esq. Adam Turnbull, Esq., and Arthur Perry, Esq. Commissioners for examining into, and reporting their opinions upon, claims and applications for grants of land, of which said Commissioners, James Simpson, Esq. will be nominated as Chairman.

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT.** We have so often and so utterly in vain proved the ruinous consequences to the people here, to the governing as well as the governed, of the deplorable manner in which that vitally important branch of the public service, the Survey Department is conducted, that it is hopeless to attempt to draw the attention of the Government to a subject to which it seems to shut its eyes, its ears, and indeed all its powers of sensation. Hitherto all the blunderings, and whatever more they might have been, have been patched up by land bestowals and other means, but an instance has now occurred which surely will induce the people (the Government will not) to interfere. If ever there was a case which required restitution to be made by the real cause of the evil, it is the following. Some years ago Mr. Loane received a distillery allotment, of which that now occupied by Mr. Turnbull forms a part. It was encroached upon by locating away upwards of one-half of what it is now decided that Mr. Loane was entitled to. Of course he claimed to have the land, or (the old word) compensation. It was referred to a committee—the report went to the Secretary of State—compensation was ordered—the local government ordered a report to be made as to the amount proper—six hundred and and forty-six pounds have been awarded—a warrant for that sum of the people's money in favour of Mr. Loane is issued—Mr. Loane refuses to accept it, considering it by no means equal to his right—and he is (as we hear) about to seek to recover the land disposed of, as we have stated, by the Survey Department to others, and upon which many thousands of pounds have been expended! Will the people look on at this without at least some expression of their feelings?—*Australasia Review*, October 16.

**THE 21ST REGIMENT.**—Orders have been received by Major Ryan, commanding the troops here, for the embarkation of the 21st regiment for Madras, the transports for which are to be taken up at Sydney, and are expected to arrive here early in the next month. We cannot suppose it possible that this Government will permit the colony to be left with the few men now here of the 51st regiment hardly sufficient for the duty of this town. It is out of the question. The head quarters of the 51st must arrive before those of the 21st can be permitted to depart.—*Ibid.*

**THE PRESBYTERIAN TRIBUTE.**—This elegant and costly tribute was presented on Thursday last to Mr. James Thomson, by the Rev. Mr. Lillie and Mr. William Robertson, who were deputed to do so by the meeting, held on Wednesday, the 10th of October. It consists of a service of silver, of the newest pattern, and finest workmanship. On the salver is the following inscription:—"This salver and other plate of the value of 140*l.* is presented by the members of the Presbyterian Church of Van Dieman's Land, to James Thomson, A. M. in testimony of their esteem, and, in the words of the Report to the General Assembly of its Committee on Colonial Churches, of the 'singular judgment and firmness with which he asserted the right of her ministers to hold in that, and other colonies, a co-ordinate place in all respects with the clergy connected with the Church of England.'"

*Hobart Town, 26th September, 1837.*

**COLONIAL DISTILLATION.**—The Act which provided for the regulation of Distilleries, and which passed our Legislative Council in May 1836, was abolished on Friday last, by a majority of 8 to 3, the minority consisting of the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Lawrence and M'Lachlan, a worthy trio, and deserving of all commendation. Distillation is, therefore, now prohibited, until the pleasure of our most gracious Queen is known upon the subject; and of all the short-sighted and injudicious measures, which even our sage councillors have ever adopted, this is one of the most reprehensible.—*Colonial Times*, Oct. 23.

As the crops at Sydney have entirely failed, it affords us great pleasure to inform our neighbours, that our harvest promises to be most abundant, the present season having been extremely favourable and propitious. Vegetation of all kinds is thriving

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most luxuriantly ; and as our farmers have, this year, paid more than usual attention to the cultivation of grain, we shall be enabled to furnish our Sydney friends, with a large quantity of that necessary article.—*Ibid.* Oct. 30.

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## ASIATIC REGISTER.

### Calcutta.

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#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**4th December.**—The following notification having been received by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, he publishes it for the information of the army ;

**NOTIFICATION.**—ORDERS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—*Secret Department, Camp at Ferozepore, the 30th November.*—The retreat of the Persian army from before Herat having been officially announced to the Government, as notified to the public on the 8th instant, the circumstances no longer exist, which induced the Right Honourable the Governor-General to solicit a continuance of the services of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with a view to his conducting military operations to the west of the Indus, and as it is probable that Her Majesty will graciously acquiesce in the wish of the Commander-in-chief, to be relieved from his command in February next, the Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to dispense with His Excellency's services in the field, and will direct other arrangements for the command of the army of the Indus.

The Governor-General has, on this occasion, to record his grateful sense of the readiness with which His Excellency has been (as he is yet) prepared to postpone every personal consideration to the service of his country.

By order, &c.

(Signed)

W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

*Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

Under these altered circumstances the command of the detachment of the Bengal army is to be assumed by Major-General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H., who will hereafter receive instructions for his proceedings. The temporary command of the 1st division of infantry will devolve on the senior Brigadier of the division, and the command of the brigade, on the senior officer commanding a regiment of the division.

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#### MILITARY.

**BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—*Camp Umritsir, 12th December, 1838.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having signified his intention of leaving Ferozepore, en route to Bombay, on the 15th instant, and Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, being the Senior-General Officer upon the Staff of this Presidency, the Right Honourable the Governor-General directs, that all Reports and Returns of the Troops under the Presidency of Fort William, be transmitted from, and after, the 15th of the present month, to Major-General Ramsay, at Meerut, until further orders.

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

**8th December, 1838.**—The services of the Rev. A. Hammond and R. Elleson, military Chaplains, having been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, by the Right Honourable the Governor-General ; His Excellency is pleased to nominate Mr. Hammond to the force proceeding on service, which he will join forthwith, and report himself to Major-General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Mr. Elleson is appointed to the troops ordered to remain at Ferozepore, under the command of Major-General A. Duncan, from whom he will receive his instructions.

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APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

**Civil.**

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE  
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*Dec. 19th.*—The following order, issued by the right hon. the gov.-gen. of India, is published for general information.

1.—Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Sec. to the Government of India, in charge of the civil departments with the Governor-General, this day made over charge of his office to Mr. H. Torrens, the Dep.-Sec. in those departments, who will remain in charge until further orders.

— Mr. Macnaghten will accompany the right hon. the gov.-gen. to Lahore, and thence proceed with all practicable expedition to assume his functions of envoy and minister at the Court of H. M. Shah Shoojaool-Moolk.

19.—The hon. the dep.-gov. of Bengal is pleased to grant to Mr. W. Bracken, dep.-coll. of customs, leave of absence for one month, in further extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th Aug. last.

21.—The hon. the pres. in council is pleased to place the services of Mr. R. Houstoun at the disposal of the right hon. the gov.-gen. for the North Western Prov.

3.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. W. A. Law, joint magistrate and dep.-coll. of Bograh, on the 20th ultimo, has been cancelled at his own request. The appointment of Mr. W. Bell to act for Mr. Law is also cancelled.

11.—Mr. J. Brown to be dep.-coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Zillah Sarun.

— Mr. A. C. Perroux to the ditto ditto under ditto of ditto in Rajshahye, in succession to Baboo Roopchund Bose, deceased.

— Mr. W. J. G. Ricketts to be ditto under ditto of ditto in Zillah Mymensing.

14.—The hon. R. Forbes, officiating judge of Dinapore, for one month from the 16th proximo, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. C. Mackay, the Sudder Ameen, will conduct the current duties of the judge's office, until further orders.

18.—Mr. C. Cardew to officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions' judge of Tipperah, in the room of Mr. J. Shaw, on leave of absence.

— Mr. J. M. Hay to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Mymensing.

— Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. Anderson, attached to the civil station of Beerbhoom, for one month, from the 3rd proximo, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

— Mr. G. U. Yule, officiating special

dep.-coll. of Mymensing and Dacca, from the 2nd Oct. to the 10th ultimo. The leave granted to him under date the 18th Sept. last, is hereby cancelled.

19. Mr. J. N. Rind having reported his return to this presidency in the "Robert Small," the hon. the dep.-gov. of Bengal has been pleased to restore him to his former office of superintendent of the government lithographic press, and has accordingly directed him to resume charge from Capt. Fitz Gerald.

21. Mr. W. Travers to be dep.-coll. of Cuttack, vice Mr. F. J. Morris.

— Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be special dep.-coll. of Bhagulpore and Monghyr. Mr. Plowden will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Sylhet, until further orders.

— Mr. J. S. Torrens to be special dep.-coll. in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, vice Mr. G. A. C. Plowden.

— Mr. H. Atherton to be joint magistrate and dep.-coll. in East Burdwan, vice Mr. J. S. Torrens. Mr. Atherton will continue to officiate as magistrate and coll. of Beerbhoom, until further orders.

22. Mr. John Thornton, of the civil service, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough, under the medical certificates.

26. Mr. B. J. Colvin, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "Plantagenet," which ship was left by the pilot at sea on the 17th instant.

— Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "Plantagenet," which ship was left by the pilot at sea on the 17th instant.

— Mr. E. M. Wyllie is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. The order published in the Gazette of the 31st of October last, declaring Mr. Wyllie to have exceeded the prescribed time allowed for study, is cancelled, having been founded on an erroneous computation of time, in which allowance was not made for the periods covered by medical certificates.

— Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from England on board the "Robert Small," which vessel anchored at Kedgerree on the 15th instant.

4. The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. W. Macleod, second commis. of the Court of Requests, under date the 12th Dec., 1837, has been cancelled from the 3d instant, the date on which he reported having resumed charge of his office.

11. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and coll. of Backergunge.

18. Mr. H. Nisbet, civil and session judge of Sarun, has been permitted to remain at the presidency until the close of the present month.

— Mr. J. Knott, officiating dep.-coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Backergunge, for one month, from the 24th inst., in extension of leave of absence obtained by him from the commis. of the 15th div. for a similar period commencing from the 24th ultimo.

— Mr. D. J. Money, joint magistrate and dep.-coll. of Bancoorah, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th September, 1837.

20. Mr. W. Blunt, special com. under Regulation III. of 1828, for the division of Calcutta, to the 25th proximo, or until the sailing of the ship Earl of Hardwicke, in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 1st ultimo.

22. Mr. W. Money, a judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adalut, for one month, from the 1st proximo, under Rule 1. of the Resolutions passed in the General Department under date the 18th Dec. 1832.

— Mr. E. A. Samuells, magistrate of Hooghly, for ten days, from the 25th inst. on private affairs. Mr. J. Ward will officiate during the absence of Mr. Samuells.

— Mr. G. N. Cheek, assistant-surgeon, attached to the civil station of Burdwan, for seven days, from the 23d instant, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

27. Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate as coll. of Mymensing.

— Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as magistrate of Patna.

— Mr. J. Reid to officiate as magistrate of Behar, until further orders.

— Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be magistrate and collector of Jessore.

— Mr. R. Cunliffe to be joint magistrate and dep.-coll. of Patna. Mr. Cunliffe will continue, until further orders, to officiate as civil and sessions' judge of Patna.

— Mr. C. G. Udny, on being relieved by Mr. H. Nisbet, will proceed to Shahabad, and officiate as civil and sessions' judge of that district, during the absence of Mr. Dent, or until further orders.

— Mr. W. N. Garrett to be additional judge of Chittagong.

— Mr. R. Torrens to be additional judge of Shahabad. Mr. Torrens will continue to officiate as civil and sessions' judge of Mymensing, until further orders.

— Mr. M. Gilmore to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

— Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as magistrate of Midnapore in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

— Mr. W. Bell to officiate as magistrate and coll. of Tipperah, until further orders.

Jan. 2.—Messrs. F. Cardew, P. C. Trench and E. Thomas, of the civil service, embarked on board the ship Colombo, which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 20th ultimo.

— Messrs. E. M. Wyllly and A. H. Cocks, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

— The hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. E. M. Wyllly and A. H. Cocks, writers, reported qualified for the public service, to the North Western Provinces.

— Mr. W. P. Goad, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency, from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship Sophia on the 26th ultimo.

— Capt. E. S. Ellis, marine pay master and naval store keeper, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th ultimo.

— The hon. the Dep.-Gov. of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. K. Ewart, salt agent in the southern div. of Killah Cuttock, vice Mr. B. J. Colvin, proceeding to England. The appointment to take effect from the 27th ultimo.

Jan. 3.—Mr. B. J. Colvin has been permitted to resign the East India Company's civil service, from the date on which the pilot may quit the ship Adelaide at sea.

Dec. 18.—The 'Entally Hon. Com. of Conservancy instituted for one year (1838),' by the orders of gov. of the 21st Nov. 1837, will continue for a further term of one year (1839). The following gentlemen compose the committee:—

— Messrs. S. Smith, (chairman) J. Rowe, W. Davis, W. Smith, T. Wilson and M. Crow, in succession to Mr. J. Muller, who has changed his residence.

Dec. 27.—Mr. J. K. Ewart to be mag. and collector of the Southern div. of Cuttack (Pooce,) vice Mr. B. J. Colvin.

— Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate as magistrate of Behar.

— Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate, until further orders, as mag. and collector of Backergunge.

Dec. 28.—Mr. E. Bentall, mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, to the 26th proximo, or until the sailing of the ship Scotia, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 23d Oct. last.

Dec. 29.—Mr. A. Ross, assistant regr. in the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for one month from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Dec. 3.*—Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, superin. of the Nuggur to be superin. of the Chittledroog div. of the Mysore Territories.

— Capt. R. Budd, superin. of the Chittledroog, to be superin. of the Bangalore division.

— Lieut. W. A. Halsted, 2d assistant to the Com. for the Gov. of the territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, to be super. of a div. in succession to Captain M'Arthur, assigned, and to be posted to the Nuggur div. vice Lieut. Dobbs.

— Capt. J. Briggs, 3d assistant, to be 2d assist. to the commis. in succession to Lieut. Halsted.

— The Hon. H. B. Devereux, 4th assist. to be 3d. assist. to the com. in succession to Cap. Briggs.

— Lieut. H. Montgomery, 1st officiating assist. to be 4th assist. to the commissioners, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Devereux.

— Cap. A. Macleod, of the 5th Madras L. C. and officiating assist. to be military assist. to the com. in succession to Major Hunter resigned.

— The Right Hon. the gov.-gen. of India has been pleased to make the following arrangements:

— Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland to officiate until further orders, as agent to gov.-gen for the States of Rajpootana.

— Lieut. Col. A. Speirs to officiate, until further orders, as resident at Gwalior.

— Major T. Robinson to officiate, until further orders, as political agent at Meywar.

— Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to assume temporarily the charge of the civil duties at Ferozepore, under the orders of the political agent at Umballa.

*Dec. 6.*—Surgeon W. Stevenson, attached to the Lucknow residency, has obtained an extension of leave from the 1st to the 25th instant, to enable him to rejoin his station.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India was pleased, on the 5th inst. to make the following arrangement:—

— Lt. R. R. W. Ellis, acting interpreter and quarter master of the 26th N. I. to act as officiating assistant to the resident at Gwalior.

— Lieut. D. Wilkie, acting interpreter and quarter master of the 58th N. I. to act as assistant to the resident at Lucknow, during the absence of Lieut. J. D. Shakespear.

— For the notification of the leave of absence granted to Lieut. Col. Alves, under date the 18th October last.

— Read, leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to Lieut. Col. N. Alves, agent to the gov.-gen. for the states of

Rajpootana, from the 1st December next, to visit Bombay, preparatory to his applying for leave, to the gov. of Fort St. George, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or one of the Australian Colonies.

*Dec. 8.*—The Right Hon. the Gov.-gen. of India has been pleased to grant to Mr. Assist. Surgeon J. M'Cosh, of the 1st Cavalry Oude Auxiliary Force, three months leave of absence to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

— Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. V. Leese is appointed to the 1st Cavalry Oude Auxiliary Force, in the room of Dr. M'Cosh.

*Dec. 11.*—Lieut. J. S. Banks, 33d. N. I. to be an assistant to the agent to the gov.-gen. in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.

*Dec. 6.*—Lieut. Col. J. Caulfield, C. B., is appointed to officiate as resident at Lucknow, during the absence of Lieut. Col. J. Low, C. B., or until further orders. Lieut. Col. Caulfield will retain charge of his appointment at Moorshedabad until relieved.

*Dec. 7.*—Mr. H. H. Thomas to officiate as agent to the Gov.-gen. at Benares, during the period of Mr. Mainwaring's absence, or till further orders.

*Dec. 4, 1838.*—BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.—*Revenue.*—Ensign J. D. Fergusson, of the 36th N. I. is appointed to be an Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Cawnpore District.

5. Mr. P. C. French, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapoor, has obtained from the hon. the dep. gov. of Bengal, an extension of leave from the 1st to the 15th Nov. last, or until such date as the Pilot shall leave the "Colombo," in which vessel Mr. French has taken his passage.

7. Mr. H. A. Thomas, to officiate as civ. and sess. judge of Benares; during the period of Mr. Mainwaring's absence on leave, or till further orders.

— Mr. R. T. Taylor, to officiate as civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapoor, till further orders.

— Mr. W. S. Donnithorne, to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moozoffernuggur. The order of the 19th ult. appointing Mr. Donnithorne to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allygurb, is cancelled.

— Mr. G. Edmonstone, Jun., to be asst. under the com. of the Meerut div.

19. Mr. J. Curnin is appointed to officiate as assay. mas. and sec. to the mint com. of Calcutta, until further orders.

26. Capt. R. B. Pemberton, of the 44th N. I. has been appointed to officiate as agent to the gov.-gen. at Moorshehabad.

**Military.**

**Dec. 4.**—Cornet J. Munro, who was brought on the effective strength in gov. gen. orders of the 12th ult. is posted to the 10th L. C. at Muttra.

— Ensign H. B. Lumsden is removed from the 19th to the 59th N. I. at his own request.

— Ensign W. Mayne is removed from the 49th to the 37th N. I. at his own request.

— The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in gov. gen. orders of the 6th Aug. last, are posted to corps as follows, to fill existing vacancies, and directed to join :

— Ensign H. G. Burmester to the 48th N. I., proceeding on service with the army of the Indus.

— Ensign G. D. Bonar to the 49th N. I. at Neemuch.

— Ensign F. P. Layard to the 19th N. I. under orders of march from Cuttack to Dinapore.

— Ensign E. J. Rickards to the 6th N. I., under orders of march from Cuttack to Dinapore.

— Ensign E. C. Scott to the 74th N. I. at Nussereabad.

5. Major General A. Duncan will resume the command of the Sirhind division, the head quarters of which are to be established at Ferozepore, until further orders.

— The right wing of the 27th N. I. will join the left wing of the corps at army head quarters, on the 6th instant.

— Major G. Brooke, of the regiment of artillery, will remain at the head quarters of the Sirhind division at Ferozepore, and assume command of the artillery at present attached to the 2d division of the army of the Indus.

6. Major General H. Oglander, of H. M.'s service, who was nominated to the general staff of the army, during the absence of Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H., in General Orders by right hon. the gov. gen., under date the 32th ult. is appointed to the command of the Cawnpore division.

— Major General W. Burgh, who was nominated to the general staff of the army, by the right hon. the gov. gen., in gen. orders of the 30th ult. is appointed to the command of the Presidency division.

— Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, on furlough, is removed from the 39th to the 34th N. I. at Agra.

— Lieut. Col. J. Stuart (dep. sec. to the gov. of India to the mil. dep.) is removed from the 34th to the 39th N. I.

9. Capt. T. J. Nuthall, dep. asst. com. Gen. who was attached to the staff of the

army of the Indus, in gen. orders by the Commander-in-chief of the 13th of Sept. last, and will remain at army head-quarters, and continue to conduct the commissariat duties there, until further orders.

10. Lieut. C. Wyndham, of the 35th, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the 37th N. I., vice Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis placed at the disposal of the dep. com. gen.

— Ensign Thomas Fourness Wilson, to whom rank was assigned in gov. gen. orders of the 6th of Aug. last, is posted to the 13th N. I. at Nussereabad, to fill a vacancy, and directed to join.

11. 60th N. I. Head-quarters and 1st com. 3d batt. arty.—Lieut. Col. J. Tulloch's detachment order of the 17th ult. appointing Lieut. Act. Ad. T. Riddel, of the 60th N. I., to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin is confirmed.

— Lieut. Col. Tulloch's order of the above date, directing Surg. B. Bell, of the 60th N. I., to afford medical aid to the head-quarters and 1st com. 3d batt. of arty., is also confirmed.

— The detachment order of the 25th Oct. last, by Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Captain D. Bamfield, officiating interpreter and quarter master to 19th N. I. to act as detach. staff to 6th and 19th N. I., and detail of arty. during the period those troops continue together, is confirmed.

— The batt. order of the 7th ult., appointing Lieut. J. W. Bennett, doing duty with the Sylhet L. I., to act as adj. to the batt., Vice Lieut. Carr, appointed an acting aide-de-camp to the right hon. the gov. gen. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

— Lieut. Col. R. E. Chambers is removed from the 9th to the 5th L. C.

— Lieut. Col. E. J. Honywood, (on furlough) is removed from the 5th to the 9th L. C.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

— Capt. P. C. Anderson, of the 64th N. I. to officiate as Major of Brigade at Delhi, during the absence of Brevet Major Ramsay, or until further orders.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

— 8th L. C.—Capt. G. A. Barbor, from 30th Oct. to 16th Nov., in extension, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

— 34th N. I.—Lieut. W. C. Carter, from 20th Jan., 1839, to 20th March, 1839, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Agra.

— 1st L. H.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Skin-



ner, from 30th Nov. to 6th Dec. in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Ferozepore.

12.—The division order of the 9th inst., by Major General A. Duncan, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Indus, appointing Brevet Major W. E. B. Leadbeater, of the 53d N. I., to act as major of brigade to the 5th brigade of infantry, in the room of Capt. Jervis, of the 5th N. I., appointed to officiate as dep. asst. adj. gen. to the Sirhind division; and nominating Capt. C. W. Haig, of the 5th N. I., to be his aide-de-camp, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 8th inst., appointing Lieut. R. N. Mac Lean to act as adj. to the 2d N. I., Vice Lieut. Kay, nominated to officiate as an asst. in the dep. of the adj. gen. of the army, and to accompany the dep. adj. gen. on service, is confirmed.

— The Delhi garrison order of the 30th ult. directing Capt. P. C. Anderson, of the 64th N. I. to officiate as major of the brigade, on the departure of Brevet Major W. Ramsay, on leave of absence is confirmed.

— The Cawnpore division order of the 29th ult. directing 1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, of the 2d com. 5th batt. and Lieut. J. Abercrombie, of the 3d troop 3d brigade of H. A. to join and do duty with the 1st com. 3d batt. of arty. proceeding on field service, is confirmed.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

— 46th N. I.—Ensign S. Pond to be adj. vice Burt promoted.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

— 30th N. I.—Ensign G. E. Nicolson, from 31st Dec. to 31st Jan., 1839, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Mhow.

Dec. 24.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

— 31. N. I. Major John Thompson to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. John Samuel Henry Weston, to be Maj. and Lieut. Patrick Meik, to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. W. Scott Dodgson, to be Lieut. from the 20th Dec. 1838, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Trelawny, retired from the service.

— 17th N. I. Ensign Thomas Gordon St. George, to be Lieut. from the 1st of Nov. 1838, Vice, Lieut. Charles Black, dec.

— 52nd N. I. Ensign Edward Hall, to be Lieut. from the 20th of Nov. 1838, Vice Lieut. Charles Darby, discharged by sentence of a general court martial.

— The undermentioned officers of the engineers and Artillery are promoted to

the rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

— Engineers.—1st Lieutenants, Godfrey Thomas Greene and Henry Goodwin, 18th Dec. 1838.

— Artillery.—1st Lieutenants, Frederick Gaitskell, John Dowdeswell Shakespear, Geo. Templer Graham, Francis Kvan Duncan, Elliot D'Arcy Todd, James Hen. Daniell and Arthur Pitt Begbie, 18th Dec. 1838.

— The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors:

— Lieut.-Col. Thomas Oliver, of the 12th N. I. Date of arrival at Fort William, 20th Dec. 1838. Major William Ewart, of the 54th N. I. ditto 15th ditto, Capt. James Croudace, of the 11th N. I., ditto 17th ditto, 1st Lieut. and brev. Capt. William Soltan Pillans, of the artillery, ditto 20th ditto, Lieut. Samuel Smith, of the 9th light cavalry, ditto 19th ditto, Lieut. the Hon. Robert Vernon Powys, of the 12th N. I., ditto 19th ditto, Surgeon, James Nathaniel Rind of the Invalid Establishment, ditto 17th ditto, Assistant-Surgeon, Samuel Moody Griffith of the Medical Department, ditto 15th ditto, and Assistant-Surgeon, Alexander Chalmers, of the Medical Department, do. 18th do.

— The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical certificate:

— Major Robert Fernie of the 27th N. I.

— Ensign William Hayes Lewis Bird of the 12th N. I.

— The following officers are permitted, to retire from the service of the East India Company on the pension of their rank, from the dates specified opposite to their names:

— Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Trelawny, of the 7th N. I., from the 20th Dec. 1838.

— Capt. Giles Emily of the Artillery, from the 31st Dec. 1838.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Dowdeswell Shakespear, of the Artillery, and Extra-Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

— The Hon. the President in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments:

— Capt. John Thomson, of the corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of the 5th or Benares division of public works, Vice, Willis proceeded to Europe on furlough.

— Lieut. Alex. Hen. Edmonstone Boileau, of engineers, to be agent for suspen-

pension bridges and superintendent of the circular and eastern canals, Vice-Thomson.

— Capt. Seymour Thomas Burt, of the corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of the 11th or Meeret division of public works, Vice Capt. Sweetenham. Capt. Burt to be proceed to Meeret on being relieved.

Lieut. Boileau is directed to relieve Capt. Thomson as soon as he can quit his present duties, without inconvenience to the public service.

7. The undermentioned officers of have leave of absence:

— 30th N. I., Capt. E. T. Milner, from 31st Dec. to 31st Jan. 1839, in extension, to enable him to join his regt. at Mhow.

— 39th N. I. Lieut. S. R. Wallace, from 4th Nov. to 6th Mar. 1839, in extension, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

— The following Kurnaul station order of the 17th ult. is confirmed:

— Appointing Lieut. W. T. Pocklington, of the 38th, to act as adjutant to a treasure escort under the command of Capt. K. F. McKenzie, of the 64th N. I.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. J. S. Banks, interpreter and quarter-master of the 33rd N. I. is appointed a sub-assist. commis.-gen.

— Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, interpreter and quarter-master of the 37th N. I., is placed at the disposal of Major Parsons, dep. commis.-gen. for commissariat duties.

10. The appointment of Lieut. J. S. Banks, interpreter and quarter-master of the 33rd N. I., to be a sub.-assist. commissary-gen., published in gen. orders of the 7th inst. does not take place.

— The Dinapore div. order of the 3rd Oct. last, appointing Capt. J. Finnis, of the 51st N. I. to the charge of the 3rd div. of public works, in the room of Capt. Sage, proceeding with his regt. on service, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

— The Delhi garrison order of the 18th ult., placing Lieut. interpreter and quarter-master J. A. Kirby, of the 54th N. I., at the disposal of the agent to the gov.-gen. is, with the sanction of the Rt. hon. the gov.-gen. confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

— Ensign W. H. Jeremie, of the 38th, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter-master of the 54th N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Kirby on duty.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

— 43rd N. I., Maj. J. Bourdieu, from 1st December to 1st June, 1839, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

— 42nd N. I., Capt. A. McKean, from

3rd Dec. to 3rd June 1839, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

— 69th N. I. Capt. R. Garratt, from 20th Nov. to 13th Mar. 1839, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regt. at Berhampore.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to make the following appointments:

— Major R. Dalmain, of the 66th N. I., to command the Ramghur, light infantry batt., during the absence on leave, of Maj. Lawrence, or until further orders.

— Lieut. A. H. Duncan, of the 43rd N. I. and aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. A. Duncan, is permitted to join his corps proceeding on field service.

— Capt. R. Wyllie, officiating assit.-adjut.-gen. of the army, is directed to relieve Maj. P. Craigie, from the duties of the post office at head quarters.

8. Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse, of artil. who was nominated a maj. of brig. in general orders, by the Commander-in-Chief of the 13th Sept. last, is directed to proceed, in that capacity, with the artil. and park under orders for service.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Capt. J. Jervis, of the 5th N. I., to officiate as dep.-asst.-adj.-gen. of the Sirhind division, until the arrival of the officer permanently appointed to that situation, or till further orders.

— Capt. H. Hay, of the 2nd L. C., is appointed to act as dep.-asst.-quarter-master-gen. to the caval. with the army of the Indus.

— Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis of the 37th N. I., is appointed to the commiss. depart. till further orders, and will report himself to the dep.-commiss.-gen. Maj. Parsons, from whom he will receive his instructions.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

— 21st N. I., Ensign J. Chambers, from 13th Sept. 1839, to 6th Nov. 1839, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Devrah, on medical certificate.

— 40th N. I., Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, from 5th Nov. to 1st Oct. 1839, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate.

9. The remounts from the Haupper studs. allotted to corps proceeding on service with the army of the Indus, are to be sent to Ferozepore, and made over to the officer commanding the horse artillery, at that station, under whose charge they are to remain until further orders.

— The undermentioned officers having been declared by district committees to be competent to perform the duties of inter-

preter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except that in the college of Fort William, which they well be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency :

2nd Lieut. C. Hogge, 1st brig. H. A.

Lieut. E. Wiggins, 52nd N. I.

Lieut. C. M. Bristow, 71st N. I.

The following officers having been declared, by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be fully qualified for the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages :

Lieut. J. Lang, 36th N. I.

Lieut. H. Henchman, 57th N. I.

Dec. 13.—The 27th regt. of N. I. at present forming the escort of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, will be relieved on the morning of the 15th inst., by the detachments now on duty at Ferozepore, belonging to the following corps, 5th L. C., 38th N. I., 52d N. I., 62d N. I., 64th N. I., and they will afford protection to the head-quarter camp, until further orders, under the command of the senior officer Capt. K. F. McKenzie, of the 64th N. I.

— The 27th N. I., on being relieved, will rejoin the brigade of the army of the Indus, to which it belongs.

— Capt. C. H. Cobbe, of the 60th N. I., is appointed to officiate as deputy judge-advocate general of the Saugor division, during the absence of Capt. Weston, on service with his regt., or until further orders.

— Lieut. J. Bunce, of the 48th, is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter-master to the 31st N. I., vice Lieut. Hammersley.

— The Neemuch station order of the 24th of Oct. last, appointing Lieut. and Adj. D. Downes, of the 30th, to act as detachment staff to the 30th and 71st, N. I., proceeding to Mhow, is confirmed.

— Capt. Meredith's detachment order of the 4th ultimo, appointing Lieut. J. T. Danniell, of the 47th N. I., to act as interpreter to the detachment of European invalids, &c. proceeding, under his command, to the presidency by water, is, with the sanction of the right hon. the gov.-gen. confirmed.

15. The presidency division order of the 22d ultimo, appointing Ensign T. C. A. D'Oyly, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 58th N. I., at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

— The regimental order of the 5th inst., appointing Lieut. H. T. Combe to act as interpreter and quarter-master to the European regt., vice Gerrard appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier A. Roberts, com-

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manding the 4th brigade of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

— His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:—

Lieut Col. and Brevet Col. G. Hunter, C. B. (on furlough) from the 47th to the 49th N. I., at Neemuch.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon, (on leave) from the 49th to the 47th N. I., at Agra.

Ensign J. C. Fitzmaurice, from the 2d to the 17th N. I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign G. M. Brodie, from the 67th to the 52d N. I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy.

— His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ensign F. F. C. Hayes, 62d N. I. to be interpreter and quarter-master, vice Grant, appointed to the survey department.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Garrison staff.—Brev.-Maj. W. Ramsey, major of brigade, Delhi, from 10th Dec. to 10th Dec. 1839, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Brevet Maj. J. S. Marshall, 71st N. I., from 16th Sept. to 20th April 1839, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his regt.

— It having been determined that Brig. C. Graham, C. B., is to remain for the present at Ferozepore, as commandant of the artillery, attached to the army of the Indus, the general order of the 5th inst., directing Major G. Brooke, to assume the command of the 2d division, is cancelled.

### Medical.

Dec. 5.—Assist.-surg. J. S. Login, M.D., is removed from the 3d to the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.

— Surg. J. McGaveston, of the left wing 2d batt. of artil., will proceed in medical charge of the park attached to the portion of the army of the Indus, ordered on service.

— Veterinary Surg. W. P. Barratt is removed from the 1st brig., and posted to the 3d troop 2d brig. of horse artillery.

6. The division order of the 12th ultimo, by Major-Gen. A. Duncan, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Indus, directing Assist.-Surg. J. Magrath, of the 37th N. I., to afford medical aid to the 3d company of sappers and miners, during the period it may be attached to the 4th brigade, or until further orders, is confirmed.

— The leave of absence granted to

Assist.-Surg. A. Henderson, of the 50th N. I., in general orders of the 1st inst., is cancelled, at his request.

7. The Meerut division order of the 22d ultimo, directing Surg. G. Turnbull, of the 28th, to afford medical aid to the 26th N. I., the recruit depot, and the sick of the native corps proceeding on service, is confirmed.

— The detachment order of the 29th ultimo, by Col. T. P. Smith, commanding the Right Hon. the Governor-general's escort, directing Assist.-Surg. W. Brydon, of the 4th regt. light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 21st N. I., is confirmed.

10. Serj. D. Clare, of the 2d company 4th batt. of artill., is transferred to the town major's list, and attached to the 2d division of the agency for army clothing, vice Lawry deceased.

— Medical staff—Superint.-Surg. G. Playfair, late supg.-surg. to the army of the Indus, from 4th Dec. to 4th Jan. 1839, to proceed to Meerut, on med. certificate.

11. Surg. W. Jackson, 8th regt. light caval., from 5th Dec. to 5th April 1839, to visit the presidency, on med. certificate.

15. Assist Surg. T. B. Hart, (on furlough) from the 47th to the 12th N. I.

— Assist. Surg. J. Eadale, M. D. from the 46th to the 47th N. I., at Agra.

The following Kurnaul station order of the 18th ultimo, is confirmed :—

Directing Surg. W. S. Charters, M. D., of the 1st brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the station staff, and families of the officers and men of the horse and foot artillery proceeding on service.

Superintending Surg. G. Playfair is reposted to the Meerut circle.

Surgeon J. Atkinson, of the 70th N. I., is appointed superintending surg. of the force proceeding on service, the headquarters of which he will join with all practicable despatch, and Surg. J. Thomson, of the 2d regt. light cavalry, will officiate in that situation until Mr. Atkinson's arrival.

24. Assist.-Surg. John Edge is appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Rungpore, vice Wood, removed to Jorehauth.

— Surgeon Benj. Burt, of the medical department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

### **Her Majesty's Forces.**

Dec. 5.—The destination of H. M.'s 44th Regt. has with the sanction of the Government, been altered from Meerut to Kurnaul.

The sick of the regt. will proceed, as already directed, to Ghurmucktesur ghaut by

water, and from thence by land to Kurnaul.

5. Leave of absence is granted to Surgeon Murray, H. M. 13th L. I., from the 8th Dec. 1838 to the 7th June 1839, to proceed to Kurnaul and Landour, on medical certificate.

— Assistant Surgeon Robertson will assume the medical charge of the regt. during the absence of Surg. Murray.

10. The commander-in-chief in India, has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known :—

9th foot, Ensign J. S. Cumming, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice French, deceased, Nov. 21, 1838.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant T. D. Price, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ellis, deceased, Nov. 21, 1838.

Ensign Wm. McNair, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Price, promoted, Oct. 10, 1838. (His promotion vice Corfield has not taken place.)

Ensign George Sims to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Corfield, promoted, Oct. 11, 1838.

— 16th light dragoons, Lieut. C. J. Foster, from the 3rd foot, to be lieut. vice O'Grady, who exchanges, Dec. 1, 1838.

— 3rd foot, Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, from the 16th light dragoons, to be lieut. vice Foster, who exchanges, Dec. 1, 1838. Lieut. Wood, 13th light infantry, is appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier Sale, C. B. from Nov. 1, 1838.

— Cornet Roche, 3rd light dragoons, to be aide-de-camp to Major General Thackwell, ditto, ditto.

— The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. to Lieut. H. T. Gahan, 57th foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

10. The following orders, issued by the officer commanding the Dinapore division, are confirmed :

Nov. 14. Appointing the undermentioned officers to the detachment of the sick, etc. of the 31st foot, proceeding by water to Ghazeepore ; viz.

Brevet Major E. W. Bray, 31st foot, to command.

— Lieutenant E. Lugard, ditto, and Ensign F. T. Bourke, ditto, to do duty.

— Assistant Surgeon James, ditto in medical charge.

Nov. 16. Directing Lieut. Turner, 49th foot, (removed to the 66th) to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his embarkation for England.

— The regimental order issued by the officer commanding 9th foot, directing

Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Robinson of that Corps, to proceed to fort William, by water, on court-martial duty, is confirmed.

*Nov. 16.* Surg. D. Murray, of H. M.'s 13th light inf. is directed to afford medical aid to the general staff of the army and establishments, and to the several detachments of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Captain K. F. McKenzie, of the 64th N. I., escorting the camp towards Meerut, also to the sick of H. M.'s 16th lancers and 13th foot, proceeding to Kurnaul.

— Assistant-surgeon Menzies, of H. M.'s 16th foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the convalescent depot at Landour, during the absence of assistant-surgeon Robertson, or until further orders.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3rd foot, Capt. Christie, for three months to the Presidency, from the date of his departure from his regt., and thence to England, for two years from the date of embarkation.

Ditto, Lieut. Sawyer, ditto, ditto.

49th ditto, Lieutenant-Col. E. Morris, from Nov. 15, 1838 to Jan 15, 1839, to proceed to the Presidency, and to the Sand Heads, (if necessary) on medical certificate.

55th ditto, Lieut. H. Edwards, to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions, until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:

4th light dragoons; Cornet W. W. Humbly, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Scott, promoted, Dec. 14, 1838.

9th foot, assistant-surgeon, George Knox, from the 3rd light dragoons, to be surgeon, vice McCreery, deceased, Sep 29, 1838.

— His excellency the commander in chief is pleased to approve of the appointment of lieut. Handfield, H. M. 3d. foot, (or Buffs) to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Dennis, from the 1st ultimo.

— His excellency is further pleased to sanction the appointment of Ensign J. A. Duncan, H. M.'s 31st foot, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Duncan.

— His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to approve of Captain Marshall, H. M.'s 31st regt, acting as pay-master of that corps, during the absence and on the responsibility of pay-master Matthews, until the duty of judge-advocate, on which he is at present employed, shall be concluded.

— The appointment of lieut. Wm Munro, 39th foot, to act as adjutant to that corps, from the 1st ultimo, during the absence of lieut. and adjutant Nixon proceeded to the Neilgherry hills, on sick leave, is confirmed.

— The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieut. General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., to the following officers, is confirmed;

54th foot, Lieut. S. L. Horton, from Nov. 1. to Feb. 1. 1839, to proceed to Bombay.

55th ditto, Ensign E. Honywood, from Nov. 15 to Feb. 14, 1839, to proceed to join H. M.'s second foot, at Bombay.

— The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3rd foot, Capt. J. C. Rouse, from Dec. 15 to June 14, 1839, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Ditto, Lieutenant H. D. Lacy, ditto, ditto.

44th ditto, Brevet-Captain Wootton, from the 26th ultimo, (Nov.) to proceed from Ghazeepore to Meerut, on medical certificate, instead of on private affairs, as notified in the general order of the 22nd ultimo, No. 180.

— Capt. Christie, H. M.'s 3rd foot, (or Buffs) is appointed to take charge of a party of sick men of the 16th lancers, and 13th light infantry, proceeding from Ferozepore to Kurnaul.

#### BIRTHS.

*Oct. 14.*—At Manilla, the lady of J. Strachan, Esq., of a daughter.

*Nov. 4.* At Macao, the lady of T. H. Layton, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Benares, the lady of Dr. Butter. 63d N. I., of a son.

— At Allahabad, the lady of J. T. Rivaz, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.

*Dec. 1.* At Calcutta, the lady of R. J. Lattey, Esq., of a son.

4. At Berhampore, the wife of Mr. J. Falloon, Senior-assistant apothecary, 43d N. I. of a son.

6. At Allahabad, the lady of George Warren Stokes, Esq. 59th M. N. I. of a daughter.

— At Bhangundie, the lady of G. Temple, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Lucknow, the lady of William Dyer, Esq., surgeon, 55th N. I., of a daughter.

17. At Benares, the lady of George Lindsay, Esq., Civil-service, of a son.



21. At Howul Bagh, the lady of Andrew Walker, Esq., Assistant-surgeon Ke-maon battalion, of a daughter.

23. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Hore, 18th N. I. Officiating Interpreter and Quarter-mast., 8th L. C., of a daughter.

24. At Serampore, the lady of J. L. Lavaletta, Esq., of a son.

— At Loudoun Street, Calcutta, the lady of Major-general Mossom Boyd, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At 13, Elysium Row, Chowringhee, the lady of Claude Queiros, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of Ernest Amman, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of John Pittar, junior, Esq. of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. W. Madge, of a daughter.

28. At Barrackpore, the lady of Finlay Malcolm, Esq., Assistant-surgeon, 57th N. I., of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of P. P. Carter, Esq., of Bhojepore, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of John Hughes, Esq., Veterinary-surgeon, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

*Sept. 1.*—At Moulmein, Captain W. Matthias, H. M. 62d Regiment, to Miss Beatty, daughter of the late Capt. Beatty, of the above Regiment.

*Dec. 8.*—At Singapore, R. C. Healy, Esq., to Miss C. Burton.

10.—At Muttra, at the residence of Captain Blair, Commanding 16th Regiment Light Cavalry, by the Rev. J. Moore, Mr. George Frederick Stowell, to Miss Phoebe Eagan Peake.

20. At Calcutta, at the Union Chapel, by the Rev. W. Morton, Francis Mari-tius l'Herondell, Esq., S. O. A., to Miss Cecilia Harriett Johnson, eldest daughter of the late C. H. Johnson, Esq., Indigo Planter of Jessore.

22. At Calcutta, at the Old Mission Church, by the venerable Archdeacon T.

Dealtry, Thomas Tweedie, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Hazrepore, Jessore, to Lydia, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Wallis Calcutta.

— At Calcutta, at the Free School Church, by the Rev. A. Garstin, Mr. J. W. Rollo, to Miss Isabella Baillie.

*Jan. 1.*—By the Rev. Mr. Charles, at the Scotch Church in Calcutta, Alexander Ross, Esq. jun., C. S. to Isabella, daughter of Justin McCarthy, Esq., of Carrigreavar, in the county of Cork.

#### DEATHS.

*Nov. 22.* At Dhra Dhoon, J. W. Knight, Esq., Civil-surgeon.

*Dec. 9.* At Banda, at the house of Lieut. H. S. Stewart, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 29th N. I., John Henry Moscrop, Esq.

11. On board the Java, of Arracan fever, the beloved child of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, 67th N. I., aged two years.

15. At Cawnpore, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Major S. Moody, Commanding 7th N. I., aged 37 years and 6 months, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

— At Monghyr, Quarter Master Serjeant, J. Scoffin, of the 18th B. N. I., on the march from Saugor to Berhampore. He was much respected, and is deeply regretted.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Roberts, aged 49 years.

23. At Calcutta, Anthony Rowland, Esq., aged 73 years and 4 months.

25. Mr. J. Wilson of the ship Strabane.

27. At Calcutta, John Boyd, Esq., son of Major General Mossom Boyd, aged 19 years and 29 days.

— At Agra, at the residence of Capt. Graham, Lewis Thackeray Watson, Esq., Assistant-surgeon, 4th Battalion of Artillery, deeply regretted.

*Jan. 6.*—At Muttra, the daughter of Capt. Free, 10th Light Caval., aged nine months.

7. At Russeedpore, Factory Mymensing, of apoplexy, John Miller Ewing, Esq., of the Bagoonbaree concern, aged 27.

## MADRAS.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

*Dec. 24. 1838.*—J. C. Scott, Esq. to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, for the recovery of his health.

24. D. White, Esq. act. asst.-judge and joint criminal-judge of Cochin, for three months, from the date of quitting his station, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on sick certificate.

24. Mr. Chas. Lambe, Post-master at Bellary, for one month from the 17th inst. his duties being conducted by Lieut. T. White, H. M. 39th regiment, during his absence.

— T. L. Strange, Esq. asst. judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar delivered over charge of the aux. court at Tellicherry, to H. D. Cook, Esq. on the 18th inst.

Dec. 28.—D. Mayne, Esq. to be assist. to the principal college, and magistrate of Bellary.

— J. J. Cotton, Esq. regis. of the Zillah court of Combaconum, abs. for one month, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

— R. Grant, Esq. judge and criminal judge of Nellore, took charge of the Zillah court at that station, from the register, on the 24th inst.

— C. R. Cotton, Esq. to be second member of the board of revenue.

— A. Maclean, Esq. to be extra member of the board of revenue, but to continue to act as third member during the absence of Mr. Walter Elliot, or until further orders.

— A. Freeze, Esq. to be collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

— E. B. Glass, Esq. to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

— E. Newberry, Esq. to be assist.-judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.

— E. Story, Esq. to be register of the Zillah court of Chicacole.

— G. A. Harris, Esq. to act as assistant-judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. White on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Jan. 1st 1839.—G. J. Waters, to act as civil auditor and superintendent of stamps.

— M. Lewin, Esq. to be principal-coll. and magis. of Bellary, but to continue to act as 2d judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the centre division.

— J. C. Morris, Esq. to be civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of this presidency: but to continue to act as temporary member of the board of revenue until further orders.

— H. M. Blair, Esq. to be principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

— A. P. Onslow, Esq. to be collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

— A. I. Cherry, Esq. to be super. and treasurer of the government bank and sub-treasurer, from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of this presidency.

— Sir H. C. Montgomery, bart. to act as principal-coll. and magistrate of Bellary.

— P. B. Smollett, Esq. to be secretary to the board of revenue.

— R. D. Parker, Esq. to be sub-secretary to the board of revenue.

1. A. S. Mathison, to the sub.-coll. and joint magistrate of Nellore.

— S. D. Birch, Esq. to be cashier of the gov. bank and assist. to the sub.-treasurer, from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of this presidency.

— F. Copleston, Esq. to be head-assist. to the collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

— W. Knox, Esq. to be head-assist. to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Jan. 4.—W. E. Underwood, Esq. to act as principal-coll. and magistrate of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Clementson on sick certificate, or until further orders.

W. H. Bayley, Esq. to be deputy-secretary to gov. in the departments under the chief secretary's immediate charge.

— A. P. Onslow, Esq. sec. to the board of revenue, reported his return to the presidency, on the 30th ultimo.

— D. White Esq. acting assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, delivered over charge of the auxiliary court at that station, to R. W. Chatfield, Esq. register of the Zillah court of Malabar on the 19th ultimo.

Jan. 5.—G. M. Swinton, Esq. rank as Factor, Dec. 16, 1838.

— Messrs. John Underwood and James Richmond, large; and John Lamb, M.D., have acc. small annuities.

Jan. 8.—F. Lascelles, Esq. judge and crim. judge of Chittoor, 6 days' abs. from the date of quitting his station, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

— W. Douglas, Esq. register to the court of Sudder and Fonjdaree Udalut, abs. for 12 months, from the 26th inst. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on private affairs.

— Lieut. W. I. Birdwood, assist. to the civil engineer in the 4th division, abs. from 14th to the 24th inst. to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

— J. Orr, Esq. delivered over charge of the offices of civil auditor and superin. of stamps, to G. J. Walters, Esq. on the 5th instant.

### Military.

Dec. 21.—Ensign George Griffin, doing duty with the 1st regt. having been examined in the Hindoostance language by the military com. at the coll. has been reported to have made creditable progress and to be entitled to the usual Moonshee allowance, which the Com.-in-chief accordingly authorises to be disbursed to him.

— Lieut. H. S. O. Smith of the 42d regiment is to be considered as having had leave from the 3d to the 10th of April last.

— Ensign A. A. Shaw from doing duty with the 16th, to do duty with the 24th regiment.

21. Ensigns George Travers, Sayer Carruthers, and Henry Hughes, 1st regt. N. I., and Henry Baker Sweet, and Charles Douglas, 24th regiment N. I. to do duty.

*Dec. 24.*—Appt. at the recommendation of his excellency the com.-in-chief, to take effect from the 21st instant:

Lieut. Col. John Luard of H. M.'s service, to be Mil.-sec. to the commander-in-chief.

Lieuts. E. J. Taynton of the 8th regt. N. I., and G. W. Nicolls of H. M.'s service, to be Aides-de-camp to the commander-in-chief.

Permitting Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. B. commanding the Southern div. of the army, to visit the presidency en route to Trichinopoly, from the 22d inst.

Cancelling that part of the G. O. G. of the 12th inst. No. 206, which directs the movement of the 7th regt. light cavalry from Jaulnah to Mhow, by a resolution of government under date the 21st inst.

27. — Major Montgomerie, C. B. is appointed president of the Remount com. ordered to assemble at Ossoor in G.O.C.C. 19th inst. in the room of Lieut. Colonel Maclean reported sick.

— Appt. Lieut. J. Wilkinson of the 44th N. I. to act as Aide-de-camp to Major General Welsh, Commanding the northern div. of the army during the absence of Capt. Elder of the Bombay European regt. proceeded to join his corps on service.

— Lieut.-Col. A. B. Dyce, 34th regt. L. I. abs. from 1st to 31st Jan. 1839.—presidency, under the provisions of G.O.G. May 20, 1831.

— Capt. A. Woodburn, deputy judge adv. gen., abs. from Dec. 17, 1838—presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

— Ensign W. H. Freese, doing duty with the 44th N. I. abs. from Jan. 1, to March 11—presidency.

— Ensign H. Hughes from doing duty with the 1st to do duty with the 24th regt. N. I. until further orders.

*Dec. 28.*—Gentlemen cadets for the infantry arrived at Madras on the 21st instant, admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign. Messrs. Arthur Howlett, and Henry Broderip.

— Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Elderton, M. E. regt. Cap. H. Mackenzie, 34th regt. L. I., Capt. George Burn, 14th Rt. N. I., Lieuts. E. G. Taynton, 8th ditto; G. T. Haly, 41st ditto; R. O. Gardener, 50th ditto; surgeon, J. Morton and conductor J. Hamilton, ordn. dept. arrived at Madras on the 20th instant ret. to duty

— Lieut.-Col. D. Sim, engineers, Caps.

T. Ditmas, Artillery, E. I. Durant, 3d regt. L. I., D. Scotland, 7th do. N. I., J. Fullerton 17th do., H. Hall, 41st do., and Major C. O. Fothergill, Carnatic Eur. Vet. Bat. arrived at Madras on the 21st, ret. to duty.

— Permission to Maj. F. Straton of the 8th regt. L. C. to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe, on renewed sick certificate.

— Lieut. and Adj. H. A. Lake, of the corps of engineers.—Returned to Europe.

— 2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer of the corps of engineers, is to be considered as having had permission to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, via Bombay.

*Dec. 31.*—At the recommendation of his excellency the commander-in-chief:

The 7th L. C. to proceed from Jaulnah to Bellary.

Movements in the Artillery:

Captain Bt.-Maj. J. Chisholm, 2d bat. to 4th bat.

Capt. F. Ditmas, 4th bat. to 2nd bat.

1st Lieut. F. J. Brown, 2d bat. to 4th bat.

1st Lieut. H. Lawford, 4th bat. to 3d bat.

2nd Lieut. T. H. Campbell, 1st to 4th bat.

— Ensigns Arthur Howlett, and Henry Broderip, 45th N. I. to do duty.

— Lieutenant J. Fowler, 8th L. C. abs. Jan. 10, to Feb. 15, 1839, presidency.

— Lieut. S. D. Young, 43d N. I. abs. Dec. 3, 1838, presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

— At the recommendation of his excellency the commander-in-chief:

3rd regt. L. C., Lieut. H. S. Siddons to be adjt. vice Waters promoted.

4th regt. N. I., Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to be quarter-master and interpreter.

39th regt. N. I., Ensign G. Fitzmaurice to be quarter-master and interpreter.

Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, acting adjt. of the 29th N. I., to be staff officer at Jaulnah, so long as his corps shall be there stationed.

— Major G. R. Bradstreet of the 37th N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

— Returned to Europe on sick cert.:

Lieut. J. G. S. Cadell, 3d L. C.

Capt. (Brevet Major) J. M. Boyes, 38th N. I.

Captain R. Watts, Carnatic European Veteran battalion.

Veterinary surgeon C. Jackson.

— At the recommendation of his excellency the commander-in-chief, the following changes in the stations of corps and movements are ordered:

39th regt. N. I., Jaulnah to Bellary, instead of Masulipatam.

15th regt. N. I., Vellore to Trichinopoly.

33d regt. N. I., Palamcottah, to Vellore, instead of Palaveram.

31. General orders by his excellency the commander-in-chief.

Ensign Arthur Howlett rem. from doing duty with the 15th to do duty with the 1st N. I., until further orders.

*Jan. 1.*—Capt. H. S. Burgess rem. from 2d to the 1st Native Veteran battalion.

*Jan. 2.*—Ensign G. Fitzmaurice, 39th regt. having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Jaulnah, has been reported fully qualified for the duties of interpreter, and the commander-in-chief accordingly authorizes his receiving the usual Moonshee allowance.

*Jan. 4.*—Captain-Brevet-Major J. M. Ley, H. A., abs. from Jan. 5, to March 5, 1839, presidency.

— Lieutenant Brevet Capt. and Quarter Master, R. Lambert, 16th N. I., abs. from Jan. 3, to March 5, 1839.—Presidency.

— Lieut. and Adj. H. Y. Pope, 27th N. I., abs. from Dec. 18, 1838, to April 15, 1839.—Waltair, on sick certificate.

*Jan. 5.*—Maj. C. R. Bradstreet, recently transferred to the invalid estab., rem. to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

— Capt. D. Archer of the 20th regt. on sick certificate to the Western coast, is permitted to proceed to Aurungabad and await the arrival of his regt. at that station.

— Ensign H. Broderip rem. from duty with the 15th to do duty with the 1st regt. N. I., until further orders.

*Jan. 7.*—Lieut. St. V. Pitcher, 6th L. C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military committee at the college, has been reported to have made highly creditable progress and to be fully entitled to the usual Moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

*Jan. 8.*—Lieut. W. B. Spry, 42d N. I., abs. in continuation till Jan. 31, 1839, western coast, on sick certificate.

— Captain, Brevet Major J. Ward, 39th N. I., abs. from Jan. 2, to Feb. 15, 1839.—Secunderabad.

— Captain J. M. Macdonald, 1st L. C., abs. from Jan. 28, to June 22, 1839; to enable him to join.

— Capt. D. Littlejohn, 48th N. I., abs. from Jan. 2, to 11, 1839.—Presidency.

— Lieut. Brevet Capt. D. Buchanan, 22d N. I., abs. from the date of quitting Masulipatam, for six weeks.—Presidency.

— Lieut. St. V. Pitcher, 6th L. C., abs. in continuation till Feb. 25, 1839.—To enable him to join.

— Lieut. J. W. Nixon, 17th N. I., abs. in continuation till April 30, 1839.—Negapatam, on sick certificate.

— Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L. C., abs. Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, 1839.—Eastern coast, on sick certificate.

— 37th regt. N. I., Senior Capt. Augustus Clarke to be major, senior Lieut. (Brevet Captain); Edmund James Simpson to be capt.; and sen. ensign John Robinson Harrison to be Lieut. vice Bradstreet invalided; date of commissions, Jan. 4, 1839.

— Lieut. F. J. Carruthers of the 2nd L. C., to proceed to Calcutta, until the 31st May 1839.

### Medical.

*Dec. 21.*—Assist. Surg. J. Kerbey, from the 3d batt. artill. to the 19th N. I.

28. Surg. R. Weight, M. D. 48th N. I. to 40th N. I.

— Surg. J. Macfarland, 40th N. I. to 48th N. I.

— Assist. Surg. J. Forbes, 48th N. I., to 40th N. I.

— Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M. D., do duty under the garrison-surg. of Bellary, and to afford medical aid to the company of artillery at that station.

— Assist. Surg. D. T. Morton, rem. doing duty general hospital, H. M. 62d regt.

— Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens, rem. doing duty with 2d batt. artill. H. M. 63d regt.

*Jan. 1.*—Surg. B. Williams, garrison-surg. of Trichinopoly, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, for one month.

— Superintending Surg. J. Richmond, Ceded Districts, is permitted to visit the Presidency on sick certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to retire from the service, and to return to Europe.

4. Assist. Surg. J. Forbes of the 40th regt. appt. to afford med. aid to the Details and Followers proceeding to Moulmein in the bark "Lord Elphinstone."

8. Surg. J. Brown, M. D. 41st N. I., abs. from the 25th Dec. 1838, to the 31st March 1839.—Presidency.

— Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, M. D., med. establishment, abs. from the 31st Dec. 1838, to 28th Feb. 1839.—Presidency, on sick certificate.

— Assist. Surg. J. Cadenhead, 22d N. I., abs. in continuation till the 10th Jan. 1839.—Presidency.

— Assist. Surg. David Thos. Morton, is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

### Ecclesiastical.

*Dec. 24.*—The Lord Bishop of Madras has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. C.

Street to be his domestic chaplain, vice the Rev. J. Hallewell, resigned on account of ill-health.

28. The Rev. Jas. Morant is admitted an assistant-chaplain on this establishment from the 20th inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

31. The Rev. J. Hallewell, A. M., chaplain of Cuddalore, is permitted to remain at the Presidency on sick certificate, until the 30th March 1839.

#### BIRTHS.

Dec. 2.—At Ootacamund, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

4.—At Bangalore, Mrs. H. O'Sullivan, Assistant-missionary of a daughter.

9. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Charles Corner, of the Government Bank of a son.

15. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. Brookes, Deputy-assistant Commissary of Ordnance of a son.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of G. H. Pitt, Esq. of the Civil service, of a son.

18. At Kilpauk, Mrs. C. Mc Farlane, of a son.

22. At Madras, Mrs. J. L. Rudd, of a daughter.

25. At Bellary, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Wakefield, H. M. 39th regiment of a daughter.

26. At Madras, the lady of G. W. Schriman, Esq., Surgeon, 1st N. I., of a daughter.

27. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H. M. 54th foot, of a son.

29. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, Commanding the General Depot of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 28.—At Madras, Capt. W. Hill to Emma J. Lowe, only daughter of the late Capt. Lowe, formerly of H. M. 25th Drags.

— At St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, Capt. W. Hill, Act. Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., to Emma Jephson Lowe, only daughter of the late Captain Lowe, formerly of H. M. 25th Dragoons, and step-daughter of the late Major-general R. B. Gregory, C. B.

Jan. 5.—At the Cathedral, J. M. Kirwan, second son of the late M. Kirwan, and nephew of the late Rev. W. B. Kirwan, Dean of Killalo, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Condr. J. Woodhouse.

9. In the church at Negapatam, by the Rev. J. Thomson, the Rev. Thomas Norton of Aleppie, to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late J. M. Saalfelt, Esq., of Negapatam.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. Hen. Scott Oswald Smith, 42d Regt. Madras N. I.

16. Fanny Anne, the second daughter of the late Samuel Higginson, Esq. Surg. Madras Army, aged 1 year and 1 month.

27. At Madras, Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, of 1st Native Vet. Batt.

Jan. 2.—In the Military Square, Fort Madras, at the house of Mrs. Yates, Mr. Wm. Claudius Chapman, aged 24 years.

5. At Trichinopoly, Maj. Gen. Anthony in his 66th year, deservedly regretted.

## Bombay.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

Dec. 31.—Mr. E. H. Townsend, first assistant to the collector of Belgaum, having returned to his station on the 22d instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 7th ult. is cancelled.

— Mr. H. Borradaile to be collector and magistrate of Kaira, from the date of Mr. Stubb's departure for Europe.

— Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, bt. to be collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, from the date of Mr. Stubb's departure for Europe.

— Mr. R. K. Pringle, to be sub-col-

lector of Nassick, from ditto, continuing to act as collector of Tannah, until relieved by Mr. Jackson.

— Mr. A. Bettington to be third-assist. to the collector and magistrate of Belgaum.

Jan. 1.—Mr. H. Liddell, first-assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave for five days, by which he exceeded the prescribed period for travelling to his station.

— Mr. J. Williams, sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 2d instant, under section XIV. of the absentees regulation, to



proceed to the Deccan, Mr. W. R. Morris, officiating for him during his absence.

— M. T. Ogilvy, third assistant to the collector of Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 20th inst., under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

2. Mr. G. Coles sub-collector of Broach, proceeded on deputation into the districts on the 17th ultimo, for the purpose of settling the Jumma bundy.

— Mr. J. Pyne to act as second; Mr. D. Greenhill as third; and Mr. P. W. Le Geyt as fourth judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

— Mr. C. Sims to act as register, and Mr. W. H. Harrison as assistant-register of that court.

— The leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain Jacob, acting 1st assistant to the political agent in Kattewar, on the 27th Nov. last, is extended for a further period of one month.

7. Mr. W. E. Frere, to act as first assist. to the collector and magistrate of Poona.

— Mr. W. Escombe, acting first assist. to the collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 5th instant., preparatory to his departure for Egypt.

— Mr. W. Howard assumed charge of the office of acting advocate general and president of the committee for the management of the house of correction, on the 31st ultimo.

8. The judges of the supreme court of judicature have been pleased to make the following appointments :—

— Oswald W. Ketterer, Esq. to act as registrar on the ecclesiastical side, and examiner on the equity side of the supreme court, and to be common assignee for the relief of insolvent debtors, during the absence of Spencer Compton, Esq., who has obtained leave to proceed to Egypt on sick certificate, or until further orders.

— Oswald William Ketterer, Esq. to be clerk to the Hon. Sir John Wither Awdry, from the 1st instant.

Robert Xavier Murphy, Esq. to be Maharratta translator and interpreter from the 1st instant, and to be officiating chief translator during the remainder of the leave of absence granted to John Vaupell, Esq., under the order dated the 8th ult.

— The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. Brown, acting judge and session judge of the Conkan, under date the 19th ultimo, is cancelled, and that gentleman is allowed leave of absence for a period of twenty days, from the 20th inst., under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills.

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8. Mr. T. C. Loughnan, acting assistant judge and session-judge at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence from his former station at Broach, from the 11th to the 28th of Oct. last.

9. Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting principal collector of Surat, proceeded with the sanction of government, on deputation into the districts, on the 26th ultimo.

12. Mr. A. Bell, deputy collector of customs at the Presidency, is allowed an extension for a fortnight, (under section XIV of the absentee regulation,) of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

14. Captain Wintle received charge of the Mhow post office from Captain Cheape on the 25th Nov., and Captain Hart, of the Belgaum post office, from Captain Bagshawe, on the 23d of that month.

— Mr. R. G. Chambers, to act as first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, and to take charge for the present, of the sub-collectorate of Nassick.

16. Mr. E. H. Townsend, to act as collector and magistrate of Poona.

— Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, from the date of the sailing of the Hugh Lindsay, to proceed to Egypt, for the benefit of his health.

— Mr. C. Forbes, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

— Mr. S. Babington, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

— The Honourable the Governor in council is pleased to make the following appointments in the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Mr. R. Mills, to act as second, and Mr. J. Pyne as third puisne judges.

Mr. A. Spens, to be acting-dep. register.

### Medical.

*Dec. 31.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Surgeon J. Burnes, M. D., to the medical charge of the Bombay police.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Barrington, to the office of surgeon to the coroner of Bombay.

— The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Lennan, civ. sur. and sur. to the native gen. hospital, to the situation of vaccinator at the presidency, vice Assistant Surgeon Owen, appointed to the 3d L. C., until further orders.

*Jan. 7.*—Superintending Surgeon G.

A. Stuart, is permitted to retire from the Service on the Pension of his rank, as prescribed in Art. 57, Sec. LVII, of the 2nd sup. to the code of mil. reg., from the 2nd inst.

7. The following appointments and promotions are made :—

Third Member of the Medical Board, T. P. Weekes, Esq., to be 2d Member from the 31st ult.

Superintending Surgeon J. McAdam, to be 3d Member of the Medical Board, from the 31st ult.

Senior Surgeon W. A. Purnell, to be a sup. sur. on the estab., from the 31st ult.

Senior Surgeon D. C. Bell, to be a sup. sur. on the estab., from the 2d Jan. 1839.

Senior Assistant Surgeon A. Montgomery, to be sur. from the 31st Dec. 1838, vice Smyttan, retired.

Senior Assistant Surgeon H. Gibb, to be sur. from the 2d Jan. 1839, vice Stuart, retired.

9. By a resolution passed in the Gen. Dep. under date the 8th inst., Assistant Surgeon E. W. Edwards, has been appointed to the Civil and Medical Duties at Dharwar, in succession to Surgeon Montgomery, who vacates on promotion.

— The Station Order issued by Brigadier P. Fearon, under date the 16th ult., directing Surgeon Anderson to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Straker, is confirmed.

12. With the sanction of Government, Assistant Surgeon Montefiore will receive medical charge of the 16th N. I. from Assistant Surgeon Edwards, until the arrival of Surgeon Montgomery.

— Assistant Surgeon Winchester is attached to the 4th N. I., and directed to join immediately.

— Assistant Surgeon Costelloe, M. D., is directed to proceed to the Presidency, and will hold himself in readiness to join the Detail of Artillery, of the Scinde Reserve Force, vice Assistant Surgeon Winchester.

14. A Brigade order by Major General G. B. Brooks, dated 31st ult., directing Assistant Surgeon Parsons of the 3d L. C., to afford medical aid to the detail of Her Majesty's 40th regiment left at Deesa, is confirmed.

— Surgeon A. Montgomery, late promotion, is posted to the 16th N. I. and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Winchester, will as a temporary measure, relieve Assistant Surgeon Barrington from the military duties of the 2d batt. of arty. immediately.

14. With reference to G. G. O. No. 19 of the 8th inst., Superintg. Surgeon Purnell is attached to the Presidency Division, and Superintending Surgeon Bell, to the N. W. Division of Guzerat; the latter officer will join his station without delay.

### Military.

Dec. 31.—Ensign Sidney Horton, of H. M.'s 54th Foot, to be mil. sec. to the commanding officer of the forces.

— Capt. G. P. Le Messurier, of the 14th N. I., to act as dep. asst. quar. mas. gen. at the Presidency, until further orders.

— Lieut. C. P. Leeson, of the 25th N. I., to act as brigade major at Poona, date of appointment 24th Dec. 1838.

— Capt. H. Stephenson, of the 25th N. I., to act as brigade major at Poona, on the departure of Capt. Browne from the station, until relieved by Lieut. Leeson.

— Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. C. Stockley, of the 7th N. I., to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. to the Southern Division of the army, vice Donnelly appointed to the reserve force assembling for service in Scinde.

— On the departure of the Head Quarters of the 16th N. I. from Dapoolee, Lieut. C. W. Prother, Acting Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, is to take charge of the Bazars at that station.

— Lieut. W. T. C. Scriven, Paymaster of Pensioners, to have charge of the treasure chest.

— Ensign A. Price, of the 4th N. I., was nominated to command the detachment over the Subsidiary Jail at Tannah, from 1st Aug. to 15th Sep. last.

— The Garrison Order appointing Capt. G. Rowley to conduct the duties of Barrack Master at the Presidency, during the period Lieut. W. G. Duncan may be employed on Field Service, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Jan. 1.—Ensign J. Hoare, 13th N. I., is appointed Aide-de-camp to the Honourable the Governor, from the 30th ult.

— Major General E. H. Bellasis, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, agreeably to the Regulations.

7. Lieut. H. Ash, of the 20th N. I., is appointed to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 12th N. I., until further orders.

— The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, to act as deputy judge advocate general Poona division of the army, vice Lieut. Symson proceeded on Field Service to Aden.

Lieut. C. Lodge, of the 25th N. I. to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the

wing of the 21st N. I. at Poona, from the date of its arrival at that station.

7. Lieut. J. M. Glasse, to act as quarter master and pay master to the 1st batt. of arty., from the 15th ult.

— 18th N. I.—Lieut. H. Cracroft to be Adjutant, vice Partridge promoted; date of appointment, 12th Dec. 1838.

— Lieut J. Kilner, Executive Engineer at Deesa, is withdrawn from that station, and that officer is directed to proceed with his establishment to Mhow, where he will remain in charge of the public works, until further orders.

— Capt. H. Spencer, of the 25th N. I., is appointed to the command of the Recruit depôt at Poonah, in succession to Capt. Le Messurier, appointed to act as dep. asst. quar. mas. gen.

— Acting Sub-Conductor E. McCarthy of the Commissariat Department, having been reported to be totally unfit for the duties of his situation, is remanded to the 2d batt. arty. at the Presidency.

— James Cannan, enlisted for the E. I. C.'s I. on the 4th inst., is promoted to Serjeant, transferred to the Town Major's non-effective list, and appointed quar. mas. serj. to the 18th N. I.

— The following officers have leave of absence:

— 25th N. I.—Ensign J. D. De Vitre, from 10th Jan. to 20th Feb., to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzerattee language.

N. V. B.—Lieut. B. H. Crockett, from 1st to 31st Jan. in extension to remain at Mahableshtar on medical certificate.

— Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold of the 9th N. I. being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

— Lieut. D. O. T. Compton, of the 18th N. I. is appointed Adjutant to the Recruit Depôt at Poona, vice Rawlinson appointed to act as dep. judge adv. gen. to the Poona division of the army, and directed to join.

— Lieut. and Act.-Adj. G. A. Hughes, abs. 5th Jan. to 31st Jan. on private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

— Maj. G. F. Penley, of the 16th N. I., having produced a medical certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the invalid establishment.

12. Leave of absence for one year is granted to Maj. G. F. Penley, of the invalid establishment to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health.

14. Lieut.-Col. G. Jervis, inspect.-eng. in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th to the 25th inst. for the benefit of his health.

— Lieut. T. Cleather of the artil., is

appointed commis.-agent at Ahmednuggur.

14. Capt. C. S. Stuart, delivered over charge of the commiss. depart. of the northern division of the army, to Capt. Hallett, sub-assist.-commis.-gen. on the 28th ult.

— Capt. J. Tyndall of the invalid batt., is appointed to succeed Capt. Crispin, as commis.-agent at Dapoollee.

— The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:

Lieut. E. Hunt, to act as adjt. to the nat. vet. bat., during Lieut. Prother's absence.

Capt. Hart, act.-dep.-asst. adj.-gen. to take charge of the dep.-asst. quarter-master-gen.'s depart. at Belgaum, on the departure of Brevet Capt. Durack, from the station.

2nd L. C.—Cornet J. McKillop Taylor, to be lieut. vice Ashworth, transferred to the invalid establishment. Date of rank, 24th Dec. 1838.

— The undermentioned officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd L. C., vice Taylor, promoted.

— Cornet F. H. Denys, rank in the regt., 24th Dec. 1838, ditto, in the army, 13th Feb. 1838.

— The following promotion is made:

*Corps of Engineers.* — Super.-Lieut.-Col. (Maj.-Gen.) E. H. Bellasis, to be col. vice Brooks, deceased. Date of rank, 30th Oct. 1838.

16th N. I.—Capt. B. Seton, to be maj.-lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. S. Brown to be capt. and ensign, W. Gibbard, to be lieut. in succession to Penley invalided. Date of rank 9th Jan. 1839.

Jan. 15.—Capt. G. St. B. Browne, of the 7th N. I., to be brigade-Maj. at Mhow.

— The following officers will proceed with the details of artil. of the Scinde reserve force:—

Maj. G. W. Gibson, Golundauze bat. to command.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Stamford.

Lieut. Hutt.

— The following arrangements in the regt. of artil. are ordered:—

2nd Lieut. Terry, to proceed to Satara, and relieve Brevet Capt. Stamford from the charge of the detachm. of Golundauze, at that station.

16. Brevet Capt. T. Cleather, 1st bat. artil., is appointed to the charge of the Bazars at Ahmednuggur, on the departure of the 21st regt. to Poona.

— The Hon. the Gov.-in-Council is pleased to order the formation of a reserve force, for service in Scinde, as follows:—

*Detail.*—3rd comp. 1st. bat. artil.

5th comp., Golundauze bat.

Detail of pioneers.

H. M.'s 40th foot.

2nd granad. N. I.

22nd N. I.

26th N. I.

*Staff.*—Col. Valiant, K. H., H. M.'s 40th regt., to command, with the rank of a brigad. of the 2nd class.

Capt. Donnelly, 1st grenad. regt. dep.-assist.-adj.-gen.

Lieut. Del Hoste, 16th N. I., assist.-quarter-master-gen.

Lieut. Postans, 15th N. I., interp.

Lieut. Whichelo, 9th N. I., assist.-commis.-gen.

Lieut. Preedy, 25th N. I., sub-ass.-commis.-gen. in charge of Bazars.

Brev. Capt. Farquharson, artil. dep.-commis. of ordnance.

Capt. Corsellis, 18th N. I., paymast.

Capt. Harris, eng., field eng.

Lieut. Margary, ditto, assist. ditto.

Maj. Gibson, Golundauze bat. to command detail of artil.

Lieut. Hutt, ditto, to be adj. to ditto.

Mj. T. Groundwater, of the regt. of art. is allowed to retire from the service agreeably to the regulations, from the date of the departure of the Hugh Lindsay steamer.

— Capt. M. Stack, superintend. of the stud, is appointed to the duty of superintending the details of the Poona auxiliary horse not engaged with the field force in Scinde, and of raising the new levy.

— Maj.-Gen. J. Salter, C. B. commanding the southern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Bombay or to the sea coast, for the benefit of his health.

— The Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct, that the several staff officers detailed to accompany the Scinde reserve, who are still in the execution of the duties of their several situations, shall now be relieved from them.

— The following arrangements are therefore made :—

Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N. I., to assume charge of the Bazars, and duties of post-master at Poona, from Lieut. Preedy, during the absence of the officers who stand appointed to these situations.

Capt. H. Teasedale, 25th N. I. to charge of the commissariat at Poona on the footing prescribed in the 8th paragraph of the government general order of the 16th May, 1835, during the continuance of his regt. at that station, or until further orders.

Brevet Capt. J. Grant, artil. to receive charge of the Ahmednuggur arsenal from Brevet Capt. Farquharson.

Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21st regt. to assume temporary charge of the Poona pay-office, pending the arrival of Lieut. Anderson.

Ensign J. D. De Vitre, to be continued in the situation of assistant to the Bazar master at Poona, in succession to Lieut. Preedy, until further orders.

— The following removals are ordered :—

Lieut.-Col. R. Sutherland, from the 15th N. I., to the 20th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. D. Capon, from the 20th N. I., to the 16th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Robertson, from the 16th N. I., to the 15th N. I.

Lieut. P. Ashworth, and Maj. G. F. Penley, of the invalid establishment, will join the head quarters of the native vet. at Bapoolee.

The following officer has leave of absence :—

9th N. I. Lieut.-Col. M. E. Bagnold, from the 10th Jan. to 31st Jan. on private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

#### BIRTHS.

Dec. 3.—At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. T. A. Duke, of a son.

9.—At Poona, the lady of Captain Griffiths, H. M. 6th regt. of a son.

11. At Bombay, the lady of P. Cowley, Condr. of Ordnance, of a son.

20. Mrs. Pearson, of a daughter.

22. In the Fort of Bombay, Mrs. A. Jordan, of a son.

28. At Deesa, the lady of the Rev. S. Pemberton, of a son.

31. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Tyler, H. M. 40th regt., of a daughter.

Jan. 2. The lady of Lieut. I. G. Forbes, 23d N. I., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. At Bombay, Lieut. J. Estridge, of the Engineers, to Amelia Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Major Supple, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 12.—At Colombo, Capt. James of the barque, Duchess of Clarence.

17. At Bombay, R. Cothurst, Esq., Assistant-surgeon, Madras Artillery.

— At Bankok, Siam, Mr. H. Cheill, first officer of the barque, Lightning.

## New South Wales.

### SYDNEY.

#### BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 5th inst., Mrs. Chas. Campbell, of a son.

At Analuen, county St. Vincent, on the 4th inst., the wife of H. C. Burnell, Esq., of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

On Thursday morning last, at his residence, Prince Street, Duncan M'Kellar, Esq., of the county of Murray, after a protracted and painful illness.

Lately at Colchester, deeply regretted, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Budd, M. A., Rector of White Bothing, Essex, and sister of the late Capt. Waldron of Springhill in this colony.

At Glenfield, on the 4th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Throsby, sen.

On the 27th Oct. last, at his residence near Campbell-town, Mr. William Davies, aged 33, a native of this colony, and much respected by a numerous circle of friends.

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### MISCELLANEOUS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**CALCUTTA.—ARRIVALS.**—Dec. 22.—Java, from Khyouk Phoo. 23.—China, from Madras; Balguerie, from Bordeaux and Cape; Richard Bell, from Newcastle; Cordonan, from Bordeaux. 29.—Sophia, from London and Cape. 30.—Victoria, from Bristol; John Knox and Fatima, from Liverpool; Exmouth, from London. 31.—La Gange, from Bordeaux. Jan.—Windsor, from London and Madras.

**DEPARTURES.**—Dec. 21.—L'esperance, for London. 22.—John Bagshaw, for Moulmein. 25.—Catherine, for the Cape. 27.—Valparaiso, for Madras and the United States. 28.—Cecilia and Diane, for Bourbon. Jan. 1.—Drummore and Frances Ann, for Liverpool; Eleanor Russell, for Mauritius. 3.—Louisa Monro, for Liverpool. 5.—John, for London; Isabella, for Hull; Adelaide, for London.

**MADRAS.—ARRIVALS.**—Dec. 28.—Patriot, from New Zealand and Singapore. 29.—Eden, from South Australia and Batavia. 30.—Colombo, from Calcutta. Jan. 1.—Pondicherry, from Calcutta. 6.—Drongon, from China, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. 10.—Lord Lyndock, from New South Wales, Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

**DEPARTURES.**—Jan 2.—Eden, for Calcutta. 3.—Colombo, for Suez. 5.—Pondicherry, for Bordeaux; Bleng, for Liverpool.

**BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS.**—Jan. 3.—Cavendish Bentinck, from Calcutta. 6.—Lancaster, from Liverpool. 7.—Jane, from Sumatra. 8.—Scaleby Castle, from China and Manilla. 9.—H. M. S. Wellesley, from Trincomalee; Berkshire, from London. 10.—Fort William, from China and Manilla; George Cuvier, from Bordeaux; H. C. S. Constance. 11.—H. C. S. Semiramis, from Scinde; Catharine put back. 12.—City of Poonah, from China; Hannah, from Scinde; Emigrant, from Liverpool and the Cape. 15.—Charlotte, from China. 19.—H. C. S. Berenice, from Suez.

**DEPARTURES.**—Jan. 3.—Malabar, for Cape and London. 5.—Wellington, for Colombo. 6.—Thetis, for Penang. 9.—Ann, for Karrack; Tory, for China. 10.—Donna Carmelita, for Salacia. 12.—Indian Oak, for Calcutta. 15.—H. C. S. Semiramis, for Scinde. 16.—Mangalore, for China. 17.—Jupiter, for Liverpool; Hannah, for Scinde.

**CEYLON.—ARRIVAL.**—Dec. 20.—Abbotsford, from London.

**DEPARTURE.**—Dec. 9.—H. M. B. Victor, for England.

**SUEZ.—ARRIVAL.**—Feb. 27.—Colombo, McKellar, from Calcutta, Madras, and Point de Galle.

**CHINA.—ARRIVALS** previous to 28th Nov.—Omega, from Singapore; Eucharis, from Manilla; Orwell, from Madras; Jamaica, from London and Batavia; Ellen, from Manilla; Asia, from Boston and Batavia; John Gilpin, from Callao; Thomas Perkins, from Sourabaya; Java, from Samarang; Mary Ann, from Java.

**DEPARTURES** previous to 28th Nov.—Patriota, for Manilla; London, for Cape and London; Albion, for New York; Bolton, for Bombay; Hopkinson, for London; Mary Chilton, for New York; Ganga and Cleveland, for Manilla. 17.—H. I. M. S. L'Artemese, for Batavia.

**SINGAPORE.—ARRIVALS.**—Oct. 18.—Malcolm, from Batavia. 19.—Sulworth, from China. 20.—Charles Grant, and Shaw Allum, from China; St. Vincent, from



London and Penang; Kellie Castle, from Calcutta. 27.—Singapore, from London. 31.—H. C. S. Diana, from Siak; Hindostan, from Madras. Nov. 2.—Chelydra, from Calcutta. 6.—H. M. S. Hyacinth, from Penang. 7.—Reform, from Hamburg; Malabar, from Bombay. 9.—Hellas, from China. 10.—Canova, from Manilla. 11.—Layton, from China and Manilla. 15.—Emma Eugenia, from Calcutta and Penang. 16.—Bencoolen, from Calcutta. 26.—Nautilus, from Batavia. Dec. 1.—Heroine, from Calcutta. 3.—Arethusa, from New South Wales. 4.—Orwell, from Manilla; Patriot, from New Zealand. 5.—Saguenay, from Manilla. 11.—Mandane, (put back.). 3.—Sophia, from Liverpool and Batavia; Lady Rennaway, from New South Wales and Batavia.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 18.—Ruparell, for China. 20.—Catharina Cornelia, for Batavia. Francis Smith; 21.—Omega; 22.—Parrock Hall; St. Vincent; all for China. Charles Grant for Bombay. 24.—Orient, for Batavia; Frederick Halts, for China. 25.—Frances Warden, for Acheen. 26.—W. S. Hamilton, for Siam. 28.—Sultan and Catherine, for London; Lord Castlereagh, for Bombay. 29.—Mary Frazier, for Boston. 31.—Kellie Castle, for China. Nov. 1.—Bombay Castle. 3.—Hindostan. 4.—Donna Pascoa. 5.—Chelydia. 8.—Malabar, all for China. 10.—Mandane, for Manilla. 16.—H. M. S. Hyacinth, for Penang. 18.—Reform, for Manilla; Dumfries, for London. 20.—H. C. S. Diana, for Penang. 26.—Malcolm. 27.—Layton, both for London; Emma Eugenia, for China; Onderneming, for Samarang. Dec. 5.—Arethusa, for Calcutta. 9.—Heroine, for China; Orwell, for Batavia and Sydney. 11.—Saguenay, for Cork.

MANILLA.—ARRIVALS.—Sep. 28.—Logan, from China. Oct. 15.—Sir D. Ogilvie, from Fejee. 16.—James Turcan; 24.—Mangles; 26.—Hortensia; Mermaid, all from China; Young Queen, from Hobart Town, dismasted. 27.—Ellen from New South Wales. 28.—Fort William. 30.—Duchess of Northumberland. Nov. 2.—Bencoolen; 4.—Scaleby Castle, all from China. 12.—Francis Slanton, from Singapore. 14.—Orwell, from New South Wales.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 4.—L'Eucharis, for China. 5.—St. Paul, for Salem; T. Ellen, for China. 9.—Hope, for Cowes. 11.—Bencoolen, for Batavia. 16.—James Turcan, for London; Logan, for Boston. 20.—Mermaid, for New York; Fort William, and Scaleby Castle, for Bombay; Orwell, for Singapore.

BATAVIA.—ARRIVALS.—Nov. 2.—Calcutta, from Stockholm. 5.—George the Fourth, from London; Celt, from Liverpool; Jane Brown, from the Clyde. 6.—Orient, from Singapore. 7.—Trident, from Havre.; Rosalind, from London. Previous to 21; Clyde, from New South Wales; Sophia, from Liverpool; Lady Rennaway, from New South Wales; Otterspool, from Liverpool; John Renwick, and Lord William Bentinck, from New South Wales.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 31.—Rosalind, for China. Nov. 10.—Magistrate, for Samarang.

SIAM.—ARRIVAL.—W. S. Hamilton, from Singapore, previous to 28th Nov.

NEW SOUTH WALES. (SYDNEY)—ARRIVALS.—Oct. 30.—Marian Watson, from Hobart Town. Nov. 1.—Hope, from South Australia; Martha, from New Zealand. 3.—Abercrombie, from Hobart Town; William from Launceston. 5.—Maitland, from London. 7.—Bessy, from Moreton Bay. Previous to 5.—Eden, Adelaide, Cærnarvon, and Hope, from London; Sir John Beresford, from Liverpool; Calcutta, from Cork.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 6.—Rajah, for Java. Previous to 10.—Kilmaurs, for London; Felicity, for Calcutta; Bromleys, for New Zealand; Calcutta, for Bombay.

HOBART TOWN. (VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.)—ARRIVALS.—Oct. 9.—Frances Henrietta, from New Bedford. 12.—Marian Watson. 14.—Abercrombie, from Sydney. 16.—Freak, from Calcutta; Merlin, from Greenock. 23.—Maria, from Maria Island. 24.—Emma, from South Australia; Lady of the Lake, from Whaling. 25.—Coromandel, from London. 27.—Isabella, from Newcastle. 29.—Lindsays, from Twofold Bay. Nov. 1.—Camilla, from the Fisheries.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 21.—Frances Henrietta, for the South Seas. 22.—Marian Watson; 26.—Abercrombie, for Sydney; 24.—Abeona; Nov. 2.—Parsee, and David, for South Australia.

LAUNCESTON. (VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.)—ARRIVALS.—Oct. 16.—William and Siren, from Sydney. 18.—Lotus, from London. 23.—Africaine, from South Australia and Portland Bay. 25.—Thomas Lawrie, from Research Bay.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 12.—Munford, for South Australia. 25.—William for New South Wales. Nov. 1.—Hartley, for Cape and London.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ARRIVAL.—***Oct.* 13.—Pestonjee Bomanjee, from London and Rio Janeiro.

**MAURITIUS.—ARRIVALS.—***Nov.* 8.—Tamar, from Swan River; Transit, from Cape. 9.—Margaret, from Batavia; Samuel Brown, from Cuddalore. 18.—Branken Moor, from Cuddalore. 11.—Velox, from Algoa Bay; Malay, from Marseilles. 14.—Trident, from London. 15.—Madagascar, (5.) from London, Ascension, and Cape. Previous to *Dec.* 1.—Edward, Warrior, Gilbert, Monro, Christopher Rawson, all from Calcutta; Penyard Park, from Marseilles; Sterling, from Cuddalore; Ludlow, from Pondicherry; Sybilla, from Bristol; Earl Powis from London and Cape; Phoenix, from Pondicherry; Elizabeth, from Bordeaux; Oriental, from Nantes; Mary, from Liverpool. *Dec.* 1.—Lancier, from Calcutta. 3.—Stratford and Iris, from London; Catherine, from Siam and Singapore; Gazelle, from the Cape; William Thompson, from Bristol. 5.—Mauritian, from Algoa Bay. 6.—Acasta, from Havre; Maria, from Cape; Mary Bulmer, from Bordeaux. 8.—Coromandel, from Marseilles; Hebe, from London. 9.—Clarinda, from Timor. 10.—Cuba, Meg-Merrilies, and Malabar, from Calcutta; Shepherdess, from London. 11.—Graham, from Cuddalore; Eagle, from London and Cape. 13.—Hersey, from Marseilles; Meteor, from the Clyde. 14.—Greyhound, from Bordeaux and Cape; John King, from London; Laure, from Marseilles and Cape. 15.—Arachne, from New South Wales. 21.—Kite, from Calcutta; Spartan, from Ceylon; Edward Robinson, from Pondicherry. 25.—Ranavaco Manjaka, from London. 26.—Bahamian, from Liverpool. 29.—H. M. B. Columbine, from Simon's Bay; Bourbonnais, from Bordeaux. 30.—Zenobia, from London; Paragon, from the Cape; Martha (A.), from St. Paul's. 31.—Arab, from the Cape. *Jan.* 1.—Grand Ballochan, from Bordeaux; James Mathilde, from Nantes; Fairy Queen, from St. Helena; Sir John Tobin, from Liverpool; Ambassador, from Pondicherry; Barretto Junior, from Cork. 2.—Bright Planet, from New South Wales; Susan Crisp, from London; Sir Robert Peel, from the Clyde; Joseph Winter, from Liverpool; Dreux Breze, from Nantes. 3.—Lady Fitzherbert, from New South Wales; Saladin, from Marseilles; Commodore, from London; Helen Jane, from Liverpool.

**DEPARTURES.—***Nov.* 10.—Cashmere Merchant, for Calcutta. 15.—Elizabeth Buckingham for Malacca. 16.—Cumbrian, for London. 21.—Bride, for Leith; Nymph, for Calcutta. 25.—Bengal, for Calcutta. 26.—Susannah, for New South Wales. 28.—Charles Heurtley. 29.—Cove, for Calcutta. *Dec.* 1.—Clio; 6.—William Lackerby; and Gloucester; all for London. Mary Taylor, for Moulmein. 8.—Caroline, for New South Wales. 11.—Maria, for New York. 13.—Gilbert Morris, for Calcutta; Zoe, for Liverpool; St. George, for Liverpool; Trident, for London; Globe, for Calcutta. 14.—Mauritian, for Arracan; John Woohall, for Calcutta. 15.—Laure, for Bourbon. 26.—Bahamian and Malay, for Calcutta. 27.—Watkins, for Liverpool; Sybilla; Earl Powis; and Warrior, for London. 29.—Sterling, for Cape and London; Ludlow, for London. 30.—Abeille, for Bourbon; Henry Bell, for Bristol. *Jan.* 1.—Penyard Park, for London; Samuel Brown, for Calcutta; Henry, for New South Wales; Martha, for Whaling; Zenobia, for Calcutta. 2.—Christopher Rawson, for Rangoon. 3.—Clarinda, for London; Fairy Queen, for Ceylon. 4.—Gazelle, for Leith; William Thompson, for Bristol. 5.—Lancier, for Calcutta. 6.—Acasta, for Ceylon; Hebe, for Newcastle; H. M. B. Columbine, for Cape.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—ARRIVALS.—***Jan.* 9.—Maria, from Mauritius. 10.—Salus, from Rio Janeiro. 13.—Velox, from Algoa Bay; Hartley, from Van Dieman's Land. 14.—Atlantic, from Bridport. 16.—Persia and Vixen, from London. 17.—Louisa, from Rio Janeiro. 18.—Hope, from Algoa Bay. 19.—Dream, from Rio Janeiro. 20.—Royal George, from London; Morayshire, from Rio Janeiro. 21.—Planter, from London. 22.—Ligonier, from Breede River. 25.—Airy, from Rio Janeiro; Jane Blair, from China. 26.—Mary, from Port Natal. 27.—Cheerful, from Batavia; London, from China; Watkins, from Mauritius; Europa, from Swansea; Westbrook, from London; Reform, from Algoa Bay. 28.—Otter, from Rotterdam; Caroline and Iris, from Ceylon. 29.—Woolsington, from London.

**DEPARTURES.—***Jan.* 5.—Franklin, (A.) 9.—Romulus, (A.)—Jason, (A.) all for Whaling; Levant, (A.) for Boston. 10.—Canada and Flower of Ugie, for Mauritius. 13.—Ganymede and Hero, for Batavia; Louisa, for Algoa Bay; Sarah, for Simon's Bay. 14.—Ranger, for Calcutta. 15.—City of Aberdeen, for Mauritius. 17.—Hartley, for London; Regent Packet, for Massel Bay. 18.—Rhyn, for Batavia; Cape Packet, for Mauritius; Eleanor, for Algoa Bay. 19.—Persia, for Ceylon; St. Peter, (A.) 21.—Brunswick, (A.) 23.—Atlantic, (A.) all for Whaling. 24.—Planter, for Sydney; Adeona, for London; Transit, for Mauritius. 25.—Royal George, for Sydney. 27.—Vixen and St. Helena, for Algoa Bay.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—(Algoa Bay.)—Arrival, Jan. 1, Vibilia, from London.**

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

### PARLIAMENTARY.—HOUSE OF LORDS, (*March 1.*)

**AFFAIRS OF INDIA.**—Lord Ellenborough was understood to say that there were one or two points in the dispatches of the Governor-General of India, which were not borne out by the actual facts of the case, particularly with reference to the territory of Cabul; for he much feared that in the proceedings which the British Government had adopted, the territory of the *de facto* Government of Cabul had not been properly respected. He had no wish to press for papers which it might be inconvenient to the public service to produce; but there were some which he thought could be produced without any inconvenience of the kind, and these he was desirous to have. He would, therefore, beg to ask the noble viscount opposite whether there was in existence any treaty between Candahar and Runjeet Sing, as contemplated in the declarations of the Governor-General of India, and whether the noble viscount would have any objection to lay on the table of the house any information which he might be possessed of, showing the course which the British Government had pursued respecting the expedition of the Shah Soojah to Leadiana? Viscount Melbourne said that he believed there was no such treaty in existence as that to which the noble lord had referred. With respect to the other points referred to by the noble lord, it would, of course, be desirable that the Government should lay before Parliament the fullest information on all these subjects, with a view to inquiring fully into them; and he thought it would be found that there was no paper which would bear out the noble lord's apprehension that the honour and character of the British Government had been at all compromised in the way suspected by the noble lord. It was, however, the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay the fullest information on the subject of the affairs, not only of India, but of our relations in Asia generally, before both Houses of Parliament, and if the noble lord wished for any particular papers he should be glad to consult his wishes as far as possible.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, (*March 1.*)

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—Mr. Goulburn inquired whether any information had been received by the Government relative to certain proceedings which it was asserted had taken place upon the frontiers of Caffraria. The right honourable gentleman was scarcely audible; but we understood him to state that there were rumours of a hostile collision having taken place between the Boors and the British troops. Mr. Labouchere replied that the accounts received by the Government gave no confirmation of the rumour to which the right honourable gentleman had alluded; but, on the contrary, rather led them to infer that no such circumstance had taken place. He would read the last communication they had received from the governor; it was a private letter, but there was no reason why it should not be made public:—

“Cape Town, December 28, 1838.

“My dear Lord Glenelg—As a vessel is now weighing anchor for England I have only time to give your lordship a few lines by her, to say that within this hour I have received dispatches from Major Charters, dated Port Natal, 12th instant, and a private letter of the 14th instant. All the troops, guns, stores, &c., were landed, and no sick or accident of any kind. The boors had some time before sent a command against Dingaan. Major Charters had sent a message to their commandant, Prestorius, to try and persuade him to return to Port Natal; but he feared his messenger would not be able to overtake him in time. Major Charters had found the boors in much distress. I will forward the whole of his dispatches, &c., by her Majesty's ship *Wolf*, which will sail on the 1st or 2d of next month; but as I had half an hour only, I could not get my official dispatch ready, and therefore write these few lines, just to set your lordship's mind at ease, as various reports had been spread concerning the failure of the expedition, and which may arrive in England before this reaches you.

“I am, &c., GEORGE NAPIER.”

**INDIA, March 8.**—Mr. Hume asked the right honourable baronet whether any steps had been taken to forward the distribution of the Deccan and Burmese prize money, as those interested were most anxious to have information on that subject. Sir

John Hobhouse replied, that the commissioners of the affairs of India had nothing to do with the distribution of the Deccan prize booty. But it had all been distributed, except a portion the amount of which could not be ascertained until it was ascertained what interest was payable upon certain deposits. With regard to the Burmese prize money, he must say that there was no cause for complaint. One moiety was for the East India Company, and the other for the captors. The company had given up their moiety to the captors, and orders had been forwarded to India for its distribution in the year 1831. He was sorry to say that although that order was sent out in 1831, yet no answer had arrived when he first became President of the Board of Control, in 1835; the consequence of which was, that in 1835 a dispatch was sent out by himself, asking what was the cause of the delay. A fresh order was sent out in 1836, but all that the Board of Control had heard was, that the Bengal Government had ordered the distribution of the prize money to the parties interested, and who resided in India, and they promised to send a statement of the names of the parties interested who were residing in England. In 1837 the Board of Control sent out another dispatch, requesting to know the cause of the delay which had occurred even since that order, but he regretted to say that to that dispatch the board had not received any return whatever; therefore, until they were able to know who the parties were in England, it was impossible for them to order the distribution of the money. He would only further add, that even when the parties came to receive their shares, they would find them amount to much less than they expected. Sir J. Graham did not consider that this was a proper time to enter into a discussion respecting either the Deccan or the Burmese prize-money. Neither did he think that without notice should they go into the question of whether we had a proper force in India or not. But with respect to the papers which the right honourable baronet had laid on the table, he wished to ask one question. In connection with the treaty entered into with the Schah of Persia, would he have any objection to lay upon the table of the house the papers explanatory of the military occupation of the island of Karak in the Persian Gulf? Sir John Hobhouse had no objection to lay such extracts as would not be detrimental to the public service on the table of the house at present, and when the transaction was over he would be most happy to produce them all. At a later stage, Sir J. Hobhouse took the opportunity of alluding to what was stated in the House of Lords lately by the Duke of Wellington, on the present state of our military force in India. He had the satisfaction to inform the House that our military force in India was higher than it had been for several years, and that in six months we should have a considerable augmentation—not less than 24,000 native troops, and 3,000 Queen's troops, and others would proceed if there were occasion for their services. Facilities also existed for the conveyance of troops from the Mauritius and Ceylon; and Lord Auckland had been informed, that, should circumstances render it prudent to augment the strength of the European troops in India, he might rely on reinforcements.

ADEN. (*March 11.*)—Lord Lyndhurst said that by information received the day before yesterday it was learnt that an attack had been made on a fortress situated on the southern coast of Arabia by a considerable force, which had been sent from Bombay, for that purpose, and that a considerable loss of life had been sustained. He believed that the fortress of Aden formed part of the dominions of the Sultan of Aden, who had always maintained friendly relations with England. He therefore wished to ask the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's government whether he could give their lordships any information upon the subject. Viscount Melbourne said that the fortress in question belonged to the Sultan of Aden, whose territories were on the eastern coast of the Red Sea. Some time ago an attack was made by the Sultan, from that fortress, upon a vessel belonging to her Britannic Majesty. Satisfaction was demanded for that insult, and that demand and satisfaction led to a negotiation between the East India Company and the Sultan of Aden for the sale of the fortress to the Company. That negotiation was brought to a conclusion by an agreement being entered into for the sale of the fortress. When a force was afterwards sent from Bombay for the purpose of taking occupation of the fortress, the son of the Sultan said that his father had no right to make the treaty; that he had disposed of rights which belonged to him, the son, as well as of his own rights, and that he must have an additional sum of money before he should give up the fortress. Upon that he armed the fortress and prepared for the defence of it. The government of Bombay, on the contrary, conceived that it had acquired a fair right to the fortress; and upon that ground an additional force was dispatched to take possession of it, in pursuance of the agreement entered into between the East India Company and the Sultan. Lord Lyndhurst asked whether the noble

viscount would lay upon the table of the house the papers relating to this affair? Viscount Melbourne: Certainly.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Mr. Palmer wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any provision had been made in South Australia, now for some time a settled colony, for the established church? If not convenient to the honourable gentleman then to answer the question, he might do so on a future day. Mr. Labouchere, in reply, had to observe that he believed that in point of fact some arrangements had been made, by which a chaplain had gone out to the colony at first.

**EGYPT AND TURKEY.** (*March 12*)—In answer to a question from Lord Brougham, who stated that he had been informed that the Porte was arming itself, and had already collected a great force for the purpose of attacking Mehemet Ali, Lord Melbourne stated that he believed the information received by the noble and learned lord was unfounded, or at least greatly exaggerated. It had been the most anxious wish of her Majesty's government, in conjunction with the allies of this country, to restrain each party from making any aggression upon the other, and to preserve a general peace in that quarter of the world; and he assured the noble and learned lord that the same policy would be continued. Lord Brougham expressed himself satisfied with the answer given.

(*March 18th.*)—The Earl of Aberdeen inquired if there was any further information relative to the war in the East to be laid before the House, and was informed by Lord Melbourne that considerable additional information had been received, which would be laid before their lordships. He added that he would make a statement upon the subject as soon as all the papers were produced.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.** (*March 18th.*)—**AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.**—Sir James Graham desired to know, first, whether Mr. M'Neill, the envoy or charge d'affaires at the Court of Persia, had returned to this country, and whether he had left any person to fill his situation. Viscount Palmerston said Mr. M'Neill had applied for permission to come home, on account of ill health, in the course of last year, and permission had been given to him to do so whenever the state of the public service might enable him to quit the post of which he was in charge. When the state of the discussion with the Persian government led him to think that it was his duty to retire from the Persian territory, he took all the members of the British mission with him, leaving Colonel Sheil, however, the secretary to the commission. The latter officer was instructed to wait for any communication which might reach him from the Persian government and to transmit it immediately to the English government, and there to remain until he should receive instructions. The charge d'affaires was therefore in a condition to carry on any communication which might be commenced in reference to our friendly alliance with Persia. It was the intention of the government to lay papers before the house on Wednesday next. He had already had the honour of presenting some, and he should lay the whole of those, yet unrepresented, on the table before the Easter recess. Sir J. Graham, in continuation of his first question, begged to inquire whether there was any minister or charge d'affaires at the court of Persia at this time. Viscount Palmerston said that there was no person now in that position. Mr. M'Neill, he had already stated, had, in consequence of what had taken place, not thought fit to give notice that he should retire from the territory, and the charge d'affaires would not return without instructions from the government.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.** (*March 19th.*) Lord Aberdeen, in bringing forward his motion for papers connected with our Eastern relations, after alluding to the quarrel with Persia, expressed himself strongly on the subject of the proclamation of the Governor-General of India against the Afghans. He observed, that "the exposition of the policy of the Governor-General could not be received or looked upon as a justification or satisfactory statement of the whole case. To say the truth, if he looked at that exposition alone, he must declare that he never in the whole course of his life, saw published a document of the kind, that required more explanation. It appeared to him, to be as rash and impolitic a production as could be well conceived. He, of course founded his remarks on the information which was at present afforded. To throw some additional light on the subject, he should move for 'copies or extracts of the correspondence of the British Resident at the Court of Cabul, previous to the declaration of war by the Governor-General against the Afghans.'"

Lord Melbourne complained of the noble Earl, for giving so strong an opinion "upon a policy, which he admitted at the same time that he did not understand; and it was a proof of that which had been experienced throughout the whole of the last war, that noble Lords who sat on the opposite side of the house, were too apt to forget, for party purposes, that which the real interests of the country required to be respected. If the noble lord would let him have that list, and delay his motion for a day or two, he would be enabled to state his opinion on the subject."



Lord Aberdeen justified his conduct, and at the same time expressed his satisfaction at finding "that the noble Viscount had learned, since he had sat on the Ministerial side of the House, what the duties were, of those who sat on the opposite side." The motion was supported by the Duke of Wellington, Lords Ellenborough, Brougham, and Ripon, but was ultimately withdrawn, for the sake probably of bringing it forward in another shape.

The Earl of Ripon said that not only our minister at the court of Teheran, but also that the different members of the mission, had quitted Persia, and that we had likewise taken forcible possession of the island of Karak. He wished therefore to ask, whether Sir Henry Bethune—who was styled a major-general in Persia, though he believed that he did not hold that rank in England, and who had received a salary of £2,000 a year from England, and the assistance of some engineers, for the purpose of assisting Persia, and teaching her soldiers, notwithstanding the removal of our minister, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the other members of the mission, and notwithstanding the differences which existed—would still assist Persia, and would still receive from this country £2,000 a year salary.

Viscount Melbourne said, that whether the officer alluded to, had actually withdrawn from the service or not, he could not tell; but unquestionably, if the differences were not settled, the salary would cease.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, (*March, 19th.*)—BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.—Sir J. Graham gave notice that he should, on the 28th of March, bring forward a motion relative to the conduct of the British government in India.

DISPATCHES FROM INDIA.—Viscount Ingestrie inquired of the noble Lord, whether he had received any account of dispatches, coming to this country from India, having been opened by the French authorities.

Lord John Russell said that he had received no account of any such circumstance.

#### EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on 20th of March.

#### IDOLATRY.

Mr. Poynder rose for the purpose of moving "that there be recorded on the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors, two petitions from the clergy and laity of Winkfield, Wiltshire, and its vicinity, and from the clergy and laity of Bury St. Edmund's, and its vicinity, addressed to the proprietors of East India Stock, and presented at the general quarterly Court of the 26th September, 1838, praying that the despatch of the Court of Directors of the 20th of February, 1833, dispensing with the attendance of all officers, civil and military, in the Company's service, at idolatrous rites, ceremonies, and superstitions, contrary to their conscientious feelings, should immediately and fully be carried into effect." In submitting his motion to the Court, the hon. proprietor contended that the last despatch sent out to India with reference to this subject did not, in his opinion, carry out the great object of the despatch of February 1833; but, on the contrary, was in some points contrary to the tenour and spirit of the directions contained in the latter document. In the despatch of August last, the directors stated, "that Sir Peregrine Maitland was mistaken in assuming that it was the Directors' desire to depart from their orders of 1833." But if that were so, why did they accept of Sir Peregrine Maitland's resignation, when by a little explanation they could have removed any erroneous impression that he might have imbibed? But it was quite clear that there was no mistake in the matter; for by a subsequent despatch of the 18th October, 1837, addressed to the Governor-General of India, in answer to the memorial of the Madras Christians, the Director's order, "That no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the supreme Government." Now, no directions could be more plain than these. How, then, could it be averred, in the despatch of August, 1838, that "There was no desire on the part of the directors to depart from their orders of 1833?" There was no foundation for such an assertion. It was further evident that the directors meant to enforce their decree of the 18th of October, 1837, opposed as it was to their orders of February, 1833, for they declare, in their despatch of the 8th of August last, that "they do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank on their way to places of religious worship, as in that case it must be self-evident that the honour is done to

the individual, and not to the occasion." That was a doctrine which he and many others could not reconcile to their feelings and consciences. This nice distinction between the honours offered to those attending this worship, and to that worship itself, they did not understand. So far was this distinction from being "self-evident," as the directors asserted, he was prepared to show that the whole native population of India considered the honours paid to native chiefs attending heathen worship as so much honour rendered to that worship itself. If they believed their own chaplains, and every missionary who had transmitted accounts from India, such was the indisputable fact. But it was said, that as the attendance of European officers at those ceremonies was of long standing, it could not now be omitted. The same thing might be averred of suttees. They were of long standing, and for a series of years 666 widows were annually on an average burnt. But was such a practice to be continued on account of its long standing? Assuredly not. And it was put an end to by Lord W. Bentinck. In the like manner, Colonel Walker had removed the stain of infanticide. The hon. proprietor then said, he was happy to pass to a more agreeable part of the subject, and he congratulated the court on the evidence of greater light and better feeling presented in the third paragraph of the last despatch, where it was stated that measures were in progress for doing away with the pilgrim tax; yet he wished that the directors had spoken more plainly and explicitly on that subject. But while he was grateful to God for the abolition of the pilgrim tax, he must be allowed to observe, that that was but one of 10,000 taxes on idolatrous proceedings from which they derived a revenue. Every cruel penance, every religious station, every heathen procession, every absurd devotion, every ablution, every offering, every prostration in India, was taxed for the benefit of the hon. Company and their hon. servants. The hon. gentleman contended, at some length, that the Company ought to cease to have any thing whatever to do with the care of the native temples, or to derive a profit from any of their religious ceremonies, and concluded by thanking the court for the attention with which they had heard him.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion.

After an explanation between Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Poynder, with reference to what occurred in the general Court in 1827, on this subject—

The Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington) said, there was no objection to place the petition on the records of the Court. He should, however, take that opportunity to refer to the resolution of the general Court in March last, when it was resolved, "That such questions had better be left in the hands of the Court of Directors." That resolution was accompanied by certain pledges, which pledges, he contended, had been redeemed. The hon. proprietor had observed that the Court of Directors ought not to have accepted Sir Peregrine's resignation, if he were only labouring under a mistake. Now, the Court of Directors never had accepted his resignation. Sir P. Maitland tendered his resignation to the Queen, by whom it was accepted. The hon. proprietor had expressed a wish that the despatch had been more explicit with respect to the doing away with the pilgrim tax. He could now, however, inform the hon. proprietor that the tax was done away with at Allahabad, and that measures were in progress to abolish it at Gyah and Juggernaut. (Hear, hear.) Motion agreed to.

PERMANENT LAND SETTLEMENT IN INDIA.—Mr. M. Martin then rose to move, "That a copy of the minute of Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, of the 31st of July, 1831, and of the minute of Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, on the extension of the permanent settlement to the ceded and conquered provinces of Bengal, be laid before the Court." The hon. proprietor said, he had intended to move for documents relative to the resumption of rent-free land, but he should abstain from bringing that subject forward, and confine himself to the minute of Mr. Edmonstone and of Mr. Tucker relative to the extension of the permanent settlement. In bringing forward the subject, he had two objects in view—first, to prevent, if possible, the return of the scourge of famine, which so often afflicted India, and of which they had heard so much, even in the present year; and next, that a breach of faith should not be committed towards a vast population to whom the Company were pledged on this subject. The hon. proprietor contended, that a pledge had been given in 1803, 1805, and 1807, that a permanent settlement should be granted to the provinces specified in his resolution, which pledge had not been kept; and argued that such a settlement would have been most beneficial to India, and highly advantageous to the Company. He then adverted to the dangers which now threatened India on various sides, and argued that the only way to secure tranquility in that country was really to give the natives the benefit of an European government. They had no right to be there unless they did so. So long as they heard from day to day of famine in Cutch, in Kutchywar, and in the Circars—so long as they heard of parents selling their children for a single meal of rice, how could they expect that the people

would support them in a time of danger? But if they attended to their wants and gained their affections, they might then set at defiance the machinations of their enemies. They were giving a free press to India; they were to a certain degree introducing Christianity there; they were encouraging the operations of mind by educating the people, and people thus enlightened would not long suffer themselves to be treated with neglect. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor said, that if he received any assurance that the Court of Directors would take up this important subject themselves, and work out the principle of the extension of the permanent settlement, which had been promised, but, he was sorry to say, had not been fulfilled, he would leave the court quite satisfied, and stir no more in the question.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion, to which he could not see the possibility of any objection. (A laugh behind the bar.)

Mr. Astell would oppose the motion. The question of a permanent settlement was a difficult one, and could not be settled by the Court of Proprietors. It was a question, he would say, that belonged to the Court of Directors, and there, he hoped, if the proprietors had confidence in them, as he was sure they had, it ought to be allowed to remain.

After considerable discussion, the Court divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Against it	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Majority	.	.	.	.	.	.	— 25

**HILL COOLIES.**—Sir Charles Forbes wished to ask a question relative to the unfortunate Hill Coolies who had been transported from Bengal. An order in Council had been sent out, directing the Indian Government to suspend the regulation for allowing the transportation of those poor people. But it appeared that the trade had gone on after that order had gone out. He wished to know when that order in Council was published in India, and at what date the despatch containing it was received in that country? He requested also to know whether the directors had turned their humane attention to providing some kind of protection for those unfortunate persons when they arrived in the colonies?

The Chairman said he could not, at that moment, state the exact date when the order in council was received. The order of the Court of Directors was clear and distinct—namely, that it should be carried into effect immediately. He was exceedingly sorry that such a delay as the hon. baronet stated should have taken place, and that in consequence a ship should have been loaded with those people. As to any regulation for protecting those persons, the hon. baronet must be aware that the Court of Directors had no power of that kind. It rested entirely with the local government wherever they might be employed.

**FORTRESS OF ADEN.**—Sir C. Forbes said, it was generally known that the fortress of Aden, in the Persian Gulf, had been attacked and taken by our troops, and that the loss on our part was fifteen or twenty persons. Now, as some friends of his, who had relations serving as officers in the force employed, were in a state of uncertainty as to their safety, he wished to know whether the Court of Directors had received any despatch, detailing the affair, and containing the names of the killed and wounded?

The Chairman said the directors were aware of the taking of Aden, but they had received no account of those who had fallen on that occasion.

The Court then adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, (March 22nd.)**—In answer to Mr. Maclean, Lord Palmerston stated, that “The treaty with the Ottoman Porte did not extend to Circassia. It only applied to territories under the dominion of the Porte, and he did not apprehend that the Porte laid any claim to Circassia.”

Mr. Maclean would then give notice of his intention, soon after Easter, to call the attention of the house to the subject.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, (March 26th.)**—Lord Melbourne, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham, stated that no additional information had been received by Government on the subject of our present relations with Afghanistan, Persia, and Runjeet Singh.

In reply to another question from Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Normanby said, that a Commission had gone out to the Mauritius, relative to the Emancipation of the Slaves in that Colony; but, he had as yet received no information beyond this fact.

**INDIA. (March 11th.)**—There are overland despatches from India, via Marseilles, bringing advices from Bombay to the 19th of January, and from the other presidencies to corresponding dates. From Calcutta they convey generally a less warlike tone as

to the state of political affairs, and the apprehensions of war seem to be subsiding there. The letters altogether from Bengal on this head are considered satisfactory. Some of the Madras papers, however, speak of disturbances in several places, and of a war with the Burmese as almost inevitable; but we do not find that this opinion is corroborated by the private letters. The port of Aden, on the Red Sea, had been reduced, and taken possession of by the company's troops, after a warm resistance on the part of the Arabs. It is now declared a free port. In commercial matters there was very little change, and the markets continued high, there being still a short supply of the principal articles of exportation.

*March 14.*—Despatches have been received by Her Majesty's Government, confirming the intelligence from India which were published on the 11th. It appears that Colonel Burns and Lieutenant Pottinger have been obliged, in consequence of the altered disposition of Kam Ram Shah, to leave Herat, and instead of the aid, or at least the neutrality upon which Lord Auckland was so reasonably entitled to calculate he will have to encounter the hostility of the chief of Herat, as of well as of Dost Mahomed.

It will probably be in the recollection of our readers, that when the Persian expedition set out against Herat, Kam Ram Shah was himself engaged in a similar aggression against Candahar, and had actually made a considerable progress in his hostile march, when he was recalled by the danger of his own capital. It is not unnatural that the treaty concluded between Lord Auckland, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Soojah, should have excited the anger of the Herat chief, whose designs upon either Candahar or Cabul, its execution must have effectually crushed. It is almost superfluous to say, that foreign intrigue—the instrument of which will of course be formally disavowed—has had its share in producing this unexpected result. The effect, however, of the defection of Kam Ram Shah, we do not anticipate, will be very serious. To the assault of the Persians he no doubt offered a gallant resistance within the walls of his own capital. It is very certain, however, that that resistance would not have been effectual, had the Herattees been unaided by that power, whose hostility they are now imprudent enough to provoke. Therefore, although Kam Ram Shah, aided by the representatives of the British Government, was able successfully to defend his capital, it by no means follows he will be able by any offensive measures to retard, much less to defeat, the operations of Lord Auckland. Of course, from the position of his lordship, who had just quitted Lahore, he could as yet have received no information of the occurrence we have announced. But there is no reason to suppose that it will, when known, in the slightest degree interfere with his original plan.

17. Several of our contemporaries have noticed the fact, that Mr. Waghorn's last private express from India, had reached this country four days sooner than the Government despatches. We can well understand the many public inconveniences which may arise from the continuance of such a practice; and we, therefore, learn with pleasure that Her Majesty's Government, and that of the King of the French, are at present engaged in arranging the terms of a convention, which has for its object the more speedy transmission, through France, of dispatches from India for the British Government. When this convention shall have been concluded, there will no longer exist that individual monopoly which is now so just a matter of complaint.—*Observer.*

19. We have heard with much satisfaction that Lord Glenelg, whose long public service so well entitle him to it, is to have the pension held by Lord Auckland previously to his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India. The pension, if we mistake not, is 2,000*l.* a-year.—*Observer.*

*EGYPT, (March 2.)*—Mr. Waghorn arrived in London yesterday, in ten days from Malta.

*MEHMET ALI.*—The following is a translation of the official dispatch of the proceedings of the Pasha's army in its recent expedition:—

“Report of his Excellency, Rourchid Pacha, General-in-Chief of the army of Hedjid, dated from Dalam, 14th Chaal, 1254, (Hegira.)

“My departure from Anesé took place on the 19th of the month (Regeb), upon the last day of which I arrived at Riad, where I learned that Fayssal-Ben-Turki was in the district of Khardji.

“On the 4th Chaban I marched upon Hair, with two battalions of regular infantry, 620 irregular infantry, and 384 Turkish and Arabian cavalry. Fayssal had retired to Dolam, his ordinary place of residence, which he had put into the best state of defence which his means admitted of.

“On the morning of the 16th of the same month, I advanced my force to Mahammedi, almost within cannon range of Dalam. The enemy came out of the city in

considerable numbers, and took up a position amongst the ruins of an old village, under cover of some date-tress. After an engagement of three hours, they were obliged to retire within their retrenchments, leaving two hundred dead upon the field of battle, amongst whom were sixty of the most devoted adherents of Fayssal, and of the most distinguished cheiks.

"The siege of Dalam was immediately commenced, and the place surrounded upon all sides, except the south, which is covered with date plantations of Zemica, a village about two miles distant, garrisoned by 1,500 men. As the number of infantry at my disposal was insufficient, I employed the cavalry to repulse the frequent sorties made from the village of Zemica. On the 7th Ramadan, the enemy, having received a reinforcement of 8,000 men, made an attack upon our retrenchments. It was successfully met by the infantry, when the cavalry charged, put the enemy to flight, and pursued them to the desert beyond Zemica. This day the enemy lost 1,000 killed and 100 prisoners. While we were gaining this victory the garrison of Dalam also made a sortie with the view of surprising a part of our retrenchments, but the relief which I hastened to send caused their project to fail.

"A fresh attempt was made by the garrison of Zemica, aided by the Turki Hezani, who, with a thousand foot and one hundred horse, had vainly endeavoured to gain possession of one of our convoys of provisions. This time the defeat of the enemy, already discouraged by his previous reverses, was complete; he was obliged to abandon Zemica, leaving in my power all the stores in that place, as well as a great number of their wounded, whom I immediately caused to be set at liberty.

"In order to render myself a moment sooner, the master of Dalam, and of the person of Fayssal, I gave orders for the construction of two mines under the walls of the town. While this work was in progress, the artillery did not cease to attempt a breach. Already every thing was prepared for the assault of the left fort, when three soldiers, deserters from our camp, informed the garrison of our operations. The latter, not feeling themselves strong enough to sustain our attack, preferred to surrender, and their example was followed by the other partizans of Fayssal, who were stationed in defence of the other points of the fortress. Fayssal, having no longer any reliance but upon the inhabitants of the town, and the Fedawi, who were in his pay, sought safety in flight; but finding himself hemmed in, and seeing the impossibility of escape, he surrendered himself prisoner. On the 2d of this month I sent him off under an escort for Medina, accompanied by his brother and his cousin, who were also taken prisoners.

"Dalam was taken on the 23rd of the month of Ramadan, after a siege of forty days. Upon news of this all the villages of the district of Khardji acknowledged the authority of his Royal Highness our master, and the cheiks of the tribes, who had embraced the cause of Fayssal, were eager to give in their submission, so that we have every reason to hope that for the future similar events will not disturb the peace of this country."

ALEXANDRIA, (February 16.)—[From a Private Correspondent.]—The Hugh Lindsay arrived at Suez, bringing news of the storming of Aden, by a British force, and that it is now in quiet possession of our governor. The loss on the part of the Indian army was very trifling: that of the besieged was proportionately very heavy, having 300 men put *hors de combat*. In my last I mentioned that Ibrahim Pacha had set the example of privately selling here the produce of his own lands for exportation. Abbass Pacha intended to do the same, but it has not met with the concurrence of Baghos Bey, who refuses to interfere unless Abbass Pacha will take upon himself the responsibility, which he declines doing. After all, this free trade in grain is "great cry and little wool;" we are not a bit better off than before. Ibrahim Pacha's wheat is being sold at 81 for exportation, and the money paid into the treasury as encashed, while wheat is selling here for consumption at 50, and the Government, to support the full price of 81 for the wheat for exportation, have taken measures to prevent any wheat sold for consumption from being exported, so that the whole monopoly still exists under another form. We have no news of the Pacha since his arrival at Fezoul. Some silver mines have been discovered near Cartoum, which engineers are now inspecting. Clot Beg is down here re-organizing the medical service of the fleet. It appears that since he trusted this department to the direction of his Arab élèves the mortality in the fleet has very considerably increased, and the service very much deteriorated. A French medical gentleman is in Cairo, sent by the French government to make professional inquiries respecting the plague, and we hear the opinions he has given may conduce to shorten quarantine at no very distant period. The sailors, who so long since insulted the British consul at Scanderoon, have at length been punished.



The weather here has been latterly more severe than has ever been witnessed in this country, with incessant storms of wind and rain. The desert between Cairo and Suez, where rain was hardly ever known, is now full of large pools of water. The brig *Commerce*, from Liverpool, was wrecked last night in making for this harbour; the cargo will be saved, she having been eventually towed into shoal water. There is no talk of any sales of the new crop of cotton, of which 13,000 bales are now in store here. The 10,000 bales remainder of the crop of 1836-37, are now being taken out of store, and will be offered for sale very shortly. 1,000 cantars gum arabic, and 100 cantars elephants' teeth are to be sold by auction on the 18th inst.

SYRIA.—(*Beirout, January 19.*)—I take the opportunity of the English steam-boat that goes from this place to Alexandria and Malta, to state that a new insurrection has broken out in Syria among the people living to the north of Floran. Ibrahim Pacha has applied for the second time to old Emir Beschir, the chief of the Druses of Lebanon, to subdue these tribes, and has sworn to put to the sword all who shall again rebel. It is certain that 3,000 insurgents are in arms, but whence the arms come is an enigma, for Ibrahim Pacha disarmed all the inhabitants after the last insurrection. It is thought they must have come from Constantinople or Bagdad; but then it is inconceivable how so many could be imported, as the frontiers are strictly guarded. Ibrahim Pacha is gone from Aleppo to Herni, there to assemble troops, and to be ready to act against Damascus, if that city should attempt to revolt, which I much doubt, as the inhabitants are quite discouraged by all the misery that the Pacha has brought on them. The Governor of Alexandretta has been dismissed by Ibrahim for ill-treating the English consul.

Captain Walker, and the other British officers who are to serve in the Turkish fleet, left Malta for their destination on the 23rd of February, in the *Acheron* steamer. They were to touch at Patras, being charged with dispatches for the British Consul at that place.

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#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

WAR OFFICE. (*March 1.*)—63d Foot.—John Samuel Charlton, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Milligan, promoted to the 17th Regiment of Foot.

— 9th Regiment of Foot.—Arthur Layard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas, appointed to the 10th Regiment of Foot.

— BREVET.—Captain Henry Crause, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major in the Army.

WAR OFFICE. (*March 8.*)—1st Foot.—Henry Fletcher Marston, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Burns, appointed Quartermaster; Ensign William Burns to be Quartermaster, vice Gibson, deceased.

— 49th Foot.—Ensign Lachlan Hector Gilbert Maclean to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Callaghan, appointed Adjutant; Serjeant-Major George Rand to be Ensign Maclean; Lieutenant Cornelius O'Callaghan to be Adjutant, vice M'Ewen, deceased.

WAR OFFICE. (*March 15.*)—4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Edward Scott to be Captain, by purchase, vice Grant, who retires; Cornet William Drysdale to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Scott; Cornet William Wellington Waterloo Humbley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Priaulx, who retires; Nathaniel Surtees, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Humbley.

— 3d Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant Peter Dore to be Captain, without purchase, vice Owen, deceased; Lieutenant Thomas Chatterton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dore, whose promotion on the 21st December has not taken place; Ensign Charles John Foster is to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chatterton.

— 18th Foot.—Lieutenant Richard M. Meredith to be Captain, without purchase, vice Kelly, deceased; Ensign David Rattray to be Lieutenant, vice Meredith; Thomas Beckwith Speedy, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Rattray.

— 26th Foot.—Serjeant-Major Alexander Miller to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Parker, deceased.

WAR OFFICE. (*March 22.*)—4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet Josias Rogers John Coles, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drysdale, whose promotion, on the 14th September last, has not taken place; George Edward Campion, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Coles.

FOREIGN OFFICE. (*March 5.*)—The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint John Wingfield Larkins, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.

— The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Sir John Ross, R. N. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Stockholm.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE. (*March 6.*)—The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Captain George Back, R. N.

— The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Henry Roper, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

DOWNING-STREET. (*March 18.*)—MEMORANDUM.—The appointment of Patrick Mathis Murphy, Esq., to be Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 5th February last, has not taken place.

19. The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Porter, Esq., to be Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.—Feb. 27. *Mary Anne*, Hingston, from the South Seas.

28. *H. M. S. Wolfe*, Stanley, from Trincomalee, Oct. 27. *Diadem*, Walker, from Bengal, Aug. 4. *Sultan*, Poole, from Singapore, Oct. 28. *Science*, Rowland, from the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 2.

March 1.—*Velocity*, Hall, from the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 20. *Nickerie*, Bun-nemeyer from Batavia, Nov. 2. *Kortenaar*, Martens from Batavia, Nov. 12.

2.—*Norfolk*, McGildowney, from Mauritius, Dec. 15. *Melrose*, Nicholson, from China, Oct. 8. *Tyrer*, Shadwell, from China, Sept. 8. *Swallow*, Wittycome, from Madagascar, Dec. 6.

4.—*Lady Raffles*, Biles, from Bengal, Oct. 5. *Queen Mab Ainley*, from Bengal, Oct. 23. *Agostina*, Perry, from Mauritius, Nov. 25. *Sandwich*, Wittycombe, from Zanzibar, Dec. 1. *Meldon*, Hogg, from the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 24. *Indian*, Freeman, from the South Seas; *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from Bengal, Nov. 8. *Duncan*, Wardle, from Batavia, Oct. 8.

5.—*Selma*, Luckie, from China, Sept. 1. *Amelia Thompson*, Dawson, from Java, Nov. 4. *William Pitt*, Palmer, from Mauritius, Nov. 19.

6.—*Sunda*, Greig, from Bengal, Nov. 14. *Sir John Rae Reed*, Cumming, from Mauritius, Nov. 23.

9.—*Richard*, Cunningham, from Bengal, Sept. 7. *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, from Bengal, Nov. 8.

11.—*Standard*, Peile, from Bengal, Aug. 4. *Blakely*, Holmes, from Bengal, Nov. 10. *Favorite*, Robinson, from Bengal, Oct. 5. *Olympus*, Cowl, from Bengal, Sept. 29. *William Barras*, Norie, from Mauritius, Nov. 26. *Brothers*, Thompson, from the South Seas; *Glocester*, Brooks, from the Mauritius, Dec. 6. *Vriendschap*, De Boer, from Batavia; *Palmer*, Frances, from Mauritius, Nov. 30.

12.—*Glenavon*, Grueber, from Manilla, Sept. 11.

13.—*Vigilant*, Walton, from Mauritius, Nov. 23. *Boreas* (dutch frigate), from Batavia, Nov. 8.

14.—*Shepherd*, Jardine, from Batavia, Oct. 29. *Agnes Cumming*, from Ceylon, Oct. 19. *Cumbrian*, Paul, from Mauritius, Nov. 15. *Onyx*, Slavers, from the South Seas; *Catharina Cornelia*, Horneman, from Batavia.

15.—*Collingwood*, Downes, from Bengal, Nov. 20. *James Holmes*, Johns, from Bengal, Nov. 8. *Princess Charlotte*, Sproull, from Bombay, Nov. 26. *Clio*, Ros-signol, from Mauritius. *St. George*, Crawford, from the Mauritius, Dec. 12. *Zoe*, Holmes, from the Mauritius, Dec. 13. *Bride*, Carmichael, from Mauritius. Nov. 21. *Dankbaarheid*, Landeberg, from Batavia, Oct. 16.

16.—*Clifton*, Hill, from Hobart Town (V. D. L.), Nov. 5. *Offley*, Lazenby, from the South Seas; *Elvira*, Seimpson, from Bengal, Nov. 14.

18.—*Lintin*, Gillman, from Bombay, Nov. 26. *Trident*, McLachlan, from the Mauritius, Dec. 14. *Apprentice*, Cadenhead, from Mauritius, Nov. 27. *George Wilkinson*, Brown, from Bombay, Nov. 4. *William Lockerby*, Parker, from Mauritius, Dec. 6. *Concordia*, Koline, from Manilla, July 29. *Adelaat*, Bangema, from Batavia.

- 21.—Oratava, Watson, from the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 27.  
 23.—Arab, Lowe, from Mauritius, Dec. 20.  
 25.—Dumfries, Thompson, from Singapore, Nov. 18. Stratford, Lane, from Mauritius, Jan. 8.  
 27.—Canton, Laurens, from Batavia, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES FOR EASTERN PORTS.—Feb. 18.—Whitby, from Dublin for New South Wales. 21.—Giraffe, from Falmouth for Launceston (V.D.L.) 22.—Waverly, from Dublin for New South Wales. March 3.—Alan Vien, from Clyde for Bombay; Royal Sovereign, from Isle of Wight for St. Helena and Bengal. Feb. 26.—Caledonia, from Liverpool for Bombay. March 9.—Marquis of Camden, from Plymouth for Madras, Bengal, and China. 6.—Kilkenny (8.) from Cork for India. 7.—Pekoe, from Portsmouth for China. 4.—Diana, from Downs for Cape and Batavia. 8.—Mary Mallaby, from Downs for Mauritius. Feb. 25.—Mary Ridgway, from Downs for South Australia. March 18.—Elizabeth, from Downs for Algoa Bay; King William, from Downs for Ceylon. 4.—Maria, Bannatyne from Downs for New South Wales. Feb. 23.—Hallyards, from Clyde for Bengal. 28.—Hingston, from Liverpool for Bombay. March 11.—Courier, from Downs for Bengal. 18.—Margaret Parker, from Downs for Bengal. 21.—Mary, from Cork for Cape and Bengal. 8.—Strath Eden, from Downs for Madras. Feb. 28.—Heber, from Liverpool for New South Wales. March 17.—Marquis of Hastings, from Portsmouth for Hobart Town. 5.—City of London, from Downs for Cape of Good Hope. 12.—Asia, from Plymouth for South Australia. 8.—Seppings, from Downs for South Australia. 18.—General Kyd, from Plymouth for Madras, Straits and China. 11.—Thames, from Downs for Madras, Bengal, and China. 4.—Mary Ann Webb, from Liverpool for Bengal. 10.—Forth, from Leith for Bengal. 26.—Georgiana, from Downs for South Australia and new South Wales. 11.—Renown, from Downs for New South Wales. 1.—Rowley Alexander, from Glasgow for Singapore. 17.—Lord Saumarez, from Downs for Algoa Bay; Princess Victoria, from Downs for Bordeaux and Mauritius; Larkins, from Downs for Madras and Bengal. 26.—Europe, from Downs for Mauritius; Cleopatra, from Downs for Mauritius; Glenelg, from Portsmouth for Bombay and China. 17.—Guess, from Downs for Singapore; Rosalind, from Liverpool for Bengal. 26.—John Heyes, from Downs for Cape. 17.—Crown, from Liverpool for Bombay; Highlander, from Liverpool for New South Wales. 18.—Lysander, from Liverpool for South Australia. 26.—Cecilia, from Cowes for Launceston, (V. D. L.) 24. William Lee, from Downs for Bengal. 17.—Mary Sharp, from Clyde for Bengal. 26.—Isabella, from Downs for Cape and Bombay. 22.—Tickler, from Downs for New South Wales. 23.—Courier, from Downs for Cape of Good Hope. 26.—Belton, from Downs for Bengal. 17.—Achilles, from Plymouth for New South Wales; Speedy, from Plymouth for Saint Helena. 9.—Regulus, from Plymouth for New South Wales.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

*Juliana*, Lodge, from London, for New South Wales, in entering Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 19th January, struck upon the rocks, and became a wreck; crew and passengers saved.

*Mary*, Hunter, from Liverpool, for Calcutta, put into Cork, 6th March, reported to be leaky, and the crew mutinous, and sailed again 21st.

*Aigle*, Sartique, from Bourbon for Calcutta, was lost 28th October, in the Maldivian Channel; crew saved.

*Samuel Winter*, from Clyde, for New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land put into Belfast, 25th February, with damage and leaky in her upper works, decks, swept; loss of boats, &c., having experienced severe gales, the 8th, 14th, and 21st February.

*Mary Ann*, Jones, from Java to China, was spoken with 28th of December; had been on shore four days and thrown part of cargo (rice) overboard to get off—by the *Westminster*; arrived at China.

*Formidable*, Rice, from Marseilles for Mauritius, put back to the Cape of Good Hope, 25th of December with loss of rudder and other damage, having encountered severe gales.

*Arabian*, Brown, from Bristol to Launceston (V. D. L.); was spoken 10th of January, Lat. 0°45' N., Long. 21°5' W.; had experienced very heavy weather and obliged to throw part of cargo overboard; they were short of water and would be obliged to call at the Cape of Good Hope in consequence of salt water having got into the main tanks.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

## BIRTHS.

*Dec. 24.*—At St. John's Wood, the lady of B. A. Seymour, 49th Regiment, of a daughter.

*Feb. 28.*—At Homewood Lodge, Chiselhurst, the lady of Matthew De Vitre, Esq., of a son, still-born.

*March 2.*—At East Sheen, the lady of Henry Wilson Reeves, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

the Honourable Company's Service, to Mary, second daughter of Gabriel Reed, Esq., of Trantlebeg.

*March 20.*—At Carcary, Forfarshire, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moir, Robert Lyall, late of Calcutta, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Lyall, Esq., of Carcary.

*23.* At Fareham, Captain Edward Leveson Gower, Rifle Brigade, to Frances Cecilia, daughter of the late Dr. Powell.

## MARRIAGES.

*Feb. 27.*—At St. Luke's Old-street, by the Rev. Thomas Bagnall Baker, A. M., William Henry Warton, Esq., of Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, to Catherine Jane, the only surviving child of the late Captain William Pyndar Baker, of the Honourable East India Company's Service.

*28.* At Orpington, Kent, by the Rev. William Townley, Vicar, Alfred, second son of Joseph Jackson, Esq., at Kidbrooke Lodge, Blackheath, Kent, to Anne Gibson, the only daughter of the late Theophilus Hearsey, Esq., of Denmark Hill, Surry, and granddaughter of the late Robert Gibson, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Kilcalmkill, in the county of Sutherland, Charles Munro, Esq., late of

## DEATHS.

*Feb. 7.* — At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ellen, Relict of Capt. Hemming, late of H. M.'s 44th Regiment.

*March 2.*—At Malta, after a most severe and protracted illness, borne with a patience and fortitude rarely equalled, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Milsted Manor-house, Kent.

*14.* At Kingstown, near Portsmouth, aged 92, Mrs. Ross, Widow of Lieut. W. Ross, R. N., and mother of Rear-Admiral Ross, C. B., Commander-in-chief in the Pacific.

*18.* At the house of her uncle, in Fitzroy-square, Ellen Lawrence, youngest daughter of John Dent, Esq., Civil Service Madras.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, *Jan. 5th.*—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES remain without alteration, save the 4 per cents., which shew a tendency to decline again. *Exchange Bills* on H. M.'s Treasury, 30 dollars sterling, at 2s. 0½ per Rupee; ditto, on Court of Directors, 12 months' date 1s. 11¼., at 2s. 0¼. The Exchange with respect to family remittances and to constituents continue the same as last reported. *Bank of Bengal.*—We have heard of no transactions of shares in this institution in consequence of shareholders being unwilling to dispose. New shares are offering at 2000 Rs. prem. Light freight continues without improvement and scarce in consequence of the number of vessels in the rivers. *Europe Goods.*—*Metals.*—Copper has advanced. *Tile* looking up. *Old sheathing* without alteration. *Botts*, price declining. *Nails*, rates improving. *Iron* in little enquiry. *Spelters* in good request at an advance of 1s. as per pound on previous rates. *Tin plates*, very scarce, price improving. *Cotton Goods.*—*Cambric* in moderate demand. *Jaconets* in fair enquiries. *Book* exceedingly dull. *Long Cloths* in no demand and much depressed in prices. *Red Tweel Cambric* in moderate enquiries. *Chintz* of all descriptions extremely dull. *Ales.*—The stock is moderate of all the exports, but Allsop, which is scarce. The quantities on hand of *Spirits* and *Wines*, is also moderate, with the exception of *French Claret*, and *Champagne*, which are scarce.

## FROM THE NORTH WEST ENGLISHMAN.

DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1838.

**SHAH SHOOJAH'S FORCE.**—*Ferozepore Saturday, Dec. 15.*—Between eight and nine o'clock this morning, Sir Henry Fane invested seven or eight native officers with the insignia of the order of British India, according to their nominations to the 1st or 2d class.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Sir Henry Fane left camp, attended by the general staff, and under a salute from the Horse Artillery, to embark at the Ghaut, with the view of proceeding down the Gharra and Indus to Sindé, and thence to Bombay. His Excellency is accompanied in his voyage by Lieutenant-Colonel Fane and Captain Fane, Aides-de-Camp; Captain Hay, Persian interpreter; and Dr. Wood, surgeon.

*Sunday, December 16th.*—Head quarters staff, with several other officers marched to Mullawall this morning, in progress to Meerut, via Bhudour, Khyteel and Kurnaul. This party consists of Major Generals Torrens, Churchill and Lumley; Colonels Beresford, Dunlop and Graham; Majors Byrne and Young; Doctors Playfair and Murray, Captains Grant, Wyllie, Nuthall, Osborn, Christie and Phillips.

**CAMP, RAMOOKE, Dec. 6th, 1838.**—Thus far into the bowels of the desert has the force of His Most Puissant Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk with safety penetrated. When I say with safety, I mean unscathed by enemies or the act of God. Desertions there have been, but not to the extent which even the very sanguine among us had anticipated. The chief difficulties arise from the voluntary absence of servants. Complaints may frequently be heard of one man's syce and another's camel driver—having absented himself; losses here irreparable. Camels too occasionally vanish producing great inconvenience to their owners.

What shall I say of our proceedings? As to fleshing our maiden swords, this seems highly improbable, unless we turn them in a fit of disgust against our own, or of anger against each other's breast, as every day brings further accounts of the pacific disposition of the Cabool chiefs, and the clearness with which they view the justice of the pretensions of a sovereign, who, though exiled for thirty years, can now command a force of four thousand British bayonets. Our aspirations for fame will, alas! soon sink into wailing for the inglorious ease which every where awaits us, and Shoojah-ool-Moolk will re-ascend the throne of his ancestors, and self-aided by little but the weight of the British name, if we except the weight of British currency. Our days are passed, as you may imagine, in endeavouring to feed ourselves, troops and cattle; and our nights are occupied, the short half by sleep, the longer by marching. The early hours which we adopt can, I imagine, but little affect any when they reflect how barren and uninviting is the country over which we pass.

The map will point to you our present situation, where we shall halt some days. The sole relieving feature of the landscape is the Sutlej, which pours its turbid stream past the very doors of our tents—that river long hoped-for by every Indo-British officer, and which we of the far West have now adopted as the Ganges of our world—the God of our adoration. The march of this small force is the first step of a policy, which, had it been adopted thirty years ago, would have rendered us now as secure in India as our present position is the contrary. But still, as it is the *premier pas* of a bolder line of conduct than that hitherto in force, we have good reason to imagine that our future steps will be in accordance therewith; and that the Sutlej may be but the precursor of the Indus, and that but the road to the Caspian and Euxine. Russia is no doubt fully prepared for the step we have taken with regard to advancing our frontier. Whether the facility which the Shah's Asylum with us afforded, is equally well known to her, is doubtful—suppose it unknown or unsuspected. Now is the time to strike a blow which the Autocrat will never forget or recover from, so long as justice, combined with a due regard for our own vital interests, prompts the British sword to spring indignant from its scabbard at the first insidious advance of a foe. Let us not do the thing by halves. Whilst we replace a fallen monarch on the throne of his forefathers, let us also restore to him every province to the westward, which ever owned the sway of Cabool. Let Bulkh and Bokhara be the battle field of England; and let the firmness with which we assume our just position of preserver of the peace throughout Central Asia, prove to Russia that her manœuvres are discovered, and to Persia—fickle Persia, that her sole chance of existence is submission, and future rectitude of conduct.



CAMP, BHAWULPOOR, Dec. 21, 1838.—Excepting the novelty of continual progression, and viewing daily different tracts of country equally desert and barren, we have experienced but little of what is new for the last few days. The Nuwab Bhawul Khan's country may perhaps be unknown to you. Thank God for your ignorance then, Mr. Editor, for where *it* is "bliss 'tis folly to be wise." With the exception of a small sprinkling of cultivation near the river, and some canal cuts extending a short distance inland, this tract may be painted in few and far from pleasing colours. An endless expanse of sand-hills thinly covered with *jhow* and *phog* bushes, fit for nothing but camels to eat, with here and there a few tufts of an herb, styled *lanna*, meets the eye of the wanderer in whichever direction he may turn it. Animal life, if I except rats, is as scarce as vegetable, in this unhappy desert; and a stillness, a deathlike and horrible silence pervades the scene, broken for the passing moment by the clang of arms, the shrill neighing of the barbed steed or measured tread of the soldier, only to return with double force when the intruders have passed, and the cool breeze which fans their cheeks, in five minutes have effaced every vestige of their track. Can any thing afford an apter simile for human life? Here light in heart and gay with hope—(for however often disappointed, "Hope, the flatterer, still remains behind,") we tread, to forward or own and our employer's ambitious views, this sandy soil. When the breath of a few fleeting years has passed, where will be alike the employers and the tools of their purpose? Go and ask yon shifting sand! But I meant not to sermonize, albeit wont at times to find "sermons in stones"—neither, as a facetious friend would observe, meant I to be *rhethorical* touching the *reth* of the desert, but I do whiles find myself inditing prose when, like my French predecessor, I had no idea of doing so: but to return to my subject. Villages on our road are more numerous than might have been expected. The inhabitants we form but little acquaintance with, and that little I fear, not to the benefit of either's character in the estimation of the other party. They, no doubt, will call us plunderers, and we have, as doubtlessly, found them addicted to untruth in a degree which astonishes even the Bengalee writers, and as great rogues as any Buneas in our happy provinces. By the by, one particularity of this tract is, that there are no Buneas; all the dealers in grain here are Khetrees or Mahomedans. This is to me, the strongest possible proof of the poverty of the country, or the excessive knavery of the people. Nothing but the certainty of starvation, or dread of superior chicanery, could have prevented the settlement of a colony of our provincial locusts who deal in grain. Our camp has been twice of late alarmed. On the first occasion a sowar of the 1st cavalry gave chase to some plundering horse, and on the second two sowars of the same regiment beat off a most formidable attack made by two horsemen! On the latter occasion, which was during the night, the alarm was spread and the force got under arms; and joking apart, it would have done our late bilious old chief's heart good, to see the rapid and yet steady and soldier-like manner in which our young infantry turned out; flints were fixed and pieces loaded in a moment, and considering that few of them had ever smelled gunpowder but once, at target practice, it certainly did the greatest credit to both the men and the officers who drilled them. The force assuredly deserves the thanks of His Majesty for the threshing it would have given the marauders, had they come as expected. (You will observe, Mr. E. that our trumpeters are only learning, ergo we sometimes exercise ourselves on that wind instrument the trumpet!)

H. M., may his shadow cover the land! this tail ever lengthen! May Moulton become his footstool and the Vale of Kashmeer his wash-pot! appears in good health and a long beard every marching morning. He gives us no great trouble, and is on the whole perhaps, as good a king as we could expect to get for the purpose—or the money. If His Majesty holds his royal army in as high estimation as the latter does his august majesty—the longer we continue on our present terms the better. Himself and his money are the gods of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk's devotion, and our services will scarcely be employed to seat him on the throne of Kabool, before the ghost of every rupee he has to pay, will rise in visions of the day and night before him, and prompt him to send us (or rather order us) back to India. Mark these words, Mr. Editor, for a repetition of them will assuredly usher into your notice the first chapter of the history of the British acquisition of Kabool. No treaties or promises will bind a faithless prince like the one we are dealing with, and as for the ties of gratitude, I remember no one instance of their ever actuating the Pearl of the Doorranecs. What then are we to do? to be employed or turned off at the capricious will of a despot of our own creation? or to assert our right, to secure our own safety by placing one who enjoys our confidence, and who will employ our arms on the throne of the country which forms the key of our Orient Empire? Let us suppose the occurrence of what I apprehend, the wish on his-newly-enthroned Majesty's part to give us our *rookut*.

## POSTSCRIPT.

What course is our government prepared to adopt? will it expose the muslim thinness of the net, wherein the fallen monarch eagerly grasping at any means whereby to regain his throne, has been caught? Will it force him to retain our services by those political reasonings which carry such weight when backed by 6000 British troops? or will it throw its declaration of "the wish to restore a fallen monarch" to the dogs, and raise to the throne the more virtuous, rightful, and probably more pliant Kamran? Whichever of these courses be adopted, is not the end the same as if we drew the sword of conquest and gained for ourselves the kingdom, and therewith the right of disposing of its crown?

Why should we scruple to do that which our safety demands, or like a West Indian beauty, draw a veil of gauze over our lineaments, which only renders their dark hue more apparent; and which far from improving, stamps them with the only real ugliness, which they possess the vain attempt at concealment. But more of this hereafter, when time shall have developed the future intentions of our soi-disant and our real masters.

We arrived at the Khan's capital this morning, not without some little apprehension of desultory attacks from plundering hordes in order to carry off our baggage and camels. Hitherto, however, we have been unscathed, and the rust of disuse still dims the lustre of our blades. Report, however, says that Scind will yet afford us an opportunity of exhibiting our prowess. We have experienced some difficulty regarding supplies, forage especially, and the Khan is evidently not so favourably inclined towards us and the expedition as he should be, and I apprehend greater difficulty between this place and Bukhur where it is proposed we should cross the Indus; Bukhur is eighteen marches from Bhawalpoor. The desertions from the infantry are still painfully numerous, forcibly demonstrating some rottenness in the state of the force, or that the men are being tampered with by some concealed agents.

The security with which they avoid all guards and defy pursuit, is not the least wonderful part of the affair, and without the aid of the villagers, I doubt if they could abscond with such impunity.

We shall halt here a day or two: not very long for two reasons, first that our services are required in Scind, and secondly the pressure on our heels of the army of the Indus. Our post office is wretchedly managed. Letters are generally double the time they should be in arriving, and as often go towards Shikarpoor, as Ferozpoor; at least so it would appear.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.—CAMP, KASSIMKE. (*Dec. 22, 1838.*)—The 2d Brigade of Infantry, after one day's halt, marched from Bahukhadlake on the 17th. The first march to Lukeeke, although laid down in the Quarter Master General's route as only fifteen miles, is at least seventeen and a half. The Brigade marched at six, and did not reach its ground till twelve o'clock. It was fortunately for us a cloudy morning till nearly eleven, when the sun broke out and shone most fiercely. These vile regulation caps, with their black oilskin covers, were like so many fires on our heads, and we came in with faces as red as boiled lobsters; looking more like the dried heads of New Zealanders than Englishmen. It is a pity that our Commanders-in-chief, in their zeal to imitate every thing European, seem entirely to have overlooked the fact, that we are serving in a tropical climate, and that utility is of as much importance as show, in the dress of an army. Instead of assimilating our dress to that of the inhabitants of the country, we are rigged out more like men going on an expedition to the North Pole. These black oil-skin covers, although well suited for a residence in Greenland or Kamchatka, are not at all adapted to the burning plains of Hindostan. Every one must be aware, that black has a greater attraction for heat than any other colour. If he has any doubt on the subject, he has only to place two caps with thermometers in each in the sun; one covered with a white, and the other with a black cover, and he will soon find the thermometer rise in the latter fifteen or twenty degrees above the former. Our caps are so ill suited for service, that even sportsmen, who are accustomed to exposure in the sun, and who, with a good solah hat on, defy all its rays at all seasons of the year, cannot, in the coldest weather, wear the regulation cap at mid-day without inconvenience and suffering. They should be at once abolished, and in lieu of them a turban, or light solah hat substituted, whilst on active service.

As a temporary thing, white covers to the present caps would be a great improvement, and would add much to the efficiency and comfort of both officers and men; if something of this kind is not done, we should be furnished with Chhattahs and Punnahs for each man, like the renowned wamers of the Celestial Empire. The second march to Jowrukul is not more than eleven miles, over a miserable barren country; indeed, the whole land for the last fifty miles is one immense barren waste, scantily covered

with Jow Jungle and the stunted Babel tree, and affording little food for camels. The long march, and want of good nourishing food, is evidently fast telling on these useful animals; they are beginning to look thin and worn out, and numbers are left dying and dead on every march. It is truly distressing to pass the unfortunate animals left by the preceding columns on the line of march; some of them apparently in perfect health, but obliged to be abandoned from lameness and like causes; others unable to proceed from weakness or want of food; in passing, these poor animals will turn round and give the most piteous looks, as if imploring assistance, whilst already may be seen flocks of vultures and kites ready to pounce on their victims before life is extinct.

In consequence of the want of rain, and absolute famine here, for the last three years, the country is almost uninhabited, the remains of numerous deserted villages are daily passed, and flocks of cattle are seldom met with; grass is not procurable at any price. I do not know how the Cavalry column in front have fared, but judging from the difficulty of feeding our few chargers, I should think they will not be fit for much work by the time they reach Bhawalpore.

The fine rich Dhoop grass of the Doab is not met with here, and we are obliged to be satisfied with the roots of the Khur and Surput grasses. When not afflicted with drought, this is evidently a rich grain country, although from its being less under the influence of the Monsoons, much more liable to failure of crops, than the alluvial plains of Bengal and Behar. Along the banks of the Sutlege, we meet every now and then, with large tracts of rich Cachar lands extensively cultivated, and covered with villages, large herds of buffaloes, and cattle, and flocks of sheep and goats. The former are of a very coarse species, covered with thick white fleeces, from which the natives manufacture excellent blankets; the latter are beautiful creatures, with long ears, and hair reaching almost to the ground. Provisions are as yet plentiful; but we luxurious Qui Hi's carry large flocks of bullocks and sheep of our own, and so many necessaries, as to be almost independent of casual supplies. Sheep, eggs, and fowls, are procurable daily; fish is frequently brought from the Sutlege, but we are charged extravagant prices for every thing, and the march of our force should be a source of considerable wealth to the country. Instead of plundering as we pass along, as is usual with oriental armies, we are the party plundered. The people, not satisfied with charging double prices for every thing, hang about camp during night, or on our rear on the march, and walk off with camels and bullocks daily. These thefts are seldom accompanied with acts of violence, but on the last march the butcher of Her Majesty's 13th Foot was attacked by a party of armed men, severely wounded, and robbed of his whole flock of bullocks. One set of rascals make a most profitable speculation of a single camel. They commence and sell him to an officer in the 1st column, for eighty or ninety rupees; and kindly furnish the purchaser with a confederate, as a sarwan; in a day or two, whilst out grazing, they walk off with him, and sell him to some one in the 2nd column, and in this way go through every brigade, pocketing two or three hundred rupees by the transaction, and carrying off the camel to their homes at last. During the last three days, we have met with several parties of Affghans lately arrived via Moultan from Cabul; these are nominally merchants, and furnished with the usual supply of apples, grapes, and the indispensable Persian cats: in reality I believe these men to be spies of Dost Mahomed Khan's, sent by their wily leader, to ascertain our movements and learn our strength and numbers. They talk with the utmost confidence of their chiefs shewing fight, say he has got 30,000 men all ready for the fray, and insinuate that if we are victorious it will be more owing to our diplomacy than our arms.

"We Affghans," say they, "use the sword, you Feringhees money, as your weapon; as for the Sepoys, our women will be more than a match for them." They seem to ridicule the idea of our putting Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul.

But to proceed with our march, the country from Chokhokee to Kassimke gradually improves in appearance, and the numerous Persian wheels at work, watering the fields, and the extensive water-courses cut at great expense for the same purpose, shows a more improved state of society. We are now approaching Bhawal Khan's capital, which may account for the change. The inhabitants of this part of the country are principally Mussulmans. And we are now relieved from the operation of the absurd order, prohibiting our killing bullocks, or eating beef, since leaving Kurnaul. This order is part of the Jerry Sneak policy pursued now-a-days, to conciliate, or in other words, to show the inhabitants of the country we are afraid of them. I do not say so from any annoyance at being deprived of my beef-steak, although I rejoice that now Christmas approaches, the flesh of an animal dear to every John Bull is no longer to be tabooed, but because it is evident to every man of common sense, that such concessions are not

appreciated by the natives, who only look upon them as proof of our weakness. The newspapers have teemed with reports of the hostility of Bhawul Khan to our progress. As far as I can see, the conduct of this chief has been quite the contrary; he has furnished us abundantly with supplies, and provided gomastas at every place of halting, to distribute them to us. The people are also quiet, civil, and inoffensive, and they are at all times a pretty good index of the feelings of their chief. Before leaving Kurnaul, the most absurd reports were prevalent about the impossibility of procuring fire-wood for cooking: so far from there being any scarcity of it, the whole country is covered with brushwood, and as much fuel may be had for nothing as any one likes to take. These reports, like the one of the scarcity of water between Kurnaul and Ferozepore, are evidently got up to dishearten our troops, and are probably invented for the purpose of making us choose another route.

The country about Kassimke is highly cultivated, and the soil is a rich loam, capable of producing ~~any~~ kind of crops. Immense canals, as large as the Delhi one, are cut from the Sutlege to great distances in the interior, and irrigation is carried on, on a most extensive scale. This would be a noble country for sugar, indigo, or cotton, and under one of John's pukka collectors, would soon yield a large revenue. The whole of this bank of the river appears a healthy country. In spite of the long marches and exposure to the cold night air, the Sepoys are not more sickly than they would be in cantonments. The men, now that the howa panee is good, and the otta cheap, seem to be happy and contented. We have suffered no casualties since we marched, and received no additions to our numbers, with the exception of Lieutenant Matthews, Adjutant of the Assam Local Corps, who, after a tedious journey from the very borders of China, has at length reached his corps, the 43d. The Commander-in-chief passed our camp three days ago, with a fleet of nine boats, but did not pay our brigade a visit.

#### MADRAS.

**CAPTAIN BEATSON, BENGAL ARMY.**—Captain W. F. Beaton, K. S. F., 1st class, 54th regt. B. N. I., who has been appointed to raise and command a force in Bundelcund, served, with great distinction and gallantry in the British Auxiliary Legion under Sir De Lacy Evans; he was Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded the 10th regiment, or Munster Light Infantry at the action in front of Puentarabia on the 11th of July 1836, where he fell severely wounded, whilst leading in a most spirited manner a charge at the head of the 8th regiment. Captain Beatson, was so much shaken by this wound as to be obliged to leave Spain and has not till this day had the ball extracted.

The governor general has we think shewn great discrimination in selecting this officer to command the force in Bundelcund, which is to consist of 1000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and a brigade of artillery, with a second in command, an adjutant of cavalry, one of infantry, and a surgeon.—*Madras United Gazette, January 1.*

**THE BANGALORE AND TRICHINOPOLY BATTAL QUESTION.**—It is with infinite regret that we announce the refusal of the Court of Directors to grant full batta to their officers at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, as solicited in certain memorials from those stations, and supported by the strong recommendation of the Madras government. The grounds of the refusal we have not yet learned, and are in truth at a loss to guess them; for although by the quarter-master-general's measurement, Bangalore and Trichinopoly are rather under 200 miles distant from Madras and consequently not entitled to be considered full batta stations, yet as they are laid down in the post-office table as 205 and 209 miles respectively, and as for such distance the Government actually charge postage to the very officers from whom they withhold full batta, on the plea that the distance is under 200 miles, the hardship is glaring, and had the fact been properly represented, the Court of Directors must have blushed at such an attempted application of an Indian-rubber-like mode of measurement, and at once have admitted the justice of their petitioners' prayer.—*Ibid.*

**L'ARTEMISE.**—We are sorry to learn that the French Frigate L'Artemise, which arrived in China on the 22d October, had lost no less than twenty-two of her crew by dysentery between Pondicherry and Manilla.—*Ibid.*—*Jan. 4.*

**DEPARTURE OF SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.**—Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., embarked on board the Colombo, under the usual salutes yesterday evening. His excellency's departure was attended by all possible honours. The king's own regiment of foot, with two corps of Native Infantry and the body guard formed a street from the Wallajah to the sea gate of the fort, through which our late highly respected commander-in-chief passed, accompanied by the Right Honourable Lord Elphinstone, His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicholls, K. C. B., the Honourable Mr. Sullivan,

the Honourable Mr. Lushington, the Honourable Sir Edward Gambier, the principal civil and military authorities, and many other gentlemen resident at the presidency, all anxious to testify their respect for the public and private character of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

**THE RACES.**—The subjoined particulars of the nominations to the race for the Elphinstone cup, will interest our sporting readers. The spring meeting opens on Monday next, and good competition is looked forward to, the more so perhaps (though we announce the event with much regret) as an accident will probably throw the all-conquering *Samnite* out of the field for this season. An account of the first day of the first day of the Calcutta races, will be found in another column; they have opened well, and the Madras horses are attesting their right to the palm of superiority. Our old friend Fieschi, we see winning a two-miles sweepstakes, with 8 stone 7 lbs., in, according to one account three minutes, fifty one and a half seconds, and by another, three minutes, fifty one seconds; and that gallant horse, Corriemonie running a good second. The *Calcutta Courier* is wrong however, in terming it “the best Arab time ever done in India”—the race on the Madras course last year, for the Gift, a two-mile heat, was won by Samnite in three min. fifty one sec.

The nominations for the Elphinstone Cup are Mr H. Montgomery's g. a. h. Kinsale, Mr. Maclean's g. a. h. Wentworth. Mr. W. Elliott's g. a. h. Mountcharles. Mr. Smollett's g. a. h. Spanker, b. a. h. Skylark and b. a. h. ——— Mr. Lovell's n. g. a. h. Bedouin, b. a. h. Gericca. Sir Godfrey's b. a. h. Tribune. The hon. George Graves names Mr. Moorcroft's g. a. h. Gaskey.

We are requested to mention, that the usual dinners on the antecedent days to each day of running, will be held at the club house; the first on Saturday next.—*Madras Spectator Jan. 8.*

**BELGAUM.**—Our Belgaum correspondent informs us of the movement of a part of the 18th N. I., to quell the disturbances at Sawuntwaree. The 26th regt. reached Belgaum on the 2nd of Jan., after a march of seventy days. We are happy to learn, that they are free from all epidemic, and brought in but few sick from ordinary causes. A detachment of the 26th, two hundred and fifty strong, was to march on the morning of the 4th inst., to relieve the party of the 18th at Sawuntwaree, and the four companies of the 47th, doing duty at Belgaum, were to return to their quarters at Dharwar. The wing of H. M.'s 41st foot reached Poonah in excellent health. General Salter was to quit Belgaum on route to Bombay, on the 2nd or 3rd inst. Capt. Hart of the 22nd B. N. I., whose monopoly of most of the staff situations of Belgaum, we have already noticed, has been ordered to join his corps. Captain Harris of the Bombay engineers, the only remaining officer of the regular Bombay staff, has been also ordered away on field service. Two ordnance conductors of the Bombay establishment, are still at the Belgaum arsenal, but in daily expectation of being relieved from Madras; and a Bombay staff sergeant fills the following situations, viz. barrack serjeant, line serjeant, and clerk of the church.

The weather is described as unusually hot for the season. From ten till four o'clock, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 88 degrees. The evenings and mornings cool, but the state of the hospitals shews that the climate is very congenial to the European constitution; fever and dysentery are the most common diseases, but neither prevail to any considerable extent.

Grain has been gradually increasing in price, and is likely to be still higher, the following are the Bazar rates at Belgaum.—Rice per Rupee, 14 seers. Cooltee ditto ditto 30 ditto.—*Madras U. S. G. Jan. 11.*

(From a Correspondent, January 12, 1839).

By the Jane Blair we have intelligence from Amerapoora to the 30th of November, at which date the humiliating circumstances of the British residents' position remained unchanged. Colonel Benson had, it is true, succeeded in obtaining an interview with the Burmese Ministers, but such was far from being of a satisfactory or friendly nature; it was, in fact, a bare recognition of the Colonel as the representative of the British Government, and not according to their former construction of the *Treaty of Zundaboo*, as an officer with fifty men to be allowed to reside at the Burmese Court. The resident and his party still remained entirely cut off from all intercourse with the people, and even found a difficulty in procuring common necessaries. The cruelties practised by Tharrawaddie, on the persons who recently raised the standard of their lawful sovereign, supposed to be still living, are almost too barbarous for description. Crucifixion, breaking the limbs, slitting the mouth from ear to ear, and em-



bowelment, and the punishments that have been practised in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, from which place we have a private letter of the 22nd of December.

At Amerapoor too, the like cruel executions had been equally common; but at Rangoon trade was at a stand, and as the Woondonh had sent away his family, war must have appeared certain even to the Burmese authorities. Penang papers have reached us up to the 22d December, one of which contains a proclamation from that government, calling on the Malays, under pain of expulsion by British bayonets, to resign Lulda (of which, be it remembered, they are the legitimate possessors,) to the Siamese, who treacherously seized and held possession of the country, until driven out by the Malays, who re-conquered it. The ostensible grounds for this interference, are stated to be the necessity for upholding the faith of the treaty of Bunkok; but, as the view taken of that treaty by the Penang government, seems rather constrained, and hardly reconcileable with its provisions, it is not extraordinary that our Penang friends consider, that the real object of the measure is to keep the Siamese, through consideration for their own interests, on friendly terms with the British government, as they might become troublesome to us in the event of a war with Ava. The policy of the measure may be good, but its justice is, we think, far from questionable.

The accounts from the Madras provinces are generally unfavourable as regards produce, and owing to the want of rain, scarcity, if not famine, is anticipated in many districts. In the Hyderabad country, the scarcity is even more distressing than in that of the Company; and a heavy loss of cattle is expected next hot season, from want of forage, as the curbee which sold last year at six rupees per thousand, is now sought after at twenty. The journals of this Presidency, have of late very properly noticed, in strong terms, the shameful neglect of government in regard to the treatment of their European soldiery, which however, we fear will never be remedied, until the British Parliament take up the question; as notwithstanding the repeated, the continual reports of commanding officers of Queen's corps, their medical staff, and the recorded opinions of the Deputy Inspector-generals of Hospitals on their annual visitations, the evil continues unremedied, and we can never hope for its being so, till Parliament look to the frightful facts that our casualty rolls exhibit; and which may in a great degree be attributed to the low and objectionable sites of our barracks at many stations, and the insufficient accommodation that those barracks afford.

At one of our best stations, Sekunderaband, the return exhibits 640 casualties, including seventeen officers in the 30th foot, in eight and a half years! We trust that this shameful neglect of the health of our European soldier, will at once attract Horse Guard attention. Our late commander in chief embarked on board the Columbo, with the usual salutes and with all possible honours, on the evening of Jan 3. His successor, Sir Jasper Nicholls, promises to be popular with all ranks and conditions of people. His first levee was numerously attended by civilians and gentlemen not in the service, as well as by military men; after which His Excellency received the native officers, stationed at the Presidency, a mark of attention, which was highly appreciated. But Sir Jasper Nicholls is not new to the feelings of the native army, a large portion of whom have had the honour of serving under His Excellency, and who still remember the acts of considerate attention to their interests which marked his divisional command. It must be grateful to our countrymen in England to know that we in India are not unmindful of the health and comfort of our sailors, for whose accommodation, we have an admirably conducted "sailor's home," in a highly flourishing condition. A very curious and interesting table has just been published here, shewing the comparative state of health of the temperance societies in the European regts. serving under the Bengal Presidency, from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1838. Whereby it appears, that the average proportion of admissions to strength of the society in these six regts. is one in sixteen, whereas of the remainder of such regts. it is one in seven, in either case fractions excluded, so that the average number of men daily in the hospital of the society, is only about three and a half per cent. whilst of the remainder, it amounts to nine per cent. This table speaks volumes in favour of regimental temperance societies. The above is the substance of a report in a recently established periodical, "The medical Quarterly Journal," which promises to have an extensive circulation, and to become a work of great public utility.

A most interesting ceremony was enacted on Sunday, the 6th of January, at St. George's cathedral, when two deacons and two priests were admitted into holy offices. One of the candidates was a son of good John Kohlhoff, of Tangore. It is delightful to think how the labours of the amiable Swartz, have been kept up by the pious and excellent Missionary, Kohlhoff, and to see his son trained in the same school, and taking office under the tutelage of the Established Church of England. The weather

at this Presidency has been very seasonable for some weeks past, and has had the good effect of expelling, in a great degree, the cholera, whose daily ravages were for a short time most alarming, although entirely confined to the native population of Madras. Christmas week, was as usual, marked by an overflowing hospitality congenial to our feelings at that period of the year; but amongst the many parties which took place, we must particularize the Masonic Ball, given by the brethren of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, on St. John's day, and *certes*, the entertainment of the members of the mystic tie should stand first in favour with the fair from the splendour with which it was achieved, and the splendour with which it was sustained, until the near approach of morning. The Annual Gov. House Ball, or *Mob-réunion* took place as usual to celebrate the new year, and a grand entertainment is in order for to-night, in honour of old Sir John Doveton, whose investiture as Grand Cross of the Bath, forms the initiatory and perhaps most interesting incident of the evening. The Grand Cross is a fine gallant old cavalry man, well deserving of his blushing honours; whilst the name is in our recollection we may also mention that of his cousin, the Major-General, and recently constituted K. C. B., is about to make a virtue of necessity, and resign his divisional command, that a few weeks before the time of quitting it, sundry balls and parties are about to be enacted in honour of the departing K. C. B. and his lady. It certainly has astonished us how this officer, who as Major, commanding our 7th cavalry at Ashtee, was not thought to have claims for a C. B. ship at the time, and accordingly did not receive one in common with Colebroke, Russell, Andrews, and other field officers, whose sore service in the last Mahratta war, and did not receive the honour till years afterwards, should, without rhyme, reason, or seeing a shot fired subsequently, all at once be promoted to K. C. B.

The Governors' parties at Gundy, are frequent, and to the favoured few delightful: to be sure scandal is a little busy just now with certain fair names, two of whose proprietresses have been for some time inmates of the lordly mansion, but we meddle not with these matters and attribute all we hear and read to the envious protervity of our neighbours. Recent civil appointments at this Presidency have called forth some animadversions as having their rise in petticoat influence, and the passing over Mr. Walker was a glaring act of injustice. Our Governor's private secretary and cousin is gone to meet and marry a lady, to whom he has been long engaged: his leave is ostensibly limited to Egypt; but what if a Lord Governor's cousin visit Italy under the rose, as is the rumour? Any one but he would perchance have lost his salary!

### BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, *Jan. 19th, 1838.*—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

Some small sales of 4 per cent. notes of 1835-36 have been made at 1 per cent., discount, but no considerable amount could be realised within  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., of that price. *Bills* on London—Exchange is without alteration and Bills partly endorsed here, and partly not, have been sold during the week at 2s. 1d. per Rupee. Ditto, on Calcutta. From the derangement in the opium market, exchange has fallen to about 1 per cent., premium for the selling price at 30 dollars sterling. Ditto, on Madras, in little demand. *Freight* to England, 50s. to 55s. per ton. *Europe Goods.*—*Metals.*—*Iron Bar.*—No alteration in prices. Ditto, *Sheet.*, in fair demand. Ditto, *Hoop* prices maintained at Rs. 8 per cwt. *Steel.*—Sales are being made at Rs. 13 to 13½ per cwt. *Pig and Sheet Lead* in good demand. *Tin Plates.*—Demand is very inoderate. *Spelters.*—Prices well supported.—*Copper Tiles and Sheating* very little enquired for. *Nails and rods* scarce. *Confectionary.*—*Glass Ware.*—*Hats.*—*Millinery.*—*Oilman's Stores.*—*Plated Ware.*—*Stationery* from 25 to 40 per cent., discount. *Earthenware.*—*Perfumery.*—*Window Glass*, from 50 to 60 per cent., advance.

DR. SMYTTAN.—*Bombay, 1st Jan.*—DEAR SMYTTAN, it is with much gratification that we announce to you that a considerable number of your professional friends in the public service have resolved to mark their estimation of your character and conduct, by presenting you with a piece of Plate: and that instructions will accordingly be forwarded to Messrs. Widdowson and Seale, 73, Strand, London, to wait upon you on your arrival in town, with a silver tray, bearing upon it the following inscription, which will sufficiently explain to you the object and feelings of the donors. "Presented to George Smyttan, Esquire, M.D., Member of the Medical Board, as a parting token of regard from his professional friends in the Bombay Army on the occasion of his retirement from the Medical Staff, after an honourable service of thirty years." "Bombay, 1st January, 1839."—Annexed you will find the names of the present contributors to this

testimonial, amounting to about thirty, but we beg to remark that the list cannot be considered closed, as hitherto it has only been circulated in a private manner, and we shall therefore probably have the pleasure of making to you a further communication on the subject; in the meantime, wishing you a pleasant voyage home, and a happy meeting with your son and friends, we beg to subscribe ourselves, Dear Smyttan,

Yours, &c. &c.

TO GEORGE SMYTTAN, Esq., M.D.  
Member Medical Board, Bombay.

W. A. PURNELL, Supg. Surgeon.  
JAMES BURNES, Surgeon.  
ROBERT BROWN, Assist. Surgeon.

*Bombay 1st January, 1839.*—MY DEAR FRIENDS, I am favoured with your kind communication of this date, intimating that a considerable number of my professional friends in the public service have resolved to mark their estimation of my character and conduct by presenting me with a piece of Plate.

This is indeed a most gratifying token of regard at parting, altogether unmerited I fear on my part, but as it comes from those whom I highly esteem and with most of whom I have long been associated in kind and friendly terms in an honourable public service, I cannot but feel proud and grateful at being thus unexpectedly put in possession by their kindness of so handsome a testimonial, which in a far-distant land will serve continually to remind me of the many happy days spent amongst them.

I beg you will express to my esteemed friends how much I feel their kindness; and if I can ever in any way assist any of them or advance the interests of the Bombay Medical Service, to which I am proud to have so long belonged, it will, they may rest assured, afford me sincere pleasure.

Yours, &c.

G. SMYTTAN.

W. A. PURNELL, Esq., Supg. Surgeon.  
JAMES BURNES, K.H. M.D., Surgeon.  
ROBERT BROWN, Esq., M.D., Assist. Surgeon.

*BOMBAY TIMES, (Jan. 1st.)*—By the Semiramis steamer which left the Hujamree at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 8th inst., and arrived in Bombay on yesterday the 11th at 9 o'clock A. M. we have received letters from the army to the 7th inst. It was then quietly encamped near Tatta, and tolerably far from sickness, though reports of a somewhat opposite character had been current here since our last arrivals. It was expected that the force would reach Hyderabad on the 15th inst. The great difficulty in its way appears to be in procuring the requisite number of Camels: 10,000 have been already secured, but, 25,000 more are necessary for the advance of the conjoined Bengal and Bombay force from Shikarpoor, we understand that the Semiramis bears despatches of the greatest importance to the Bombay Government. It is probable that on his way to Bombay, Sir Henry will have a conference with Sir John Keane and communicate his views upon the subject of the approaching campaign.

*Camp near Tatta, December 6, 1839.*

We have been at this place, for the last week, and no one seems to know when we shall move on: matters are however hastening to a crisis, and a short time must determine whether we are to have a fight at Hyderabad or not. The Belooches may possibly endeavour to oppose our crossing the river, which will afford us an opportunity of trying conclusions with them.

We had an incident yesterday which cost a man his life and may not unlikely lead to further rows—a Beloochee, detected in bringing liquor into the camp, was made a prisoner of, but not disarmed, and on his way to the quarter-guard he suddenly drew his sword, and made a cut at the sergeant, who caught the blow on his musket, but fell from the force of it. The fellow ran at him, when on the ground, but was himself floored by the butt end of a musket, and upon regaining his legs, he ran a regular *muck*, cutting at every one he met.

He was in a most infuriated state when shot by the sentry, and would undoubtedly have killed any one that crossed his path, or done his worst in that way. The matter will of course be made the most of, and find its way to Hyderabad with a full share of Eastern exaggeration.

*(From another Letter.)*—The first bloodshed between us and the Sindy's occurred yesterday. A Beloochee who had been smuggling spirits into camp was seized and put into the quarter-guard. When being brought up for examination by a corporal of H. Ms. 17th, he suddenly drew his sword and made a cut which was warded off by the musket: he then received a blow from the musket, but made off. A young sentry was

ordered to load and fire at him, which he did with promptitude and effect, for the Beloochee fell mortally wounded, the ball having passed through his shield, body, and all. Sir J. Keane who was near at the time, applauded the sentry as a good shot, and promoted him to Havildar. Sir H. Fane is expected here on the 15th proximo.

*Camp, near Tatta, January 6th, 1838.*

"A post goes to-day by the Semiramis and I gladly take the opportunity of dropping a few lines for you. I wrote to you from Bomenacote, our first landing place, this we left with the greatest pleasure on the 23rd ult. along with Sir John's head quarters, one troop of the 4th Dragoons, and a Brigade of Infantry, (Colonel Gordon's), we had only one distressing march through an immense jungle, otherwise all went smoothly enough. I cannot say that I admire the country it strongly reminds me of the Cape: white soil and low jungle; we are now lying on the north side of Tatta, so that we have the city in front, a tank and low hills covered with ruins in our rear. The town is a miserable collection of mud houses nearly deserted and very dirty, provisions scarce, and the inhabitants far from friendly: at this moment the camp is in commotion from the idea of a nightly attack, owing to a native having been shot by a sentinel of the 19th regiment, the particulars were \* \* \* Sir John they say does not like the circumstance, but Colonel Pottinger thinks it the luckiest thing that could have happened at the present moment. The shooting is good here, but powder and shot very dear and scarce."

*Bombay, Jan. 19th.*—The Hugh Lindsay steamer was to have left this with an overland mail to-day, but in consequence of the Berenice steamer having come in this morning with the English mail of the 25th Nov., the departure of the former has been postponed till to-morrow morning. The packet, however, closes this evening. The following is a list of the passengers per Berenice:

Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Hardy, Madame Monton, Major Sir Edward Campbell, His Excellency Syed Ally Nasser, Captain Walter, Monsieur Monton, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Christian, Mr. Hatfield, Dr. Sineabalde, J. J. Perris, Esq., F. Xavier Furard, Esq., Captain Crozier, Lieut. Hawker, Lieut. McDonald, Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Smale, one European and three native servants.

The Hugh Lindsay takes the following as passengers:

Mrs. and Miss Doveton, Mrs. Escombe and children, Mrs. Jackson, Major and Mrs. Groundwater and two children, Mr. Charles Bovet and a child, Ameer Allykhan and six servants, one native servant of Mrs. Doveton, two do. do. of Mrs. Escombe, one do. do. of Major Groundwater, one do. do. Mrs. Bovet.

"As this number of our journal will reach England with the packet that leaves Bombay this day, by the Hugh Lindsay steamer, we take the opportunity of expressing an earnest hope that the startling facts, and still more ominous presages, which have pressed with painful rapidity of succession on our attention during the last month—the contumacy of the Jhansee and other chiefs, under the very right hand of our power,—the warlike attitude of Nepaul and Burmah;—the rumoured appearance of a Russian of rank in Ava, successfully stimulating its monarch to hostile action;—the ejection of Lieut. Pottinger and Col. Stoddart from Herat, and, the accession of that very principality, which we defended, to the Perso-Russian aggressive league against our frontiers; the resistance of Scinde to the march of our force;—the desertions in the Native Infantry composing the army of the Indus;—the announcement audaciously put forth of the rumoured intention of Runjeet Singh's chiefs to arrest the Governor-General, while a guest in their capital;—and, perhaps, to these we may add the quiet and, as it were, accidental dropping in, (which has become rather frequent of late), of American men-of-war to reconnoitre our harbours;—all these facts, we trust, will at length arouse the public of Great Britain to a sense of the present position of this her magnificent, but neglected, Indian Empire. We hope that the voice of that public will force upon the slow and unwilling perception of the ministry, a conviction of the stern reality and magnitude of the crisis which has arrived, and, the necessity for meeting it with a promptitude and an energy commensurate with the occasion. It is no longer time to talk of peaceful professions, and negotiations when the cloven hoof of the arch-enemy is already seen impressed on the councils of every petty feudatory within, and every powerful neighbour around, our frontier;—it is no longer time to dream away the moments, and whisper about sending *a regiment*, when an empire is at stake.—No! If Britain awake she must awake in her might of counsel and of arm. Though late in the day, there is still time to save her Asiatic dominion and her European supremacy; but let another short interval elapse—another historical to-morrow dawn, and the noblest energies of mind, and the bravest blood of her sons, may be lavished in vain."

**CALCUTTA.—ARRIVALS.** Dec. 23, China, Biddle, from London and Cape; Balguere, Thore, from Bordeaux and Cape; Richard Tell, T. Millman, from Newcastle; Corda-van, Salez, from Bordeaux. 14. Robert Small, Fulcher, from Portsmouth. 17. Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, from London. 20. Sophia, McNair from Portsmouth. 30. John Knox, Thompson, Liverpool; Victoria, Saunders, Bristol; Fatima, Fathers, from Liverpool; Exmouth, Warren, from London.

**DEPARTURES.**—Dec. 23rd, Seringapatam, Denny, for London and Cape; Asia, Gillies, from London. 24th, Pondicherry, Bauvoisseen, for Bordeaux. 26th, Eudora, Addison, for Hobart Town; True Briton, C. Beach, for Madras and London. 14th, Amelia, Law, for London. 15th. Plantagenet, Domet, for London, via Cape. 17th England, Kay, for London; Hoogly, Iransolin, for Havre. 19th Falcon, Anstruther, for Liverpool. 21th Esperance, Mackie, for London. 13th Patriot King, Clarke, for Liverpool; James Ewing, Hamilton, for Greenock.

**SHIP LOADING.**—FOR LONDON, John, William Money, Adelaide, Madagascar, Earl of Hardwicke, London, Duke of Bedford, Strabane, Northumberland, Scotia, Mon-stuart Elphinstone, Richmond, Catherine, Lord Hungerford, Britannia, Mary Eliza, Bengal Merchant and Robert Small.

FOR LIVERPOOL, Louisa Munro, Francis Ann, Allerton and Blorengé.

FOR BRISTOL.—Ruby and St. George.

FOR HULL.—Isabella.

**DEPARTURES.**—Passengers per *True Briton*, Mesdames Beach, Freshfield and Smith; Miss Smith; Messrs. Hicks and Smith; three Miss Smiths, children; Mrs. McSoerly, servant and two ayahs.

Per *Adelaide*, Mrs. Dunsmure and two children; Mrs. Thompson and four children; Miss Sinclair; J. B. Colvin, Esq.; J. Dunsmure, Esq.; Capt. Thomas H. Graham, Esq. and J. Huggins, Esq.

**MADRAS.—ARRIVALS.** Dec. 21st, Barque Mary Ann, C. H. Tarbutt, from London. 28th, Ditto Patriot, J. H. Mullens, from New Zealand. 20th, Ship Carnatic, Edward Voss, from Portsmouth and Cape. 21st, Ditto Duke of Argyle, H. Bristow, from London.

**DEPARTURES,** Jan. 3rd, Ship Columbo, D. Mackeller to Suez and London. 5th, Ditto Bleug, J. McDowell, to Liverpool.

**DEPARTURES.**—Passengers per *Columbo*, Lady Sarah Maitland, Mesdames Pagan, Cardew and Graham; four Misses Maitland; Miss Pagan; Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. Major Grant; Messrs. French, Cardew and Thomas, H. C. S.; Capt. Graham and Joseph; Lieut. Pirie; Messrs. McQueen, James, Cardew, Maitland; children—three Misses Cardew, two Misses Graham; Miss Beathie; Masters Cardew and Graham; two European female and one male, servants; thirteen native servants.

Passenger per *Bleug*, Ensign Sellon.

**SHIPS LOADING.**—FOR LONDON, Duke of Argyle, Carnatic, Wellington and Mary Anne.

**BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS.** Jan. 6, Ship Lancaster, D. D. Campbell, master from Liverpool. 1st, Steamer Hugh Lindsay, P. L. Powell, Commander from Suez. 11th, Barque Emigrant, W. Petrie, master from Liverpool. 9th, Ship Berkshire, J. Clarkson, master from London. 10th, George Cuvier (french), J. Techoirs, master from Bordeaux.

**DEPARTURES.**—Dec. 28, Ship Hero, R. Smallwood, master, to Greenock; Urania E. Noaks, master, to Liverpool. Jan. 2nd, Steamer Atalanta, R. Lowe, commande from Suez. 3rd, Ship Malabar, R. Pollok, master, Cape of Good Hope and London. 10th, Hugh Lindsay, Steamer, to Suez.

**DEPARTURES.**—Passengers per *Urania*, Mrs. Webb, two Miss Webbs, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Menzies, Miss Straker, The Rev. L. and Mrs. Boggs and infant, Mrs. Malcolmson, Lieut. Johnson, 4th M. N. I., Mrs. Rowlinson,—servants, Francis Mary Gilbert and child, Mary C. G. Carlent and son, Mr. Haines, Mary Cankett, M. McCarthy.

Per *Malabar*, Lady Jackson and two children, Major and Mrs. Worthy and 4 children, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Peat and two children, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Owen, C and Mrs. Jamieson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg and three children, Mrs. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. LeMessurier and two children, Lord C. Gordon.

**SHIPS LOADING.**—FOR LONDON, Sir Edward Paget. Ditto and Cape, Lady versham, and Aurora.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Coimbra, Clydesdale, Duch. of Clarence, Lady East & Lan

FOR CLYDE.—Ellora.



# THE ORIENTAL HERALD.



## THE INDIAN CRISIS;—LORD AUCKLAND'S MEASURES.



A VERY intelligent friend, long resident in India, to whom we had made application for information respecting certain matters relative to that country, in furnishing what we had requested, concluded his reply with these words: "If it were a physical possibility, that the earth should open her mouth and swallow up Hindostan, or that her cities and entire population could be carried off by an inundation, but a small sensation would be created in Great Britain. Were we as a nation, driven out by a tumultuous insurrection of the whole population, the House of Commons might, indeed, appoint a committee to inquire into the causes by which it had been brought about; but ere a few days of inquiry had elapsed, the members which formed the committee would dwindle down, until there was no attendance. The subject would drop, and the sole remembrance of the country would be in the breasts of those who had lost relations—dividends."

Severe and well deserved as this censure is in many respects, it is not altogether accurate. A crisis has occurred in the events of our Indian Empire; and it has nearly become the all-important question, whether England is still to retain her supremacy over that most glorious empire, or whether it is to be tamely yielded to a foreign power, whose intrigues are more formidable than her arms. From the latter we have all to fear, from the former, nought. This question has at length aroused to a due sense of its utter importance, if not the British Ministry—at least the British public and the British press; and though the former may not be now as fully awake to these matters as the latter, it is of little consequence, for they must eventually follow public opinion. It is with sincere rejoicing, we repeat, that when the integrity of our Indian dominions, if not our entire sovereignty is threatened, the apathy in respect to her concerns has been thrown off, and an earnest and zealous interest about them has succeeded to it. To this it is our bounden duty as public journalists, and, we trust, faithful chroniclers of Indian events, to administer such information of the merits of the case, as may not only lead our readers to a true conclusion thereupon, but likewise enable them to form a judgment of their own, and to decide on the accuracy or otherwise of the views which we have taken.

The importance of the affair, which we are now about to discuss, has called into action many able writers, whose powers have adorned and illustrated the points at issue : but in none of these productions have we seen the matter fully canvassed in every branch, so as to bring it at once fully and comprehensively before the mind's eye. This we shall endeavour to do, with such brevity and conciseness as may be consistent with a true understanding of the case. It cannot, indeed, be expected that a subject such as this can be treated of within a small compass. The parliamentary documents alone are of a formidable bulk. There is, however, within them much which does not bear directly on the case, and they contain also details of actions and measures, to the result only of which allusion need be made. With condensation and simplification then, we hope that the subject, notwithstanding its awful appearance, will assume a readable and intelligible form. In the first place, we must premise, that inasmuch as the present position of affair has partly arisen from the peculiar state of parties, and the prejudices in Afghanistan, a slight sketch of the rulers of that country and the leading events of its history, are indispensably necessary to a perfect comprehension of the subject.

The origin of the tribes of Affghans which inhabit this country may be a curious enquiry for those whose leisure permits them to enter into it : for present purposes it would be utterly useless. The kingdom of Affghanistan, of which Canbul was, and in a manner may now be so termed, the capital, once extended sixteen degrees in longitude from Sirhind, and about one hundred and fifty miles from Delhi to Meshed, about an equal distance from the Caspian Sea. In breadth, it reached from the Oxus to the Persian Gulph, a space including thirteen degrees of latitude or nine hundred and ten miles. This extensive territory, or the greater part of it, was first consolidated into an empire by Ahmed Shah Douranee, head of the tribe of Suddozies. He was crowned king at Candahar, in 1747. During his life-time he continued waging successful wars, and twice captured Delhi. He died aged fifty years, in June 1773, and was succeeded after a struggle by his son Timour Shah, who, as is almost invariably the case in Eastern climates, though the cause seems inexplicable, was wholly inferior to his father in energy of character. He changed the seat of government from Candahar to Canbul, and suffered the hold, which his father had acquired over the more distant provinces of the empire, to relax ; thus sowing the seeds of future dissolution. He died in May 1793. Timour left many sons, of whom it is here necessary to name only, Shah Zemaun, Mahmoud, Eyoob (of whom we find no mention in Elphinstone,) and Shah Shooja, whom the Government of India are now supporting. There was an elder brother besides these, but as he was then and subsequently unsuccessful, and eventually confined for life, his claim is no more heard of. Shah Zemaun, after some slight opposition succeeded to the throne, and received the submission of his brother Mahmoud, then ruler of Herat, where his son Kamran (and not Kam ram as some write it), now governs. Subsequently to this, Mahmoud rebelled against his brother, and on the second occasion was driven into exile. While he was a fugitive at Oorgunje, six of the Douranee and Kuzzilbash Lords conspired against Shah Zemaun : the conspiracy was detected, and among others, Sirafrax Khan, Chief of the Barukzyes and father to Futteh Khan, was beheaded. This occurred about 1799. Futteh Khan, a man, bold and daring beyond that usually characteristic of his tribe, burning with revenge for his father's death, joined Mahmoud in exile ; by his aid, that

prince drove his brother from the throne. Zemaun was blinded by Ussud Khan, a brother of Futteh Khan.

In the meantime Shah Shooja, who held the Government of Peshawur, raised the standard of pretension, for rebellion it could scarcely be deemed, where all the principles of right were set aside, and the strongest arm prevailed—and that only as long it continued to be the strongest. Futteh Khan, however, on Mahmoud's part, gained the battle, and Shooja fled. The date of this was September, 1801. Mahmoud's inability to conduct the affairs of the kindom, and some disturbances, partly external, and partly of a religious nature, gave Shah Shooja another favourable opportunity; and in July, 1802, he discomfited his brother and entered Caubul in triumph: he had also the magnanimity to spare Mahmoud's sight, the extinction of which usually follows, in Oriental policy, the vanquishment of an enemy. It was most unfortunate that Shah Shooja, whose vicissitudes of fortune, if related in a novel, would be termed too extravagant for fiction, did not conciliate the powerful Futteh Khan, whom, instead of cherishing, he disgusted and alienated. Futteh Khan withdrew from court, and commenced a series of intrigues and agitation, in which for some years success was various. At length, about July 1809, Futteh Khan Barukzye defeated Akram Khan, Shah Shoojah's vizier, and Shooja himself once more became a fugitive; his brother Mahmoud, by his protector's aid, again ascended the throne, though in name only.

In February, 1810, Shah Shoojah sought refuge in the territory of Runjeet Sing, who had now consolidated his power, and raised himself on the east side of the Indus, to the sovereignty of the Punjab. Hence, he again went to attack Peshawur, but was defeated by Mahommed Azcem, brother to Futteh Khan, who had been appointed Vizier by Mahmoud; after which, he for some time again resided with his blind brother Shah Zemaun, at Lahore. Not to break the chain of this Prince's history, it is necessary here briefly to mention, that he did not long remain in the asylum which he had chosen. Shah Shooja had escaped from the kingdom which he had lost, with the greatest part of his effects, among which was the celebrated diamond called the Koh-i-noor, or mountain of light. This noble stone once adorned the Peacock throne at Delhi, and is the largest which has yet been discovered. It is an inch and a half in length, and an inch in width. Nadir Shah obtained it in the sack of Delhi, and Ahmed Shah found it in the plunder of Nadir's tent, after his assassination. Runjeet Sing was resolved on obtaining this most precious of gems, and to effect his object, scrupled not to use means the most iniquitous. On various pretences of treachery, which were utterly without foundation, Shooja and his family were subjected to indignities and privations too painful to be borne; in consequence of which, on the 1st June, 1818, the diamond was formally delivered over to the extortionate Sikh, who is so affectionately designated in all our treaties, as our "ancient and valued ally." In the works from which this statement is principally derived,\* there are some details of this singular event of a very interesting character, which space does not permit us here to give.

The insatiable king of the Punjab, was not, however, satisfied with the inestimable jewel which he had thus villanously acquired. The deposed king's baggage was searched, and even the females of his household examined; an indignity to an Oriental, especially a prince, than which none

\* Burnes, Elphinstone, Conolly, Prinsep's History of Runjeet Sing.

can be greater. All that was valuable was shamelessly plundered, and other execrable tyrannies practised, insomuch, that the females having contrived to escape to the English territories in disguise, Shooja himself was fortunate enough to be able to follow their example in April, 1815. He then made another unsuccessful attempt at recovering his dominions, but failing in this likewise, he fled to Hindostan, and in September, 1816, put himself finally under the British protection. He was afterwards joined by Shah Zemaun, his blind brother, and both resided for many years at Lodeana, receiving from the British Government an allowance of fifty thousand, and twenty-four thousand rupees per annum, respectively. Here, for the present, we shall leave Shah Shooja, until we come to the events which have once more brought him forth from his asylum, and which, it is much to be wondered at, that he should ever wish to quit. It is an awful and convincing proof of the irresistible and domineering character of ambition, that a man of mature age, like Shooja, should once more tempt the chances of war, for a kingdom that, if gained, he cannot long enjoy.

We must now return to the kingdom of Caubul, where Mahmoud, resigned through his Vizier, Futteh Khan, the *de facto* king—nominally minister. In this reign was lost the battle on the plains of Chuch, which gave to the Sikhs all the territory eastward of the Indus. Herat was likewise threatened by Persia. Futteh Khan, profiting by his power, divided the governments of the various districts among his own family. Mahmoud's son, Kamran, whose jealousy was excited at the vizier's power, with his father's consent, caused Futteh Khan to be murdered, with concomitant circumstances of barbarity, that time itself cannot consign to oblivion, and must for ever stamp both the perpetrator and his father in indelible colours, as the deepest of villains. This disgraceful act, which occurred in 1818, was followed by a just retribution. Azeem Khan, Futteh Khan's eldest brother, marched from Cashmere to punish the murderer. Mahmoud, afraid to resist, retired to Herat, where he died in 1829, and was succeeded by his unworthy coadjutor and son, Kamran, the present possessor. Meantime, the rest of the kingdom was divided among the brothers of the deceased vizier. Nevertheless, at this time, the dethroned Shooja, might have once more regained his position, had he not offended by his pride Azeem Khan, who offered to place him on the throne. Shooja took offence at some friend of his proposed benefactor using a palanquin in his presence, and insulted him; at which the whole of the Barukzye family relinquished all thoughts of assisting the deposed monarch.\*

When Azeem Khan deserted the cause of Shooja, he placed upon the throne another brother of the royal family, named Eyoob, who was but a puppet in his hands. During the time of Azeem Khan's superiority, Yar Mahomed Khan, one of his brothers held the province of Peshawur; on this territory Runjeet Sing advanced in 1823, when the governor was, being unable to contend, obliged to give tribute. Azeem Khan disapproved of his brother's proceedings, and marched on Peshawur; but Yar Mahomed fled, being anxious to escape from his brother's wrath. Azeem Khan retired, however, without retrieving his position, while Runjeet entered Pes-

\* This fact is remarkable; the more so from its probably having given rise to a singular report long current and well-credited in India (insomuch that it was confidently asserted in the papers), that Shah Shooja had refused to allow Lord Auckland the Governor-General, to be seated in his presence. This, however, has subsequently been proved to be incorrect.

hawur and Yar Mahomed returning from flight, offered to hold the province of him as a tributary; to this Runjeet consented. The year following this, Azeem Khan died, and left the whole country a prey to distraction and discord. Eyoob, the nominal sovereign, regained the court of Runjeet Sing, where it is said that he still is.

At this period all unity between the Barukzye families ceased, and Runjeet Sing took advantage of the universal disorganization, to possess himself of Cashmeer, Moulton, Leia, and Upper Scind, while the Ameer of Scind, seized upon Shikarpore, and other provinces threw off their dependence. Kamran was, as we have seen, in possession of Herat, and the small part of the fertile province which owed obedience to him. Candahar was formed into a separate government, and taken possession of by Shere dil Khan, who was accompanied by four brothers. Shere dil Khan has deceased, and so has one of the brothers; the rulers of Candahar are now Cohun dil Khan, Ruhum dil Khan, and Mehr dil Khan. The province of Peshawur, as has been above stated, was rendered tributary by the Sikh, though still governed by Yar Mahomed Khan, a brother of Futteh Khan, and of Dost Mahomed. In 1829, Syud Ahmed, a religious fanatic, as he is termed, though he was an eminent reformer and corrected many of the abuses and absurdities which had crept into the Mussulman religion, made his second appearance in Cashmeer. It may here be casually remarked, that this Syud Ahmed had previously passed all through the British provinces, preaching a *jihad*, or crusade against *the Infidel*, as he termed Runjeet Sing; he promised heaven as a reward to those who died in this holy expedition, and vowed the extermination of the Sikh. Crowds of infatuated natives, induced by his promises, joined his standard, though but few returned to tell of the miseries which they suffered; we have heard some of them relate piteous stories of sufferings which they underwent. It was one disadvantage to Syud Ahmed, that the miseries which were suffered by the surviving were manifest; while those who left the sublunary world, had no opportunity of publishing the certainty of the Syud's promises, or the nature of their reward. We have digressed from the immediate purpose of our narrative, however, to observe in respect to this fanatic, that the British Government never seemed to recollect, that, had he succeeded in his crusade against the *infidel Sikh*, he would soon have turned his arms against the *infidel Feringhee*; a cry of religion raised in our own territory, would have sounded but unpleasant in the ears of its rulers, when they recollected the thousands of bigoted Mussulmans who reside in Hindostan, and whose ready swords would have eagerly answered the call. Enough of this—it was perhaps fortunate for all parties, that Syud Ahmed, who had proclaimed himself invulnerable, was killed in battle, though his followers can, to this day, hardly credit the fact. He did not, however, experience the blessedness of Paradise, nor taste of bliss in the arms of the houris, until he had slain Yar Mahomed Khan, Runjeet's tributary ruler of Peshawur, which province was preserved to that potentate, only by the ability of one of his officers, Monsieur Ventura. The province was made over to the brother of the deceased governor, Sultan Mahomed Khan, who held it as before, tributary to Runjeet Sing.

It now remains alone to speak of the province of Caubul. In the general confusion consequent on the death of Azeem Khan, it fell into several successive hands, but ultimately, in 1826, rested in those of Dost Mahomed, whose brother governs Ghuzni in subjection to him. This was the



position of all the various principalities and powers in the North-west of India up to the year 1830. The reader may contemplate, by referring to the map, the falling of the mighty; how, in the space of forty years, Afghanistan had been shorn of her fair proportion, and what remained of her had been split into several factions, all at issue one with the other, while the Sikh power had aggrandized itself at the expense of all. Burnes, whose authority no one can doubt, explains, as indeed the foregoing narrative must do, the interests and bearings of the various rulers. All the rulers of Affghanistan are at enmity with Kamran, whose murder of their near relation still rankles in their bosoms. Kamran is the only descendant of the blood royal, or of the family of Ahmed Khan, who holds sway in Affghan; and Herat, in which he rules, is continually threatened by the Persians, as well as coveted by the Barukzyes. On the other hand, the Candahar and Peshawur families are at secret enmity with that of Caubul, whose prosperity they envy and hate.

We now turn to another period, in which our refugee, Shah Shooja—always apparently intent on recovering what he had lost, yet never able to retain what he had won,—once more attempted the recovery of his sway over what yet remained of the empire of Affghanistan. Having written to various chiefs, and especially to the Ameers of Scind, who encouraged him, Shah Shooja addressed the British government, announcing his intention to make another effort to reinstate himself. To all his requests and petitions for assistance, which he expressly demanded on the grounds that Abbas Meerza, the Persian prince, was besieging Herat, or about to do so, a refusal to interfere was returned. Lord W. Bentinck, whose non-interference policy respecting our external relations, and interference system in the internal economy, has cost the country some millions and nearly Hindostan itself, on 20th October, 1832, thus addressed Shah Shooja: “My friend, in answer to this request, I deem it my duty to apprise you distinctly, that the British government religiously abstains from intermeddling with the affairs of its neighbours when this can be avoided. Your Majesty is, of course, master of your own actions; but to afford you assistance for the purpose which you have in contemplation, would not consist with that neutrality, which on such occasions is the rule and guidance adopted by the British government.”—This most religious abstinence amuses us exceedingly, when we look back to the records of Indian history, which furnishes but one continued picture of aggression from commencement to end. Was his most saturnine Governorship joking when he directed this letter to be penned? We can fancy we see before our eyes the grim, sarcastic, heartless grin with which it was ordered—the grin with which he has ground to the dust, in denial of justice, so many an injured individual. This self-denying ordinance was written and the refusal penned at a time, when, as Mr. Masson subsequently observes, as mentioned in Captain Wade’s letter to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 1st January, 1838, the appearance of “A SINGLE BRITISH OFFICER” with Shah Shooja would have been “sufficient to have procured the Shah’s re-establishment in power.”

While the British power, in the person of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, of hallowed memory, acting on religiously abstinent motives for the first time in history, refused Shah Shooja that aid which might at once have given him, at a light cost, that which must now be afforded at the expense of crores of rupees, the Sikh chief had already lent his ear to

and fostered the project. Wily and cautious ever, sufficiently so indeed in every act to have led the British government to misdoubt every profession he makes and every oath he swears, the crafty Sikh sent most apparently earnest notes of enquiry to all the British authorities,—to Major Faithful, commanding at Lodeana, Captain Wade, and Mr. William Fraser, the resident at Delhi, to enquire of the proposed movements of Shah Shooja, as if he himself were not cognizant of and a participator in them. In real truth he, Runjeet Sing, had concluded a treaty, by which the King had ceded the whole of the territory in possession of the Sikhs, and in which other articles of a favourable nature were inserted. At last the King set out on his expedition, relying, as he says, on the favourable disposition of the majority of the population of Caubul and Candahar, as well as on the co-operation of his nephew Kamran, ruler of Herat, whose interests he considers identical with his own.

The date of Shooja's departure from Lodeana was January 28, 1833. We will accompany the Shah on his expedition for these two reasons: first, that the road by which he travelled is that by which the Bengal column of the army of the Indus has marched; and, secondly, to shew the disposition of the parties with whom he came in contact, from which we may be partly able to judge of their future conduct. About the end of January he reached Bahawulpoor, the Nawab of which place, unable to oppose his power, gave him just as little assistance as the case admitted of, or indeed as he could have done without risking compulsion. The Shah shortly afterwards marched to Shikarpore, where he demanded of the Ameers of Scind the assistance which they had promised him. As this was not forthcoming, he took possession of the city, and compelled the production of those sinews of war which were not willingly yielded to his demands. He levied three lacs of rupees on the city, and seized on the crops of the surrounding territory. On seeing these proceedings, the Ameers of Scind assembled their forces and marched to Rohree, where they were signally defeated, and afterwards, having applied in vain to the Belooches for assistance, sued for peace. They likewise gave a contribution and other assistance. Shah Shooja left Shikarpore on the 2nd February, and marched towards Candahar, where he was met, about the middle of April, 1834, by the forces of Kohen Dil Khan, Rahum Dil Khan, and Mehr Dil Khan. He himself having been joined by ten thousand men, sent by Kamran from Herat, gave the Barukzyes battle, and defeated them with great slaughter.

In the mean time, it seems, that Runjeet Sing, having inserted the cession of Peshawur as one of the conditions of the treaty, availing himself of the general confusion, pushed on his troops to that place, on 6th May, 1834, drove out Sultan Mahomed Khan, and took it. Shah Shooja now proceeded to besiege Candahar, when, about the 7th June, Dost Mahomed came up from Caubul with a reinforcement to his brother's aid; a general action ensued, which ended in the entire defeat of Shah Shooja. The once more fugitive king made one or two unsuccessful efforts to make head against his adversaries; but finding all his attempts useless, he fled towards Herat, the capital of the Belooch chief, pursued by a body of Candahar horse, which however was prevented from making him prisoner by that chieftain. The campaign of Shah Shooja terminated about the end of September, 1834. On the other hand, the Barukzyes remonstrated with Runjeet Sing for having possessed himself of Peshawur, to which

the crafty chief replied by laying the blame on his son : nevertheless, he refused to yield it up. On this followed a succession of desultory struggles, which it is here needless to detail.

A few passing remarks on the progress and issue of this campaign may not be amiss. The first manifest inference which we draw from it is, that the road which afforded the means of ingress to a rabble like that mustered by Shah Shooja, can afford no serious obstacles to a British Army. The accessibility of Candahar is thus proved. The next point we will advert to, is the cause of Shah Shooja's speedy success, and as speedy conquest and desertion. The reason of this seems to lie on the surface, namely, the nature of all Indian armies unpaid and undisciplined. The force with which the Shooja set out does not appear ; but from Captain Wade's letter, dated 5th March, 1834, it seems that the people of Shikarpore joined his army in great numbers ; and from a letter of the same officer, dated July 25, 1834, it is evident, that in Candahar the whole of the Dooranee chiefs, and the peasantry also, had taken part with him. Thus far Shah Shooja had not over-rated his popularity.

The native states of India, and our own territory partially, contain a number of roving dissipated characters averse to regular industry, and ever ready to join in arms any expedition, however adventurous or chimerical it may be. These rabble swell the rout, plunder when they can, and remain in a body as long as success attends them. When, however, the day of failure comes, and they can hope for no more booty, the mass dissolves as does a ball of snow before the sun, and each individual carries home the gains of the day. It is very possible that such may have been the case with Shah Shooja's force ; and indeed this is partly capable of proof, as appears from Captain Wade's letter to Mr. Macnaghten, dated 13th August, 1834. It is therein set forth, that the brunt of the action was borne by two battalions of infantry, all Hindoostanees, drilled and disciplined by Mr. Campbell,\* who were not supported by the Dooranees. It is not improbable that the personal conduct of Shooja himself did most to dishearten the troops, for he is said, in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, dated 29th August, 1834, to have lost all hope when Mr. Campbell was taken prisoner, and thereupon made preparations for flight. If these things be so, we draw the consolation, that these elements of failure do not exist in our army. Our forces, Shooja's contingent excepted, do not entirely consist of raw levies, nor are any ill paid or ill disciplined ; nor can the capture or death of one individual so dishearten the troops as to occasion a general panic. It does seem to us, as it did to Mr. Masson, to whom allusion has been before made, that had there been any rallying point, the Barukzye power must have fallen ; and then, it likewise appears a clear inference, that the miscarriage of Shah Shooja is not an argument against our success in the present campaign.

We now approach that part of the subject which refers more immediately to the recent measures, to the right comprehension of which the foregoing is preparatory. In consequence of the treaties with the parties occupying the banks of the Indus, Sir A. Burnes was sent, in 1836 and 1837, to concert measures for opening and furthering the trade on

\* Can this be the Mr. Campbell who is reported to have fortified the passes against us ?

that river. It would seem, however, that the powers of Affghanistan, exclusive of the Ameers of Scind, who possess a small part, have not occupation on the bank of the river. The Governor-General's letter to Burnes, dated 5th September, 1836, does indeed specify what course he is to take in these negociations; and the course so laid down is that of arranging our commercial relations with Caubul. That this was not the whole of Sir A. Burnes' commission may easily be inferred, from the fact, that no sooner does he enter Caubul on this tour of commercial supervision, than he becomes surrounded with the elements of political intrigue. The papers published by the House of Commons on this subject, though printed separately, prove this fact. But they evidence another fact likewise; namely, that it was high time for the Indian government to take such measures as were adopted, otherwise our Indian empire, with all its accumulated glories, must have succumbed to foreign intrigue. These papers open with a letter addressed by the Caubul chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, to Lord Auckland, and an account by Burnes of his reception at the court of Caubul. Both the letter and the reception evince the hearty welcome of Dost Mahomed, and his friendship, or rather his wish to cultivate the friendship of the English.

These professions and appearances look very well; but all persons conversant with Oriental diplomacy, and the interminable windings of its forms, must know, that it is in deeds only and not words that we can trace the proofs of sincerity. Nevertheless, it would seem, from the first part of the published papers, that is to say, the letters forward by Burnes to the Governor-General, that Dost Mahomed Khan was then willing to form an alliance with the British, while his brethren at Candahar openly received the Persian Ambassador, in defiance of Dost Mahomed's representations and remonstrances to the contrary. At this same period we begin to find, as reported by Burnes, the outlines of the intrigues carried on between Persia and the Russian Envoy on the one side, and the chiefs of Candahar on the other. Proofs of this follow fast, and show the tendency of all these secret manœuvres. In his letter, dated 23rd December, 1837, to Lord Auckland, Burnes communicates the particulars of a treaty made between Candahar and Persia under Russian auspices, and also the actual arrival at Caubul of P. Vickovitch, a Russian Envoy. Thus early in the day we find a curious passage, in a letter from Dost Mahomed Khan's agent to him, enclosing to him a letter from the Russian Ambassador, which throws much light on the plans of the parties. It must be first observed, that the agent informs Dost Mahomed that an ambassador will proceed to Runjeet Sing, and direct him to restore Peshawur, on threat of being attacked by Persia. The passage to which we have alluded is as follows:—"The Russian Ambassador, who is always with the Shah, has sent a letter, which I enclose. The substance of his verbal message to you is, that if the Shah does every thing you want, so much the better; and if not, the Russian government will furnish you with every thing wanting." On the back of this comes the intelligence from Captain Mackeson that the Russian Envoy contemplated a *friendly* visit to Runjeet Sing, to give an account of his military prowess, means, &c.

The object of all these plans laid against a power, which, whatever

might be the personal character of the chief, was in bonds of strict amity with the British, and whose interests were identical with ours, need not be pointed out. If further confirmation were wanting, it is to be found in the information obtained by Lieut. Leech, and communicated to Capt. Burnes, under date 18th January, 1838. He states that the Candahar chief, Mehr Dil Khan, had informed him, that the Russian Envoy had instigated him, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, to make war on the Sikhs, and had promised him money. In return for this, they, the Ameers of Candahar were to become obedient to Russia; and Russia engaged, during all these transactions, to keep Persia in tranquillity.

It would but needlessly occupy both time and space to produce further proof of the intrigues carried on by the agents of Russia in Caubul; suffice it to say, that the evidence of the fact is irrefragable, and can be denied by no one. An intercepted letter from Capt. Vickovitch to Count Simonich, Ambassador to the court of Persia, dated July, 1838, and published as No. 27 of No. 6 of the Indian Papers, will at once convince the sceptic on the subject. Nor is there wanting evidence that agents were despatched to other parts of India to spy the nakedness of the land. The manifest tendency of all these intrigues was to throw Herat, the only possession remaining in the power of the Suddozie dynasty, into the hands of Persia, and to consolidate the whole of the Barukzye power into one consistent mass, for the primary ostensible object of recovering Peshawur and overwhelming the Sikh power; a gentle mask for aiming a blow at British India, and silently sapping the foundations of her strength. It may, indeed, be considered as a most consummate piece of good fortune, if not more properly deemed a special act of Providence, that the British power had at her command, and on the spot, such able agents as those who then presided over her interests. Thus it was that the machinations of her foes were foiled, and have recoiled on their own heads.

In the meantime, the negotiations openly carried on by Captain Burnes for the pacification of Caubul, were fast drawing to a close, for the impossibility of effecting what was proposed became daily more evident. To all attempts at amicable arrangement, the affairs of Peshawur were introduced as an obstacle. Whatever settlement of that territory was proposed by Captain Burnes, who represented that the British interposition might, perhaps, bring about something agreeable to both parties, was rejected. The despatch of Captain Burnes, dated 26th January, gives a full account of his proceedings, and the manner in which they were met by Dost Mahomed. The province of Peshawur, as has been shewn, had been held for many years, tributary to Runjeet Sing. The last ruler of that place, who had been driven thence by Runjeet, was Dost Mahomed's own brother, Sultan Mahomed Khan. The proceeding in question, occurring as it did, when Dost Mahomed was employed in repulsing Shah Shooja, does not seem a very straightforward action—but who is to question what is just or unjust in war, where all stratagems are allowed to be equally fair. As Peshawur had under these laws, fallen into the power of Runjeet Sing, it was wholly impossible that we could insist on its restitution. The least that Dost Mahomed would listen to was, that he himself should be allowed to hold it as a tributary—an act which would be tantamount to restoring it to his government, and once more incorporating it with *Caubul*. To the suggestion, that perhaps Mahomed Khan, his brother,



might be reinstated therein, on the old terms, he turned a deaf ear—alleging that his brother was a worse enemy than the Sikh himself. Considering that, at this very time, Russian influence was operating actively, both at Candahar and Caubul, it is a matter of suspicion if this inflexibility as to the article of Peshawur, which was known to be likewise insuperable on the part of the British, was not a ruse to cover other reasons for a rejection of the English interference. That it was so in reality, is manifest. To this effect the Governor General addressed Dost Mahomed a letter, on the 20th January, 1838. The expressions made use of by Dost Mahomed on receipt of this letter were all that could be wished,—with which, however, his actions but ill corresponded; for he was advised to send away the British Minister, and still retained Vickovitch, the avowed opponent of England. Further negotiations were then commenced with a hope of eventual success, when Burnes discovered stronger traces of the Ameer's insincerity, and adherence to the designs of Russia. In fact, the whole characteristic of these proceedings appears to be perfect duplicity, which was, however, seen through by the penetration of our envoy. To him and in his presence, arguments were used which implied the possibility, nay, the probability that arrangements might be made, while the private councils and cabals showed the contrary.

In this very difficult situation, in which a man of less knowledge of the people with whom he was surrounded, and the complicated interests over which he had charge, might have failed, our Envoy, Burnes, in whose praise too much cannot be said, conducted himself as a consummate politician, and in all probability, principally contributed to turn the scale of these hazardous affairs in favour of his country, and thereby saved our national interest from depression. Hopeless as he well knew the state of the negotiation to be, he yet held out and protracted it under circumstances of great discouragement; his presence harassed and distracted the unanimity of the councils of Caubul, and partly nullified the presence of Vickovitch. Thus it was, at a most critical period, the forces of Caubul did not join in the attack on Herat, though it was the object of the Persian and Russian Courts to urge them on to that course; and this too, at a period, when had they joined the Persians before the walls of the devoted city, it was almost a positive certainty that it must have surrendered.

As soon as our able negociator had received news that the state of things before Herat was not so bad as supposed, and that the city would stand out the siege until it was raised or relieved, he determined to bring his affairs to a conclusion, and obtain a decisive answer on the objects of his mission. This step, and the arrival of Mehr dil Khan from Candahar, brought about an active diplomatic correspondence of a singular character, and which gives a curious turn to the concluding part of the affair. It would seem that by this time (viz. before 25 April, 1838,) all the rulers of Candahar and Caubul, had not considered the fall of Herat and its capture by the Persian forces as certain. Although the rulers of Candahar had positively entered into a treaty with Persia, which too was guaranteed by Russia, the prospect of the fall of Herat frightened them, and their confidence in those powers failed. They came to Captain Burnes and claimed protection from the Persian power; to this he replied, that Mr. Leech was at Candahar, a pledge for their interests. After this, a *deputation* again waited on the Envoy, and emissaries from

both families of brothers were present. At this interview they offered to write to Runjeet Sing, through the Governor-General, to dismiss Vickovitch, to discontinue all communications with the Powers of the West, both Persian and Russian. They agreed to place themselves under the protection of the British Government, and in return claimed its good offices (which had been repeatedly offered) to establish peace at Peshawur, and also a direct promise to afford them protection from Persia. To these close propositions, our respected envoy gave no direct reply.

The question was here fairly at issue if they might expect support at the hands of England, and we are bound to say that the answer made them by Burnes is as little satisfactory to us as it was to them. The only reply as to the demanded protection was, that Mr. Leech was at Candahar by the orders of the Envoy and the sanction of the Governor-General. To this, the answer which they returned was most just, "That may be all true enough; but a powerful enemy threatens us, and if you will do no more than use such general terms, and go no further than keeping Mr. Leech at Candahar, we must take measures to secure ourselves in the manner best suited to our advantage." Four days after this there came a second deputation for the purpose of urging the same points. The language which they used was equally forcible and explicit. "It appeared," said Reshid, the spokesman, "that this is no longer an affair between one nation and another, but it is Russia and Persia against England and the Sikhs; for Captain Vickovitch has publicly declared to the Ameer, that the interest of the Emperor and the Shah are identified; and though we would not trust the Shah himself, we may safely rely on Russia." The envoy nevertheless refused to give any pledge to the effect desired, and the natural and necessary result followed, that the parties at once openly threw themselves into the hands of Russia.

We may be in error, but it does seem to us that in the latter part of these negotiations of the Caubul and Candahar rulers, there is a certain frankness, a clear perception of the real merits of the case, and a simple adherence to plain dealing which does not characterise their previous proceedings, and which therefore leads us, in the present instance, to attach to them a credit for sincerity which we did not give to their former words and deeds. It is much, therefore, to be lamented that they did not at once yield those points, the admission of which was impossible, and throw themselves into an alliance, which could, as they might well have known, have protected them. It now but remained for the English agent to take his leave; the Russian envoy was openly honoured, and there seemed a prospect of some disrespect being shown to the British mission. Some further correspondence, illustrative of the matters which had been discussed between the parties, took place, though with no beneficial result, since each maintained his own ground. The last letter of Captain Burnes to the Secretary of Government aptly closes the correspondence; the principal matter of which sets forth—that letters had been despatched to Russia by both families of Caubul and Candahar, and that Vickovitch had promised to procure the guarantee of that country to all their arrangements, viz. that after the fall of Herat a Persian force should be sent to expel the Sikhs from Peshawar. Dost Mahomed published that all these measures proceeded, not on the faith of Persia, for that was dubious, but on Russian assurance offered through M. Goutte and Vickovitch.

Upon this close of all negociation, the final adherence of the Caubul and Candahar chiefs to the Russian interests, and in advertence to what has been above said as to the supposed sincerity of their last proposition, it may be proper to add a few observations, though to pursue truth through all the tortuous mazes of Oriental diplomacy were indeed an arduous task, which in all probability would be but unsuccessful in the end. On considering the straight-forward question in respect to our protection of Affghanistan from Persia, it cannot fail to occur to the reader, whether the suggestion, a compliance with which was from previous negociation known to be insuperably objectionable, did not proceed from the enemy, and was not by him, Vickovitch, meant and calculated to produce the very effect which was brought about; and that in such case, the proposition in question was based in duplicity. The case is possible, but the balance seems to us to lie the other way. Captain Burnes was not empowered to enter into any specific measure which would enable him to offer assistance to the Affghans in any tangible shape, while his opponent Vickovitch, had promises in abundance and money in plenty as a voucher for them. Captain Burnes had to assuage the intestine dissensions of this most litigious family, and to reconcile them as a body to the loss of Peshawur by sympathy,—means which entered neither into the calculation nor comprehension of the Affghans.

These opinions gather weight from the sentiments used by the Envoy in his letter to the Secretary, of 30th April 1838,—“The interpretation of a sympathy with the Affghans receives the widest interpretation,” and again “our policy in Persia has raised up among Affghans and all Asiatics, the hope of most substantial assistance whenever sympathy is spoken of.” Dost Mahomed also in his letter to Lord Auckland of 28th April, plainly showed what he had hoped, and wherein he had been disappointed,—“If the restoration of Peshawur required a longer time, it was no harm in saying so; but it was necessary that Captain Burnes should give pecuniary assistance, that we might be able to protect Herat, and, if unsuccessful, certainly to save Candahar from the Persians. Captain Burnes gave us no assurance on the above mentioned subjects; perhaps he had no power to do so.” The real state of the case is, that the Affghans would have been glad of a British alliance; but they demanded at the same time the restoration of Peshawur, through our interest with the Sikh Runjeet Sing. Like the oriental camel-dealer who would not sell the camel, valued at twenty tomans, without the cat whose price was two hundred, they proffered a bargain, but irrevocably coupled with sacrifices which could not be made. Thus it came to pass that the great hopes which Captain Burnes’s mission had excited were not fulfilled.

There is that on the face of the papers before us, which leads us to believe that the Affghans would have rejoiced at an English alliance, and were sincere in seeking it, though on their own terms,—terms to which the Government could not accede. We do not learn precisely if the envoy was charged with power to offer any direct assistance to the Ameers other than Mr. Leech’s presence; but as Lord Auckland, in his minute of 12th May, says that any assistance rendered would have been a breach of treaty, we presume he was not. Had he indeed been so, he could never have afforded the required protection and aid, as long as the untenable position relative to Peshawur was insisted on, and this was maintained until the last.

While this state of things existed on our north-western frontier, the Governor-General of India was made acquainted with a series of events which had occurred before Herat, in which the British ambassador had there been most grossly insulted, and his endeavours to promote peace between the Persians and the Heratees set at defiance.

The Governor-General in the Minute, which he issued on the 1st of October, 1838, declaratory of his intentions and justificatory of his measures, does not specifically allude to the Russian intrigues by which these schemes were promoted; but he must, nevertheless, have been well aware of them. The details of all the acts of Count Simonich, and others connected with and authorised by Russia, were sufficient to require the earnest remonstrances of the British Government with the cabinet of St. Petersburg; and they are to be found, set forth at full length, in the draft of the note presented by the Marquis of Clanricarde to Count Nesselrode; and as the perusal of that paper will amply satisfy the reader that the remonstrance was not made without urgent cause, we shall not make any extract from it. It was under these circumstances that Lord Auckland adopted the policy which he has pursued; he issued the proclamation above noticed, collected an army on the north-west frontier, as well as at Bombay, and declared, for the reasons therein stated, his determination to place on the throne of his ancestors, our old protected guest, the former seven-times vanquished Shah Shooja. This proclamation, the contents of which have been much canvassed, was an open avowal of the course meant to be pursued, intended for the public eye, while many of the real motives for action remain unspecified. It is questionable, perhaps, if this manifesto exhibited the *only* grounds on which his Lordship ventured on the important steps which have been taken, whether he would have been altogether justifiable in the eyes of the world. There are, however, fortunately, grounds which this paper does not state, of a most cogent and uncontrovertible nature, which the case here detailed obviously furnishes; and which are to be found in the secret correspondence, made public in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 4.

Such is the nature of political management, that plain common sense is hidden under a bushel, and truth is not permitted to shed her blessed light. Lord Auckland's proclamation alleges, as a cause for interference, the attack made by Dost Mahomed Khan on our ally, Runjeet Sing: in truth, these parties had been at war for years before, and yet we never thought of using a mediation, which does not seem to have been requested by either party. Dost Mahomed always spoke, whether really or no cannot be perhaps ascertained, as if he did not fear the power of the Sikhs extending to Caubul; on the other hand, there is no doubt that our interference was no less unwelcome to Runjeet Sing, who imagined, and we think with much truth, that the dissensions in Affghanistan gave him, as had been before repeatedly the case, a good opportunity for annexing more territory to his kingdom. The state of affairs at Herat, Candahar, and Caubul, of themselves were sufficient justification for what has been done; why then should we assume a less advantageous position?

The facts of the case having been thus laid down, let us proceed to consider it, by inference and argument. The questions which have been raised relative to all these proceedings are these:—Had Lord Auckland *sufficient reasons* for moving at all, and for bringing to bear on the

subject the gigantic resources of our Indian empire; that is, has he not made much out of nothing, or more than he ought to have done out of what there is? Are not the measures he has taken a breach of existing treaties? Might he not, had the necessity for these measures been shown, have chosen better instruments than Shah Shooja? To these three points, which involve the whole question, we shall now briefly address ourselves.

The first of these questions, we think, might be satisfactorily set at rest by a perusal of the foregoing facts, which seem to be conclusive on the subject. But we have an adversary of great power and authority against us, who deems otherwise; we mean the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 45, which, in the admirable article entitled, "Russian actual policy," takes an opposite view of the question. This article comprehends a discussion of the subject in so many branches, that we must refer our readers to the paper itself, which exhibits a profound view of Russian affairs. From the peculiar nature of the policy, as therein set forth, and from the sudden abandonment of the apprehended designs of Russia, as indicated by her disavowal of her envoy's acts, the writer argues, that no real danger ever existed as to our Oriental possessions; that the alarm was false, and that we have played the game of Russia in calling forth our strength, and expending our resources upon an inadequate occasion. He thinks that our neighbours' dissensions were our security, and thus writes:—"Could not our neighbours be left to weaken themselves by incessant warfare without our directions? and was not the distracted state of the border-rulers a proof of intestine jealousies, that formed a safer defence to ourselves than an extension of our sway in the face of every right, into a field of new dominion." We cannot pretend to that intimate knowledge of foreign Courts possessed by the conductors of the *Review*, wherein the above quotation appears. They may be right, or may be wrong; but the present is a case, whatever may be opinions, in which we must deduce intentions from acts. If the acts of Russia have been hostile,—and this is unquestionable,—we can but imagine her intentions to be so. The case we will allow, for the benefit of the argument, to be but one of supposition; but whether is it better to meet Russia in the manner dictated by her acts, or to conjecture her hostile contrivances as a gentle folly, or innoxious political dalliance, and under that mask, to permit her to sap the foundations of our Indian Empire?

The speedy withdrawal of Russia from her advancing course of political intrigue; her disavowal of her ambassador; and her desertion of Persia, whom she put forth to work out her own views, as the giant in the fable did the dwarf, are considered, by the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, as indicative that she was not serious in her demonstrations on the Indian frontier. That a politic power like Russia should have laid herself open to such a reverse, may be a matter of astonishment; but is not this the necessary consequence of a failure? As long as she saw the course of intrigue open, and no competitor in the field, she pushed her way. Is not this her policy in every quarter? Has it not ever been so? Is not fair fighting more inimical to her interest than diplomatic contest, and has she not ever gained more by the latter than the former? In this very instance, has she not pushed her diplomatic intrigues as far as she could, until war stared her in the face? And who is to say what might have occurred, had she succeeded to the extent which was doubtless



anticipated, and if the revolt of the Cossacks, and the struggles of the Circassians, had not prevented the undivided efforts of Russia from having had effect towards the East?

On the last of these objections we are equally at issue with the talented Reviewer. It might be true that the dissensions of our neighbours were our safeguard. But what was the object of all these intrigues, set on foot by Russia in the name of Persia? It was to unite the very circumstances which were our safeguard. By the treaty entered into by Kumber Ally Khan on the part of Persia and the Candahar chiefs, Russia would, in the terms of our able Envoy at the court of Persia, Mr. M'Niel, "become by it indisputable mistress of the destinies, political and commercial, of all central Asia." Nor is this all; among the various inducements held out by Vickovitch, the Russian Envoy, to be effected by Persia in favour of the Candahar and Caubul chiefs, was the restitution of Peshawur; an object which could never be effected but by force of arms, and which the British government, closely allied as it is with Runjeet Sing, could not even propose as a sop to the Cerberus of Hindoostan at Caubul. When, therefore, the enemies of the British rule were thus using their endeavours to consolidate the whole of Affghanistan into one union of opposition and offence against England and her interests, was it not time for action? Differing as we do, with all respect, from the able periodical to which we have alluded, we place on record our own opinion on the matter, and leave others to judge between us. We do deliberately consider Lord Auckland as fairly entitled to a very high degree of praise, for the promptness with which he interfered, at a moment when delay would have deteriorated, beyond redemption, the affairs of the British, and for the vigour of his action displayed in the magnitude of his preparations, which also asserted the almost doubted energy of our government, disabled as it was by the previous measures of preceding rulers.

The next question before us, as to breach of treaties, is more easily disposed of. The treaties entered into with Persia, both of 1809 and 1814, were defensive against France, and not against Russia, whose sinister designs began to manifest themselves only subsequent to the latter date. Since those treaties were subscribed, the whole state of affairs has changed, and they are no longer applicable to present circumstances. Self-defence is as much a law of nations as of individuals, and the British are fully justified in taking steps towards that end. If these treaties are to be a bar to all efforts at warding off the blows thus insidiously aimed at us—to what length of time is this to last? Are we to sit with our hands folded until the amicable Persian, backed by the forbearing Russ, pushes the Affghan up to our very thresholds? Persia has changed her position; shall we retain ours? We made treaties with Persia friendly; is Persia, openly hostile and despising our ambassador, entitled to call on us to respect them? If we look literally to the construction of these treaties, the maintenance of their terms is neither reasonable, just, nor possible, under existing circumstances. On this head we refer the reader to some excellent remarks set forth in a pamphlet, entitled "Notes on the relations of British India with some of the Countries West of the Indus," which plainly demonstrates the inapplicability of the treaties made in former times with Persia to the present state of affairs.

The third and last point which remains for discussion is, whether a proper selection has been made of the instrument by which the Indian Government propose to render themselves secure from foreign aggression, and whom, in pursuance of the policy which they have adopted, they intend placing on the throne. We have above expressed our conviction of the necessity of the step taken by the Governor-General: it was a movement adopted under a peculiar combination of circumstances, which is provided for by no known rules of government or conduct. It demanded a prompt method of action, and was required at a time and place when the ordinary rules of right and wrong, by which nations and individuals are governed, should be construed liberally. Policy, which in this instance may more justly be termed self-defence, demanded our active and energetic interference in Affghanistan. Affghanistan had no ruler—it was a country divided into factions, though of the same family. Above all things, in considering this question, it must be kept distinctly in the mind's eye, that in Affghanistan, from time immemorial, might only had been the sign of right. History tells and proves to us, in days gone by as well as the present, that the same rule, modified by appearances, exists every where—aye, in civilized Europe herself. More especially so has it been in Affghanistan, as the slight sketch of its history shews. Were we to look to the right of parties, we might seek in vain. Whether we refer to Ahmed Shah himself, Timour, who was ever at war, and then the princes who each successively secured what they could, arms, and arms when successful only, gave possession. The justice, therefore, of dethroning one party, and enthroning another, seems to resolve itself into the necessity of self-defence which demanded the measure.

It is plain that the British-Indian Government could not enter Affghanistan in arms, unless in behalf of some claimant to the sovereignty of that country, without assuming or pretending to its absolute supremacy—a step obviously to be avoided. Of such claimants there were two—one Dost Mahomed, terming himself the sovereign of Affghanistan, though only having authority over a part; the other Shah Shooja. The question as to the eligibility of these two parties is disputed, and it would require a very nice balance to discriminate between the advantage to be derived from the support of one or the other. If personal merit be the test, we fear that Dost Mahomed must have the pre-eminence. Of Shah Shooja, we find (in Mr. Prinsep's History of Runjeet Sing, page 119.) it written, "whose character, though amiable in many respects, and irreproachable in all, possessed not the energy to inspire awe and attach followers in troubled times, or to give confidence to those otherwise disposed to favour his cause." Captain Burnes too, thus speaks of him, in vol. iii. page 247, "His manners and address are highly polished, but his judgment does not rise above mediocrity. Had the case been otherwise, we should not now see him an exile from his country and his throne." On the other hand, of his rival Dost Mahomed, his acts themselves speak; he has partially consolidated his power in Caubul, and has been able to oppose Runjeet. To his whole character and the excellency of his administration, Captain Burnes bears ample testimony, as may be seen by reference to page 262 of his work, and volume above mentioned. The perusal of the account, indeed, makes us grieve that events have fallen out, so as to render an amicable state of affairs with him an impossibility. Captain

Burnes, anticipating in 1832, what might hereafter take place, plainly says, "The dynasty of the Suddosyes has passed away, unless propped up by foreign aid; and it would be impossible to reclaim the lost provinces of the empire without a continuation of the same assistance. If the country is to be ruled by another king, we must look to another family to establish its power in Caubul; and this, in all probability, will be the Barukzyes."

After the perusal of the above records, it will require some strong endeavour to shew that policy did not demand our supporting Dost Mahomed, instead of Shah Shooja; and such may yet be found. The first and greatest obstacle to that measure, is pointed out in Lord Auckland's Minute of 12th May, namely, the dissensions and jealousy existing between Dost Mahomed and his brothers of Candahar and Peshawur, which must ever prevent their uniting cordially, except it be in a religious war, such as they deem that against our ally Runjeet Sing. In Captain Burnes' despatch of 4th October, 1837, we discover traces of a divided authority in the heart of Caubul itself, in the body of Kuzzilbashes inhabiting a quarter of that town, whose interests and those of Dost Mahomed are at variance. Proceeding further, we find in a letter from the same officer, dated 5 October, 1837, that though Dost Mahomed's wars against the Sikhs, have gained him applause with the majority of the people, yet to the wealthy and mercantile classes they have given great dissatisfaction. This intelligence, it is to be observed, is five years subsequent to the favourable opinion above quoted, and therefore more likely to be accurate. An important despatch from Captain Wade, dated 1st January, 1838, gives a further insight into the state of affairs. In this letter it is reported that Dost Mahomed is very unpopular in his dominions; and that the approach of the British mission alone, gave him sufficient weight to enable him to maintain his position. His troops are represented as insubordinate and disaffected, while the amount of the whole clan of Baruckzyes is alleged to be but six, instead of sixty thousand, as mentioned by Captain Burnes in 1832. Mr. McNeill also, confirms the opinion, that to force the Barukzyes' rule on the people, would be very unpalatable to the Dooranees. This is confirmed by Mr. Masson, who says that Shah Shooja would not, under European auspices, encounter opposition. To all these concurrent and authoritative arguments let us add the fact, that in 1834, Shah Shooja, unaided by the British, and partially only by Runjeet Sing, nearly succeeded in establishing his authority in Candahar—when too, as Mr. Masson has observed, the presence of one British officer, would have gained him success. In this expedition we have proof that Shah Shooja was joined by all the Dooranees, as well as by Kamran of Herat. The causes of the failure of that expedition we have before canvassed, and shewn how little likely they are to recur. When to all these facts is added the reflection, that when it became necessary to advance on Affghanistan, Dost Mahomed had espoused the Russo-Persian cause, we may fairly deduce the indisputable conclusion, that every motive of policy pointed to the adoption of Shah Shooja as our succedaneum for a king. Were we inclined to pleasantries, we might perhaps add as additionally conclusive, the first two of the reasons assigned by the Foreign Reviewer, in page 193, which to an Indian Government, would doubtless prove all-sufficient.

A writer in this magazine, who is well acquainted with the subject,

and shews great acumen in treating it in the number for September last, suggests that Kamran of Herat, fresh from his conquest over the Persians, should have been selected as sovereign of Caubul. All authorities agree in the impossibility of this. The independance of Herat, essential as it is to the preservation of Affghanistan from Persia, is to be, and ought to be respected; but the utter abhorrence with which Kamran is held by every Affghan, in consequence of the unparalleled barbarous murder of Futteh Khan, is at once a sufficient objection. The idea of his rule, would never be tolerated by those who would readily submit to Shah Shooja, and the attempt to establish it would but result in utter failure.

Much more than has been written might have been brought to bear on all the points above discussed; but it was necessary to reduce all our arguments into as small a space as the explicit statement of the case allowed. We cannot, however, close the article without casting a glance on the manner in which Russia has received and replied to those remonstrances which it became necessary to make on the conduct of her agents. The reply of Count Nesselrode of course denies all attempts on the security of our East Indian dominions, declaring that such a course would be unjust, because there was no cause for such a course, and impossible because a glance at the map shows the unconquerable difficulties in the way. These general assurances are to be valued as nought. The Count justifies the siege of Herat by the Persians, but avers that Russia had ever thrown her interest against that measure. He allows that treaties had been concluded, under the auspices of the Russian minister, between Tehran and Candahar, having for its basis the independence of Affghanistan!!! The embassy of M. Vickovitch is acknowledged; but it is alleged that that officer was sent on a friendly and commercial message not referable to politics. The negociator then turns round on Great Britain for her occupation of Karrack, and says that many Englishmen are at present creating disturbances on the Russian frontiers, and the despatch concludes with the announcement of the appointment of Colonel Duhamel, "sufficiently known by the moderation of his temper," to succeed Count Simonich. A note by the Marquess of Clanricarde of a conversation had by him with Count Nesselrode, mentions that Count N. acknowledged Simonich's behaviour to have been such as to give the English grounds of complaint. In another paper from Count Nesselrode of March 5, 1839, a further admission was made, that Simonich had affixed his name to the treaty by which Herat was to be given over to Candahar. It states, moreover, that the Emperor of Russia had refused his sanction to such treaty, and that Vickovitch had been recalled by Duhamel.

On all this we have but few remarks to make. It is plain that Russia cannot deny the facts which have been brought to light, and she therefore tries to explain them away. However satisfactory this explanation has been to Lord Palmerston, to us it is quite the contrary. It is indeed heart-rending to see the spirit of indolence and inactivity, nay, of culpable neglect of the British interests which the correspondence evinces.

Lord Palmerston, excited by the magnitude of the interests at stake, is screwed up to the task of remonstrating with Count Nesselrode. The facts are adduced from which damning conclusions only can be drawn; to these the Russian Ambassador opposes general assurances only,

while to some of the most material facts charged, viz., that of both England and the Sikh King being included in the hostile provisions of a treaty guaranteed by Simonich, no answer is given ; and yet this contents Lord Palmerston. How readily he seizes the opportunity to get out of a troublesome correspondence, by letting pass objectionable remarks and assumptions of the Russian minister which require reply, is evident from the following passage of his letter to Count Pozzo di Borgo of December 20, 1838, “although there are many passages in Count Nesselrode’s despatch, to which, under other circumstances, (?) her Majesty’s ministers would have felt it their duty to reply ; yet, as matters stand, (?) they prefer letting those passages go by as belonging to discussions now happily closed.” Though to this is added a reservation that acquiescence is not to be presumed from this silence, why is the consideration of such matters postponed to a distant day ? and what circumstances are they which, *as matters stand*, render it necessary to let undue assumption and false reasoning to go unrefuted ? Is it Lord Palmerston’s ease and comfort to which our national interests are sacrificed ?

Finally we state our unshaken opinion that the Russian explanation has not removed from our minds one poor scruple of our decided conviction of the baneful intrigues which she was carrying on, and which, if not watched, she will hereafter again set on foot. Count Simonich and Vickovitch have been recalled ; the latter has been declared to have exceeded his duty, and the purely commercial employment has been abrogated. But have either of these been punished ? If Count Nesselrode’s explanations have any value, both these agents must have been well acquainted with the acknowledged and invariable (as he alleges) policy of Russia : yet, strange to say, they both exceeded their instructions, and nearly brought the most powerful nations of Europe into collision. Surely for this they deserve censure, if not punishment. But where did the money come from which Simonich supplied to the Persians ? Surely he was not liberal enough, if he did expose his person in the trenches before Herat, to spend fifty thousand tomans also ? Have these intrigues been punished ? No : and who shall say that they have not been rewarded in secret ? Where is our guarantee that the “man of moderate temper” may not fancy his instructions extend wider than they do, follow the example of his predecessor, and then be recalled into an honourable banishment after he has succeeded in the accomplishment of his felicitous error. There is one guarantee against this, and one only, and moreover that is not to be found in Colonel Duhamel’s book of instruction, nor in Count Nesselrode’s despatch. It is the vigilance and watchfulness of our agents on or near the spot from whence new intrigues are likely to spring ; and while we have such men as Sir A. Burnes and Sir J. McNeill left to protect our interest, we do not care if Simonich should again produce his purses of tomans, or Vickovitch again set out on a commercial tour of inspection.



## SCENES OF HINDOO PILGRIMAGE.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. I.—OKAMUNDEL.

HURDWAR, Gyah, Juggernaut, and even the more remote sources of the Ganges, and the Jumna, are places of Hindoo pilgrimage, well known both in India and England, from the numerous accounts written by travellers, who have visited them all; but there are others containing shrines of equal sanctity, of which Europeans know little, or nothing, and amongst the most celebrated may be named the temple of Dwaraca, or Dwarka, situated in Okamundel, a province which, in the estimation of the Hindoos, is holy land, from one extremity to the other.

Okamundel is a tract of country, lying at the western extremity of the Gujerat peninsula, distinguished by many peculiarities. According to the geographical description given by Hamilton, "it is separated from the mainland of Hallur, and Burreddur, by a runn, or swamp, formed by the sea, making a breach from the north-western shore, near Pindtaruk, and extending in a south-east direction, again connects itself with the sea at Muddee, about fourteen miles from Pindtaruk. The breadth of this channel gradually decreases; at Muddee, it is not more than a mile, and is separated from the sea by a low bank fifty yards wide, which is wearing away. Twelves miles north from Poietra, this runn or swamp is five miles and a-half broad, the bottom of firm sand with very little mud. The highest spring-tides flood it to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches, at other times it is dry or merely moist, and may be passed with ease. The Oka shore is much more abrupt and difficult than the other, and is thickly covered with milk-bush, baubool, and other wild and astringent shrubs. After ascending the coast, the descent into the country is gradual, the general level of the country being much lower than the beach of the runn. The word Oka, signifies every thing bad or difficult, in which sense it is applied to this wild and uncouth district."

The ancient history of Okamundel is of so fabulous a character, as to throw very little light upon its real condition in former times. It seems, however, to have been always famous for its piracies, for which the coast, abounding in creeks, inlets, bays, and channels, offered great facilities. The religion of the Hindoos is of a very accommodating nature, and their extensive mythology embraces the patrons of every crime, to which the human heart is prone. Accordingly, finding their residence a convenient place for marauding expeditions over the neighbouring seas, the inhabitants of Okamundel associated their most popular deities in their lawless occupations. At an earlier period of its history, the temple dedicated to the god of their idolatry received a share of the spoils of every successful cruize, while ships were fitted out in his name as the sole owner, and therefore entitled to the whole profits of the voyage. The devastations committed by the piratical inhabitants of Okamundel attracted the attention of the British Government, as early as 1809; but the attempt to put an end to practices of the most inveterate nature, the growth of centuries, and now interwoven with the religious prejudices of the people, prove

ineffectual. In 1816, it became necessary to have recourse to arms, to produce the desired result; and those officers who accompanied the detachment dispatched under the command of Colonel East, were among the first Europeans who visited this hitherto almost untrodden ground. The runn before-mentioned having filled in consequence of the strength of the north-west wind, which blew with great force into the gulf, the troops were compelled to go down to the southern point, and cross by a neck of land which is not more than two hundred and fifty yards broad, scarcely sufficiently substantial to resist the power of the sea, which beats against it from a wide extent of ocean to the west. It appeared to all those acquainted with science, who surveyed this natural bulwark, that nothing of the kind constructed by human hands of the same extent could have withstood the unceasing efforts of so great a body of water directed against it. Tradition says,—and every place throughout the district has a tradition connected with it,—that some Raja, desirous of insulating Okamundel, attempted to cut through this causeway, but that the guardian Dytes (genii) of the Holy Land prevented him. Bursting either from the bowels of the earth, or the depths of the sea, it is not certain which, they destroyed the impious wretches employed in the undertaking.

The Mohammedan invaders of India were more successful in their attempts to rout out their heathen deities from their strong holds in Okamundel. Krishna, under one of his innumerable names, Ramchunderjee, had kept his court during many centuries at Dwaraca, or Dwarka; but being disturbed by one of the early conquerors, fighting in the name of the prophet, either Mahmood, or Alla-o-deen, surnamed Khooner, or the Bloody, who is still highly celebrated throughout Gujerat, he very wisely took boat with all his property, and made for the island of Shoonkoodhar, commonly called Beyt, where, for a considerable period, he put up with such accommodation as the place afforded. The priests who attended him in his retreat, gave, of course, a miraculous colouring to the whole affair, alleging that he flew over the sea in the course of one night; and thus runs the tale at the present day. Meanwhile, the magnificent temple at Dwarka was neglected and fell into decay, suffering farther injury from the zeal of some Mohammedan bigot, who, as late as the reign of Aurungzebe, happening to be in the neighbourhood with an army, made an attempt to destroy it, but finding the task both difficult and tedious, thought proper to desist. It is said of Aurungzebe, and if the tale be true, his conduct in this instance was marked by a greater degree of liberality than that which generally characterized it,—that, being petitioned by the Hindoos against so barbarous a violation of a shrine, venerated for ages, he ordered it to be restored and protected from farther injury. There are evident marks of its having been repaired at a very distant period from the date of its original construction; but whether it owes its preservation to the relenting feelings of one of the most intolerant of Mohammed's followers, seems doubtful. This temple has subsequently been the resort of all those devout persons, who, in order to expiate their sins, or in the fulfilment of a vow, make a pilgrimage to Beyt. It possesses the great convenience of noble flights of steps down to the sea, together with buildings for the accommodation of pious visitants, and with its attendant pagodas reaching down to the water's edge, forms a noble though somewhat barbaresque pile. The Brahmins did not fail to construct a new diety to supply the place of the fugitive who took refuge in Beyt, and this multiplication of gods being very agreeable to the

Hindoo notions on the subject, an introduction to this sacred personage becomes one of the most praiseworthy objects of the pilgrimage.

The sovereignty of the province of Okamundel was vested, during many years, in the hands of a family of Rajpoots, formerly of the Rathore tribe, but now, either in consequence of intermarriages, or other circumstances, termed Wadeys, they, however, retain their high rank of Rajpoots, notwithstanding their new appellation, which belongs to a lower and inferior caste, originally from Cutch. When the Rana fled to Beyt, with his Lares and Penates, which were an inexhaustible source of wealth, Dwarka fell into the hands of one of the Wadeyr chiefs, who, as soon as the Mohammedan persecution ceased, turned the temple to great advantage, by setting up, as has been stated, a god of his own, the taxes levied at these holy places being very considerable. A rich devotee is expected to pay a sum amounting to four rupees on his first ablution, and upon his entrance into the temple to make a suitable offering at the shrine, and to feed also a certain number of Brahmins, feeding Brahmins being one of the most pious acts that a devout Hindoo can perform. He has then to pay for a certificate of his visit, which consists of a particular stamp impressed by an iron instrument, heated for the occasion, which marks the body with the image of a ring and a lotos flower, the insignia of the god. As, however, the original deity has taken up his abode at Beyt, all the advantages derivable from the pilgrimage are scarcely attainable, without a visit to that place, where new fees are demanded, and where there are more gluttonous Brahmins to feed. It is customary for those who can afford the means, to present rich clothes to the deity, and these are always to be purchased at the shrine, the pious offerings of one pilgrim being sold for the same purpose to a second, or a third, or, in fact, to as many as may come unprovided with a suitable dress, but who can be persuaded to pay for robes which will be re-sold to the next dupe. By this means a thriving trade is carried on, greatly to the benefit of those who divide the spoils.

There are few things more depressing to an enlightened mind, than the sight of a large community of intellectual beings, held in a degrading mental thrall by the darkest superstition; the deceivers and the deceived alike reduced to a state of the most hopeless ignorance. Though a short residence in India is sufficient to make a stranger acquainted with the idolatry which every where prevails, even those who have been many years in the country cannot fail to be struck with grief and horror, when they enter, for the first time, into one of the strongholds of heathen bigotry, and perceive all the difficulties which lie in the way of improvement of a people so completely under the domination of a crafty priesthood. Feelings of this nature were blended with the curiosity and excitement experienced by the officers of Colonel East's detachment, who, upon entering Okamundel, found themselves surrounded by strange and singular objects, and who could not fail to be struck with the enthusiasm manifested by their Hindoo followers, when treading the Holy Land.

Some attempt was made to resist the progress of the British force by the piratical chief of Danugee, whose depredations had occasioned the movement against Okamundel; but it was unavailing, and after a little skirmishing, the troops pushed on towards Dwarka. The first three miles lay through jungle, which led into an extensive plain, having the temples of Dwarka in the distance. These buildings reminded the Chris-

tian portion of the spectators of some vast cathedral rising in the centre of an English city, though the resemblance would have been greater, but for the dazzling whiteness of the summits of the inferior temples, whose domes were of too brilliant a hue to be mistaken for any roof found under our weather-staining climate. The detachment took up their ground near a tank of uncommonly clear water, and a reconnoitring party soon returned with intelligence, which convinced the besiegers that the place was incapable of making any defence, the surrounding wall being too old and too crazy to withstand the fire of a twelve-pounder. Previous to the commencement of hostilities, Colonel East addressed the chief of Dwarka, and the Rana of Beyt, urging the necessity of a compliance with the wishes of Government, and giving them assurance of protection to their persons, families, and property, together with a suitable provision for their future maintenance, which would be forfeited by the smallest attempt at resistance. At first no notice was taken of this manifesto, but when the battering commenced, the chief became aware of the perilous nature of his situation, and sent word that the gates were open for the admission of the British troops. Accordingly a detachment was marched in and took possession, a party of Hindoo Sepoys mounting guard over the gateway of the sacred shrine of Krishan or Krishna. A considerable number of Moroo Manuck's soldiers had shut themselves up within the sanctuary, and there was some difficulty in inducing them to evacuate it, without resorting to force. Had they been, as it was supposed, desperately resolved to perish in defence of the shrine, many lives must have been sacrificed. It is impossible in this place to pass over the strange anomaly presented by the Hindoo character without observation. No class of their brethren could view the sacred shrines of Dwarka with more pious feelings than the followers of Brahma, belonging to the British force, and yet they did not hesitate to shed blood in wresting it from people of their own faith, while fighting under the banner of a foreign and a Christian government. It did not appear to strike them that they were offering outrage to their gods by this procedure, and provided no insult was offered by their Christian leaders to the temple, they cared not whether the red cross of St. George floated above its sacred banners.

It was deemed expedient to restrain the troops from entering the city, until the tumult inseparable from changes of the nature of the one which had just taken place had subsided; and consequently the patience of many enthusiasts, anxious to delight their eyes with the sight of Ramchunderjee, was severely tried. It is absolutely impossible to describe the eager desire manifested by the Hindoos, to pay their devotions at the far-famed altar, which the chances of war had thus unexpectedly enabled them to visit; and the next morning, when, tranquillity being restored, they were allowed to enter, the whole camp was in commotion; multitudes of all ages, and of every rank, from the native officer to the humblest of the camp-followers, attired in their best apparel, were to be seen running wild with joy, singing, dancing, and playing upon musical instruments. The mingling of various gay contrasting colours, in the massive column, which moved in one uninterrupted stream from the camp to the town, produced a very picturesque effect. On entering Dwarka, the noise and confusion became so great that it was some time before the European officers, attracted by curiosity to the spot, could reach the temple, which is enclosed by weak, though lofty walls, flanked by towers, and approached through two gateways.

Upon entering the court, astonishment at the magnificence and loftiness of the building caused an involuntary pause, as the temple burst in all its grandeur on the eye. It is very difficult to convey by mere description any just idea of a work of this magnitude, so vast in its proportions, so multitudinous in its details. The front portion consists of an octagon, running up through five successive stories, each indicated by a gallery, resting upon pointed arches. The effect within on looking upwards to the interior of the dome, is truly grand; there are stone staircases leading from one story to the other, and this noble pile throughout is profusely carved, the sculpture, in those places which time has leniently dealt with, displaying infinite beauty. Passing through the great temple, and its attendant pagodas, the visitor leaves the enclosure by a gateway facing the water, and descends by noble flights of steps stretching from several spacious platforms and terraces, which are literally crowded with smaller temples, the last range at the water's edge being particularly beautiful. These light dome-crowned pagodas, supported upon slender pillars, stretch far along the shore, forming together with their connecting terraces, one of the most splendid landing-places which, perhaps, the whole world can boast. A view of Dwarka, taken on the spot, and published in Captain Grindlay's splendid and interesting work illustrative of Indian scenery, must be referred to for the purpose of affording an accurate idea of the profuse magnificence of architectural embellishment lavished upon this superb ghaut. The temples vary in form and ornament, and some bear the marks of great antiquity. Thousands and tens of thousands of Hindoos were assembled at the edge, and on the steps leading to the waters, performing their ablutions, and other religious ceremonies; but notwithstanding the dense nature of the multitude the fish were not disturbed. Enjoying an immunity from danger from time immemorial, under the protection of deities peculiarly chary of animal life, the finny tribes were swimming about in perfect security. The familiarity shewn by these usually timid creatures, and the confidence with which they approached the shore, astonished those European spectators who were accustomed to see every furred, or scaled, or feathered animal fly instinctively at the sight of their natural enemy. The beautiful transparency of the water revealed the form and colours of the fish, as it flowed over a bed of bright golden sand, so that its disturbance by any number of people could not affect the clearness of the wave rippling above. The dazzling sunshine of an eastern sky penetrating to the yellow sand, tinged the whole with golden light, giving to the waters the semblance of those fabled founts drawn from the orb itself. Captain Grindlay, in the descriptive portions of the work above mentioned, pays a just tribute to the truth and fidelity of Southey's delineations of Oriental scenery. It is, indeed, extraordinary, that without having been an eye witness of the peculiarities of a country which differs so widely from almost every preconceived notion that Europeans can attain, he should have caught all its characteristics, and portrayed them with an accuracy of colouring, and a felicity of diction which could not have been surpassed, had he spent his life amid the scenes which he so vividly describes. No person of a poetical temperament, travelling through India, and well acquainted with the works of this author, can fail to be struck by the similarity between the objects which continually present themselves, and corresponding passages in the *Curse of Kehama*. Bishop Heber continually points out the fidelity of Southey's illustrations; and



Captain Grindlay, while standing on the ghaut at Dwarka, was forcibly reminded of the poet's description of the sub-marine city of Baly, in which the fish are represented as disporting, unscared by the intruding steps of man, amid waters pure and golden as those of the Okamundel beach.

A multitude of Hindoos assembled together, always presents a very picturesque groupe, and the devotees of Dwarka, having arrayed themselves in their best garments, the spectacle formed by the many-coloured turbans and draperies, was very striking at a little distance. Upon a nearer approach, however, some of the minor details were far from being pleasing to an unaccustomed eye; and while the European stranger gazed with almost rapturous delight upon the splendid pile of building which formed the back ground of the broad terraced flight of steps, flanked along the whole range with temples of the most exquisite proportions, his view was offended by a disagreeable process going on upon every side. It is the custom for the male worshippers of Dwarka, to cut off their hair previous to the ceremony of bathing in the sacred waters, and in consequence of this preliminary measure, immense numbers of barbers take up their stations under the elegant domes of the open pavilion-like temples, and along the steps, wheresoever a projecting colonnade will afford them shelter; these men were operating with great vigour upon the skulls and chins of numerous customers, some of whom presented huge shocks of hair of enormous growth. The Hindoos often cherish a beard, or a preposterous chevelure, making, at the same time, a vow to sacrifice it at some celebrated shrine; and it is a common practice to keep the first crop of hair of the first-born male child, for this holy purpose. Nor is this custom wholly confined to the idolatrous portion of the natives of India, since it is followed by Mohammedans: even those of the northern provinces of Hindostan, who profess a purer faith than the degenerate sons of Islam to be found in southern India, who are indeed scarcely a degree removed from the surrounding pagans, will sacrifice their own or their children's hair at the shrine of some saint. Thus, at the town of Makrampoor in the Doab, the burial place of Shah Madar, a very holy person, whose memory is held in universal respect, the same custom prevails. A considerable concourse of pilgrims from every part of Upper India, both Mohammedans and Hindoos, are attracted to this shrine, the fervour of idolatry characterizing the latter, inducing them to worship indiscriminately at any altar, whether raised for the honour of their own deities, or to the memory of any pious person; religious ceremonies not being unfrequently performed at the tombs of christians, who receive their apotheosis at the hands of their Hindoo and Mohammedan admirers. Several hundred barbers are attached to the durgah of Shah Mudar, and many an anxious father, on being blessed with a son, deems it incumbent on him to engage, that on his attaining a certain age, the boy shall be conveyed to the shrine for the purpose of having his head shaved, and of receiving the name of Mudar. Native Indians see nothing unseemly in any operations connected with religious prejudice, and the superior classes of pilgrims looked on with great unconcern, at the shaving and clipping; the Europeans, however, more fastidious, were glad to make their retreat as speedily as the density of the crowd would permit.

Some ruins of small temples near the town are of much higher antiquity than the celebrated pagoda at Dwarka, and tradition ascribes a Greek origin to some baths still in existence, about six miles to the southward of

the town, on the sea-coast. The reports concerning these antiquities strongly excited the writer of the journal from whose notes the account of Dwarka has been taken, and he rode out full of hope, to the survey of such interesting monuments of Alexander's visit. To his great disappointment and mortification, however, he found upon inspection that they were nothing more than a very ancient Hindoo bath, or khoond, with temples around, some supported on four, and others on eight pillars, similar to many at Dwarka. Upon their return, the party were amply recompensed for the trouble they had taken, by falling in with the richest fragment of sculpture which perhaps the whole country can boast. These beautiful remains are found amid the solitude of an unfrequented jungle, and consist of a neglected temple formerly dedicated to Ram, but which has now lost its sanctity, and no longer attracts the pilgrim to its shrines. Some of the ornaments are strikingly beautiful, being distinguished by a degree of purity and elegance which would do credit to the most refined and cultivated age. Specimens equally superb are of course rare, but it is no uncommon circumstance, in travelling through the wildest parts of India, to come suddenly upon some exquisite building, standing in complete solitude, with perhaps not even a fakcer to guard its lonely halls. Like the palace of a genii, in a fairy tale, these beautiful temples seem to be the work of magic, so much does their abrupt appearance bewilder and perplex the mind. Perhaps the origin of many romantic legends may be traced to circumstances continually occurring throughout India, calculated to excite a poetical imagination. The traveller is sometimes struck by the apparition of a pet antelope, having its chest adorned with a necklace composed of stars, or medallions of silver; and how easy to connect the animal thus decorated, with a monarch bewildered in the chase, and conducted to the magnificent dwelling of some enamoured and beautiful fairy.

The reduction of Dwarka led to that of the neighbouring island of Beyt, a place not only celebrated as the asylum of Ramchunderjee, the deity before mentioned, but as the scene of an incarnation of Vishnu, from which it derived its original name of Shoonkoodhar, or Shunkodwara, a Hindoo demon thus denominated, in consequence of his having taken up his dwelling in a large chank, or conch-shell, where, after stealing the Vedas from Brahma, he kept them concealed. Vishnu descending to earth under the name of Shunknaragar, cut open the shell, and restored the sacred writings to their rightful claimant, disappointing the demon who had contrived the theft in the hope of being killed by Vishnu, a circumstance which would have secured him eternal beatitude. The performance of so important a service led to the establishment of the worship of Vishnu at the scene of his exploit, and the homage of the multitude was paid to him, until the arrival of a more distinguished personage, Ramchunderjee, or Ramchun, flying from the fury of the Moslem arms. Being the more popular of the two, this idol usurped the shrine of the destroyer of the shell, and engrossed all the offerings, shewing that the affairs of Hindoo gods are subject to great reverses and mutations. Although symptoms of decline have not yet displayed themselves, the fall of Ramchunder may be confidently predicted, the blow being struck at the moment in which the British Union waved amid the sacred banners of Krishna, proclaiming the complete reduction of this Hindoo Holy Land. It is only at stated periods that the image is shown, consequently those persons who do not attend at the annual pilgrimages, have no opportunity of seeing this object of general

veneration : admittance, however, is freely given at the temple in which he resides. The island of Beyt is about four miles from the point to the north-east to the opposite south-western extremity, and nearly two miles broad ; its soil is a layer of sand upon a stratum of madrepore, and some rocks of a spongy description ; there is consequently very little vegetation, excepting in a garden which has been improved by the importation of mould from the opposite shore. This piece of ground being well watered from an adjacent tank, and sheltered from the sea-air, is very productive, the trees and plants appearing to thrive luxuriantly. The concourse of pilgrims resorting to the holy temples occasions a far greater demand for sugar, ghee, grain, &c. than the island can supply, and the importation of these articles occasions a considerable trade. The harbour is good, being sheltered from the prevailing winds, and considered safe, although the anchorage is more rocky than is desirable. The town itself is small and insignificant : the fort, which contains all the sacred buildings within the enclosure of its walls, being the principal object. It consists of a quadrangle surrounded with lofty walls, and flanked with towers ; those towards the sea being armed with two tiers of guns, make a very imposing appearance from the water. The temples in the interior are not by any means so magnificent as those of Dwarka, the former residence of the persecuted idol ; but the shrine, it is said, boasts many costly ornaments, while the doorways to six entrances are reported to be of silver. Innumerable pigeons, held sacred in this holy asylum, have taken up their quarters in so agreeable a sanctuary, and are fed every day by the Brahmins belonging to the temples ; a daily meal is also prepared for certain descriptions of religious visitants who may seek for entertainment at the hands of their patrons. The Rana's palace forms one side of the quadrangle, the remainder being occupied by the temples and the houses of the chief priests and his associates. The ceremony of stamping the pilgrim with the badge of his performance of this sacred duty, takes place outside the pagoda, on the payment of a certain sum, which varies according to the means of the party ; the camp-followers, on the present occasion, being let off for a much smaller sum than that demanded from more wealthy votaries. The mark is effected by a hot iron, and there are four stamps employed, two on each arm. They are intended to delineate the weapons with which Krishna is always represented as holding in his four hands. The iron immediately produces a slight blister, which, on the dark skins of the natives, distinctly marks the forms of the device ; exposure to the sun, however, will convert this brand, for such it must be called, into a severe ulcer, which is often attended with fever. The pilgrim who can boast these four distinguishing marks, must have visited Beyt, Dwarka, and Amran, a town and fortress on the Okamundel peninsula, west of Beyt, through which all the pilgrims pass on their way to the former-named place, taking one of the stamps, *en passant*, and duly paying for the same.

The gods of the Hindoos have not been suffered to monopolize the whole of the sanctity of the island of Beyt, the northern side boasting the tomb of Hadgi Keermanee, a Mohammedan saint of great repute, celebrated throughout Gujerat. He is reported to have succeeded in converting a large proportion of the inhabitants of this province to Islamism, retiring, after a long life of exertion, to this secluded spot, which is still tenanted by a few disciples of his sect, who keep his tomb in repair. These poor people are supported by the donations of pious Mohammedans who visit it, occa-

sionally coming from different parts of Gujerat for the purpose. These true believers are frequently accompanied by Hindoos, who as we have before had occasion to remark, never hear of any holy place or person, without entertaining a wish to pay homage to it in some shape or other, leaving offerings of money, of fruit, or grain, or even a flower, when they have nothing else to bestow, upon every stone connected with religious feeling. The suburbs outside the fort of Beyt, contain a tolerable bazaar; and even in this remote place, to which the trade, previously to 1816, was so much obstructed by pirates as scarcely to be worth mentioning, an agent of one of the enterprising Parsee merchants of Bombay was established. The collection of the chank, or conch, a large shell found in great abundance near Beyt, formed the principal occupation of this person: these shells are sent to Bengal, and manufactured into bracelets, much worn by people who cannot afford ornaments of richer material; he also employed himself in the exportation of sharks' fins, an article in great demand in the China market, where it is highly prized as the stock or foundation of a nutritious soup.

Both Dwarka and Beyt abound in religious ascetics, many of whom have quitted the world for a life of wandering, misery and privation, upon purely conscientious grounds. Others are either wild fanatics, or audacious impostors, making a trade of their religion, and becoming rich under the cloak of destitution: bold beggars who will not be denied, and who would strip the pilgrim of the last cowrie intended to maintain him on his weary homeward way. It is easy to discriminate between these classes,—the heartstricken devotee, who toils, despite of hunger, thirst, and fatigue, from Hurdwar to Juggurnaut, and from Gyah to Okamundel, anxious by physical suffering, to atone for some great offence,—and the crafty sinner taking advantage of the credulity of mankind, to live in idleness; but so sacred is the holy character in the eyes of both Hindoos and Mohammedans, that the most notorious impostors of the fraternity succeed in fattening upon the spoils of the devout.

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## THE ARMY.

[The following Extracts from the communications of Military Correspondents, will show that the “Oriental Herald,” does not neglect the interests of the Army.]

“In no preceding period, perhaps, of our rule in India, could it be more necessary to secure the affection and fidelity of British officers holding commissions in the Company's military service; and it is precisely at the time in which order, efficiency, and the highest degree of zeal are required, that pains appear to have been taken to create a feeling of disgust, and a sense of injustice, which cannot fail to render these officers lukewarm in the cause, and to weaken their attachment to the government that employs them. The authorities at home and abroad, and all connected with the Royal Army, may affect to regard the officers of the Company's service with indifference, and to treat them with contempt; but those officers will, nevertheless, retain the conviction, that they are as essentially serving their sovereign and their

country, by the performance of their duties in India, as any portion of her Majesty's forces in any part of the world; and that they are entitled to equal consideration. Officers of the Indian Army, forming a distinct seniority service, ought, *in justice*, to be placed on a par with the seniority branch of the Royal Army, which is left, and properly so, free in their promotion to Colonel, without reference to their senior Lieut.-Colonels of the Line; in fact, their being so left, constitutes the only chance that the officers of a seniority corps, like the Royal Artillery and the Indian Army, have of regaining what they lose with their contemporaries of the Line, in passing through the grades to Lieutenant-Colonel; which rank, in consequence of the Line possessing the power of purchase, is generally attained by them at a much more early period than is possible by a seniority body. How great therefore is the hardship which a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Army is made to sustain, when promoted to be colonel of a regiment; a hardship unshared by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery. The Commander-in-Chief immediately makes all Her Majesty's Lieutenant-Colonels senior to the officer so promoted to a regiment, by giving them the local rank of Colonel; and in due time, when Her Majesty grants the rank of Major-General, it is set aside by a local Commander-in-Chief, in favour of Royal officers, to whom her Majesty had granted no such commissions.

"The powers that be, should reflect in time of the consequences of the treatment which the Indian Army has experienced, and is now writhing under. The day, perhaps, is not far distant, which may give them deep sense of regret, that a higher degree of consideration should not have been paid to a body of men most sensitively alive to the conduct pursued towards them. It is, indeed, full time that Government should be made aware of the discontent which prevails in all quarters, and be ready to pay attention to the general complaints of its servants.

The Court of Directors cannot be ignorant of the effect produced by the treatment sustained by the military part of the service. They must know that it tends to create a desire, upon the part of some of their best officers, to retire from the army altogether; while others prefer to remain in idleness, rather than have their feelings as soldiers revolted by such galling supercession. No man of spirit or right feeling could be satisfied to remain in a service, in which the local authority is permitted to place a royal lieutenant-colonel over the head of a Company's colonel or major-general, merely because such lieutenant-colonel obtained his rank before the colonel or major-general gained a lieutenant-colonelcy. It may be asked of what avail is the commission granted by Her Majesty of colonel or major-general to a Company's officer, since the service had better have been left in the condition in which it remained until very lately, with scarcely a general officer belonging to the numerous body which composed it. The boon is merely nominal under the present system, and until the officers of the Indian army shall be placed upon the same footing as those of the royal seniority service, they never can lose the grating sense of the injustice from which they have been made to suffer. It is scarcely possible to overrate the discontent which pervades the whole body of men, by whose swords India has been won and kept.

We are now coming to the results of the erroneous policy that has been pursued towards the army for so many years, and by none in a



greater degree than by that daring compromiser of the true interests of the Company, Lord William Bentinck ; awfully will they rue their reliance upon his ruinous and destructive policy, but they will rue it too late. The confidence, attachment, zeal and efficiency, which he has destroyed, cannot be restored in a moment ; years must elapse, and those years may not be given to the Court, even should they wish to make the attempt ; or supposing their eyes to be open to their former folly. Their own history should have taught them that European influence cannot stand still in India, but at the certainty of its speedy destruction. It must increase until it sweeps before its face all competition, or the chance of it, and have gained an extent so unbounded as to render the attempt of those under its sway to escape from its effects perfectly hopeless. Such only *the Court* might have known, and such assuredly *does the Russian government* know, is the only tenure by which the Eastern Empire can be held, and upon this will the latter power act when it has once fairly committed itself.

Can any man possessed of two ideas fail to see and predict the result of a contest between a chartered Company, of whose already extended sway the Government and people are jealous and murmuring, and the vast resources of the Russian empire. The Russians have only one obstacle to oppose ; the means which the Company may raise against them. The Natives are prepared to submit to another European power, in consequence of having lived so long under British sway, and knowing that they cannot hope successfully to oppose a foreign master, they will succumb at once, trusting to better their condition by giving their assistance to the new government. We must now prepare to contend against the wiles of the Native States, which we have hitherto found quite sufficient of themselves, aided and supported by a nation and power considered nearly equal to our own ; and which has shewn itself much greater and wiser, by the influence it has obtained over Persia and its dependencies, in opposition to our interests and attempts. All this will be seen and felt in the struggle about to ensue. There is no use in shutting our eyes to the danger with which we are menaced. What would avail the whole of the Bengal army, insignificant as it now is, weakened by discontent and injured by the destruction of confidence between officers and men, occasioned by the lamentable policy so long pursued ? What would it avail, could the entire body be assembled at one point ? Even if the Burmese army to the East, the Nepaulese to the North, the Mahrattas to the South, and in fact every where, independent of the Rajpoots, Rohillas, *et id genus omne*, were all to look on whilst it contended with the Russians and the tribes they would bring to their assistance ; we might be likened to a dying donkey, with the crows and vultures assembled round to participate in the remnants of the feast that the jackalls might please to leave for them. Under such circumstances, is it wise to allow the army to feel the whole weight of its grievances ? Amid the changes that have taken place, the very worst is this, which the Company have brought about,—the change in the efficiency of their army, by the destruction of its confidence in the *justice* of its masters, to say nothing upon the score of *liberality*. The loss of zeal, if not in some the wish for revenge, will be severely felt ; while to their deteriorating influence is added a total disruption of the chain by which the *native soldiers were bound to their European officers, and by which the armies of India were rendered invincible.*

“ All this has been brought about in order to effect a pitiful saving of a few thousand pounds : since, to prevent the possibility of resistance upon the part of the officers, it was deemed necessary to sever the ties which united them with the soldiery. Better, far better had it been for the government, if the officers had mutinied,—for they are reasonable, reflecting beings, who know that their dependence upon the mother country could not be shaken off, and would only have yielded to a momentary paroxysm,—than that the grand charm,—the soul, it may be said, of the Indian army,—should have been broken and dissolved. The attachment to, and confidence in the men by whom they were commanded, infused into the native soldiers a spirit which it would be vain to look for now. A species of infatuation, scarcely credible, has produced a system, which, in guarding against a fancied danger, has wrought almost irremediable evil. The soldiers are indifferent, their officers discontented ; it is obvious to the least reflecting, that there must be a sufficient reason for the change of feeling that has taken place amid so large a body of men. Injustice, or fancied injustice, may affect the mind of an individual, and the evil go no further ; but when a common and general expression of dissatisfaction is heard, the cause will be found in measures of gross impolicy. Should the aspect of affairs improve, and an opportunity offer for the amendment of those mischiefs, which the mistaken views of some, and the tyranny and injustice of others, have combined to produce ; the promulgation of opinions, very widely entertained, may be attended by beneficial results. The Court of Directors will learn, that a blow cannot be struck at the interests of the army in time of peace, without making the effects felt in a period of war ;—that the safety of the country depends mainly upon the native army, and that a cold sense of duty will be a poor substitute for the loyalty, attachment, and devotion which animated the whole service. The British officer, looking up to his honourable masters at home, with the strongest confidence in their good faith, and the most ardent desire to promote their interests ;—and the soldier, gladly perilling life and limb for the commandant, endeared to him by a thousand mutual kindnesses. Let that spirit be restored, and even though there is no longer a Lake or a Wellesley in the field, the Russians might do their worst, backed as they would be by all the disaffected Native States. Let justice be done to the army, and the greater the difficulties to be encountered, the more energetic will be the efforts made to meet them.”

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### MR. GRIERSON'S CASE.

THIS case, which has created great interest, and given rise to much keen discussion in Bengal during the last two years, has recently terminated in the acquittal of Mr. Grierson, home agent to the Military Orphan Society, from the charges of the managers in Calcutta, and in his restoration to his former office. A short statement of this case, derived from a perusal of Mr. Grierson's pamphlet, the managers' documents, and the public newspapers ; and divested of all collateral and extraneous matter, may be acceptable to our readers.

*Mr. Grierson was originally attached to the the Bengal Medical*

Establishment; and after a long course of honourable and often arduous service, was appointed garrison surgeon of Fort William. This desirable appointment, however, he did not long hold; his health has suffered from the unwholesome climate of Arracan during the Burmese war, and he embraced an opportunity which presented itself of returning home as agent to the Orphan Society, for which appointment he was required to relinquish all his advantages and prospects in the Company's service.

For *upwards of five years* Mr. Grierson appears to have discharged his official duties to the "entire satisfaction" of the managers, and *during the whole period* of his continuance in office, possessed the confidence of the widows and orphans at home, whose interests he superintended. This is put beyond a doubt by numerous and interesting documents which Mr. Grierson in his own defence has appended to his appeal to the Bengal army. The state of feeling, however, was very different among the managers abroad. This body had been drawn into correspondence with a discontented schoolmaster and schoolmistress, who, it appears, were not so entirely satisfied with Mr. Grierson's conduct as other parties, whose interests he was bound to protect, declared themselves to be. In this there is nothing out of the common course of things; on the contrary, it would have been matter of surprise if the agent, in the conscientious discharge of his duties, had *not* given offence to some interested party or another. But it is not a little strange that the managers should not only have listened to these interested representations to the prejudice of their accredited agent, but actually encouraged them. That they pursued this course, Mr. Grierson has indisputably proved. Matters at length reached a crisis, and on the 25th April 1836, without adverting to the fact that the power of removing the agent was never given to the managers by the Society's Regulations, that body announced to Mr. Grierson "the determination of the managers to remove him from the home agency, and briefly acquainted him with the grounds on which they had come to this determination."

The grounds were—First, That he had abdicated a material part of his duties, and practically annulled the Society's most important Regulations, by declining to carry into effect Rule 211. Secondly, That he had vexatiously interfered with the schools of Mr. Aird and Miss Brown.

The restoration of Mr. Grierson having proved that he has justified his conduct in the eyes of the army, it will be sufficient here to quote Rule 211, to shew that *both* the charges cannot be well founded, or rather that they are contradictory of each other.

By Rule 211, it is provided that "should the management in London become inefficient from death, resignation, or otherwise, the agent shall assume the powers, and exercise all the duties and privileges belonging to it." As these "powers, duties, and privileges" are no where clearly defined, it is impossible to prove their intended limits; but with respect to one there is no room for doubt, viz. that they included the "superintendence of the education of the orphans." This is expressly stated in Rule 209 and clearly implied in Rule 212. It so happens that about the time of Mr. Grierson's arrival in England, the London committee had become inefficient from resignation, and that from want of support from the Calcutta Board. the agent's efforts to re-organize another committee failed of success. To the "powers, duties, and privileges" of this body, he accordingly succeeded; but what is the fact as proved by the second ground.

for Mr. Grierson's removal? What, but that he *did exercise* those duties, &c. towards the Society's wards at school, which the *first ground* accuses him of neglecting? That the manner in which he performed his duty of superintendence, was not acceptable to Mr. Aird and Miss Brown, is exceedingly likely, and, in point of fact, is not denied. In support of the charge that it was *vexatious*, not a shadow of proof is adduced by the managers, either in their letter to Mr. Grierson, or in the voluminous documents (comprising twenty-one closely printed pages) which they have circulated to the army. But even granting the application of the term *vexatious*, it would amount to nothing more than a *nimious* exercise of the very "powers, duties, and privileges," which he is at the same time accused of having abdicated!

The details on which these conflicting charges rest, are as might be expected, equally inconsistent with each other; at one time Mr. Grierson is censured for exercising discretionary power; at another for unqualified obedience to orders; and again he is rated in no measured terms for doing neither the one nor the other, but waiting for instructions. As a proof of this, and as a specimen of the style which the managers assumed, we quote an extract of a letter from their secretary, the Rev. Mr. Mc Queen, addressed to Mr. Grierson. "The orphan Jardine, having no friends to interfere in its behalf, the General Management direct me to inform you that it was clearly your duty to send the child to some school of your own selection, if you thought you had the right to select, or to Mr. Aird's, if you had not. Your abstaining from the prompt discharge of your duty in this very urgent case, and for the reason, assigned by you, is much disapproved of by the General Management." The tone of this communication is hardly becoming under any circumstances, but what will our readers think, when they learn that it is in reply to a letter of Mr. Grierson merely desiring instructions regarding this orphan, *who was, and had all along been, at Mr. Aird's school.*

That Mr. Aird, who figures so conspicuously in these proceedings, had by this time justly forfeited the confidence and respect of the home agent, is abundantly evident. On the 14th February, 1834, that person addressed a letter to the managers, accusing Mr. Grierson of taking bribes from schoolmasters, but without instancing one case, or adducing an atom of proof. A copy of this letter, which ought to have been returned with rebuke to its author, having been sent by the managers to Mr. Grierson without a word of instruction or remark, he "conjectures that in placing that mass of falsehoods in his hands, it was their wish to afford him an opportunity of prosecuting the writer for libel." Under this impression, an action was accordingly instituted in the Court of Common Pleas, but the question being ultimately referred to arbitrators, Mr. Aird's counsel admitted that he had no evidence to offer, and was fain to screen his client from damages by the plea of privileged and confidential communication. Will it be credited that the managers persisted in patronizing that individual as the instructor of the Society's wards, and in forcing Mr. Grierson to act as the medium through which that patronage was extended? Yet such, in truth, was the manner in which the managers kept their repeated promises of giving to the agent "all the support and countenance in their power."

As an additional proof of the perplexing and contradictory nature of *the Managers'* orders, we may state that, in 1829, they expressly dis-

claim all school connexions in England, (in opposition to some movements to that effect by the Home Committee in 1827), and prohibit the phrase "Society's Schools;" while, in their subsequent communications, they employ the interdicted phraseology, and in their reasons for Mr. Grierson's removal, lay great stress on his alleged "interference with schools which they were, in some measure, pledged to support."

Nor was it only in regard to schools that the managers contradicted themselves, confused the agent, and in the end entrapped him by their conflicting orders. In every department of his duties he was perplexed and bewildered by vacillating and opposing instructions, and by preserving silence on points of the utmost importance to the interests of the Institution and its Wards. And as if this were not enough to destroy his comfort and efficiency, and render irksome those duties that were in themselves rather of a pleasing nature, he appears (from the documents lately published by the Managers) to have been subjected to a species of surveillance which reflects little credit on any of the parties concerned in it. Thus embarrassed and beset on all sides, unsupported by those to whom he had a right to look for encouragement and protection, Mr. Grierson's situation was by no means an enviable one, nor is it surprising that he should often have thought of the practicability of resignation. In such circumstances the wonder is, not that his enemies at last succeeded in effecting his removal, but rather that they did not sooner effect their purpose, and find some more decent and plausible pretexts wherewith to cover or varnish its injustice.

It is refreshing to turn from these disagreeable and offensive details, to consider the proceedings of the Bengal army. Every means were adopted by the Managers to prevent, or delay the circulation of Mr. Grierson's Appeal, which, we believe, remained for several months in the Secretary's hands, and to this day would not have reached many of the army stations, had it not been reprinted and circulated by Mr. Grierson's zealous friends and supporters in India. No sooner, however, was the treatment which their Agent had received made known to the gallant and high-minded officers of the army, than a feeling of resentment against its authors, and sympathy with the absent sufferer, was felt, and loudly expressed from every quarter. In vain did the Managers\* and their handful of partizans seek to stem the tide by newspaper paragraphs, proposals for more delay, and more time to collect and circulate fresh accusations. The only effect of such attempts was to swell the torrent which bore Mr. Grierson onward to his present honourable restoration to office.

In conclusion, we would congratulate all lovers of justice and haters of oppression, in this signal triumph of right over wrong, of single-handed integrity over leagued hostility; and more especially would we tender our congratulations to the officers of the Bengal army, on the consciousness they must possess of having, by one and the same act, provided for the best interests of their Wards, and redressed a grievous injury inflicted upon a faithful and tried servant.

\* It may be here explained, that by the *Managers* we do not refer to the present body, but to that which ordered Mr. Grierson's removal in 1836; most of whom have now retired from office.



## ODE TO THE GANGES,

ON ENTERING IT FROM THE JUMNA.

GREAT River ! Great River ! a thousand miles, aye,  
 And more, without any hyperbolé,  
 Thou roll'st from thy birth-place, 'mid mountains so high,—  
 Which is highest one knows not—the hills or the sky—  
 For a traveller once told me so, verbally.

Those mountains, where Britons now go, to get well,\*—  
 Ne'er was foot of a Greek or a Roman on :  
 The snow has not thaw'd since the day that it fell,  
 And their noses get blue, as their owners can tell,  
 Where a stroke of the sun's a phenomenon.

Old River ! old River !—what sights thou dost see,  
 'Twixt the “ mouth of the cow,”† and thine own !  
 The tiger, the snake, and the crocodile (three  
 Gentle beings !) the Moslem, the Hindoo, and *we*,  
 Three more of *their* kidney and bone.

Thou passest the musjid,‡ the church, and the m'hut,  
 On thy road to the Bay of Bungála ;§  
 And think'st, I dare say, that there's really a glut  
 Of the pray'rs of Noor Khan, Peter Jones, and Ram Dutt,  
 From the moment thou leav'st the Himála.

Long River ! long River !—ador'd of Hindoos,  
 For thy care of their souls, and their culture :||  
 When they're dying thou lend'st them a mouthful of ooze,¶

\* In the Himalaya mountains (properly Himála, which means the abode of snow) there are two stations formed by the Bengal government ; one at Simlah, and one at Landour, the latter of which is magniloquently called a Sanatarium, where the invalids of all classes are permitted to go for the benefit of their health.

† The assumed source of the Ganges, in the Himalaya range, is denominated the Cow's Mouth, as, no doubt, all geologists and anatomists are aware of. Its being every bit as like the mouth of a whale, makes no difference at all to the determined Hindoo, in his system of nomenclature ; for as the cow is to him a sacred animal, he chooses that his sacred river should flow from her mouth, whatever the actual cavity may resemble ; and he is, besides, quite comparative anatomist enough (in the general march of intellect) to be aware that the hole in question is *as* like the oral excavation of a cow, as the tibia, the œsophagus, and various other parts of the human microcosm, are like the several things *they* are named after.

‡ Musjid is the true Orientalism for *mosque* ; and M'hut is a Hindoo temple.

§ Bengal is our corruption of Bungála, as *Tite Live* is the miserable and mincing French for Titus Livius. The reader need hardly be told, (and therefore I shall not tell him) that Noor Khan, Peter Jones, and Ram Dutt, represent, nominally, the Musulman, the Englishman, and the Hindoo.

|| The Nile itself does not excel the Ganges in its irrigations and fertilizations of the land through which it floweth. So much for *culture* ; and as to *souls*, a pious Hindoo, firmly believes, that if he can but die in, or near Old Gunga, he is as sure of *his* sort of heaven, as if he had led the most saintly life upon sublunary record.

¶ Any person who has a mind to read the *vedas* in the original sanscrit, will meet with

And when they *are* dead, they may learn if they choose, \*  
Or float on thy waves for the vulture.†

On thy bosom sail pinnace, puttailla, pulwâr,  
Oolak, panchway, budgerow, and dinghee :‡  
And in them (besides aborigines) are  
Foreign samples of men pretty much on a par,—  
Chinese, Arab, Malay, and Feringhec.§

the full, true, and particular account of the a-la-mode method of “stuffing,” as Mrs. Glasse would say, the followers of Boodh with the abundance of the Ganges, when he seems to have made up his mind to trouble his numerous circle of friends and relatives no longer, in this terraqueous abode. I have beheld the praxis often enough, and—powers!—how the dying individual is crammed (mouth, nose, and ears) with all sorts of unmentionable stuff, as he lies by the side of the holy stream! It ends in his being as much smothered with mud, as ever a rabbit is with onions; nor would he depart satisfied, more than a good catholic would without the extreme unction, either if the ceremony were altogether omitted, or even if he were to receive a less quantity of the alluvium than did each of his predecessors, in *articulo mortis*; and my maxim being, that there is no disputing about tastes, I cannot truly declare that I ever interfered. I do think, though, there is as much straight-forward homicide in it, as ever there was in the now abolished suttee, (but neither did I ever interfere with *that*,) for, to suffocate a reasoning biped, or, (as man has been better defined) a cooking animal, by means of even the most sacred and consecrated viscous mire, appears to me to be pretty much as homicidal as to aid and abet the said animal in sui-cineration. I vote, therefore, that we countermand the Gangeticising system, now that we have annihilated Juggernaut.

\* This word *choose*, ought in reason, though not in rhyme, to be *can*; for the very poor, poorer, poorest, Hindoo, is ambitious of a pyre, only, the sinews of pyrotechny are not always procurable, and for less than four rupees, no fair-proportioned corpse can be thus resolved into its original ashes. A sepoy, perhaps, who may have lost a limb, or twain, in the service of the United Company, might have the needful done for a trifle less, but this is an exception which only proves the rule. Few Hindoo villagers die worth four rupees, (a fool the zemindar, who can squeeze them *ad libitum*, would be, if they did) and accordingly, the will is taken for the deed, and the afflicted survivors appease his ghost by singeing its whilom tenement with a little ignited straw, or grass, and then they trundle him into the watery Pere la Chaise, where the vultures, &c. are all ready for him, as *per* the ensuing annotation.

† These feathered creatures know, just as well as the doctor himself does, when a Hindoo is disposed to float for the last time; and you may behold them watching his exit from some neighbouring tree, with all that philosophic equanimity which results from a moral certainty, that there will be “no mistake.” Sagacious that he is! the vulture will even affect to be taking no particular notice of the defunct, that is to be, but will be looking quite another way; a sort of a “look as ye were na looking at me,” observation; or, like the laird in Galt’s story, will keep “glourin frae him,” as though he was thinking of any thing in the world but the dainty picking which his old Khansámah (the house-steward, or table provider in an Indian establishment) death, is preparing for his tiffin, or what the English call a lunch. Yet, an acute observer shall perceive the rascal’s mouth (beg his pardon, I mean his bill—shall perceive the rascal’s bill) watering over his “thick-coming fancies;” and an uneasy anxiety about his visual orb, which at intervals doth, like a poet’s glance from earth to heaven, to ascertain whether there be an exuberance of guests for the approaching sarcophagy. The pert and impatient crow is to be seen hopping sideways towards the expiring victim, and *trying* him, as it were, by an occasional prod, as the attentive cook looks after a frying sausage, or a boiling pudding. The adjutant, (hated of the vulture, because one of *his* mouthfuls is greater than that of six degenerate crows), with all a judge’s gravity, and an angler’s patience, and happily upon one leg, surveys the “last scene of all,” with a most inscrutable countenance; while the denizens of the river, including the amphibia, ponder intensely on the problem of whether there will be fire enough to utterly consume the caput mortuum, or only sufficient for a rational degree of cooking. Oh! it is a fine thing to have the inhabitants of earth, air, and water, so deeply interested in one’s mortality; but the Hindoos monopolize this funebrial luxury.

‡ Names of different kinds of boats which navigate the Ganges.

§ But the *Feringhee* (by which is usually denoted the Briton) of all ages, sexes, and

Sweet River ! sweet River !—thy turtle, when pieced  
 Into soup, Bishop Heber would cram in : \*  
*He* thought the West India one match'd by the East,  
 Well !—a brahmin's as good as a nigger, at least,  
 And *thy* turtle get plenty of brahmin.

And, oh ! when thou enterest Calcutta so grand, †  
 Which calls itself City of Palaces ;  
 How proud is thy wave, as it washes the strand,  
 And looks at our public erections, all plann'd  
 With so few architectural fallacies ! ‡

Gold River ! gold River ! §—whose gold is of mud,  
 Which the sun rather yellowly tinges ;

businesses, in particular. The other three species are to be met with most between Calcutta and Saugor Island ; but we English actually *bother* the Ganges by the perpetuity of our navigation.

\* The gentle and epicurean reader is desired to refer to the good bishop's journal for the corroboration of this allegation. I hate fiction in poesy, and I can take my oath that the lord bishop bears the quoted testimony on behalf of that shell-fish as found in the Gunga-jul, *id est* the Ganges water. What is more, I can take my oath that I fully believe his evidence : for I don't see *why* a prime Ganges turtle, especially after a fine cholera season, should not be just as soup-erlative as a Jamaica one.

† The Ganges goes through the metropolis of British India *incog.* (as great travellers often do through capital towns), and it takes the title of Hoogley upon that occasion ; in order, no doubt, to avoid the ceremony of insipid public addresses, which the inhabitants are so deucedly fond of getting up, and leaving for signature at the Town-hall or the Exchange. Any departing "great officer of state" may procure one of these Calcutta addresses—Cæsar one week, and Brutus the next ; now Nero, now Aurelius !—with a facility which renders them highly valuable as present vouchers, or future heir-looms.

‡ Not that London itself is much behind Calcutta, in that particular excellence.

§ It is rarely indeed that I am induced to borrow poetical ideas, having generally a stock in hand (or in head, which does as well) amply sufficient for current purposes ; and I feel, therefore, the less loath to acknowledge that this epithet of "Gold River" is taken the loan off from my talented friend Kasiprasad Ghose, (may his fortune be great !) who hath happily employed it in an ode of his own to the fair and watery Goddess in question. The alchymical process by which the river may, to a poetic eye, *look* like gold, I have endeavoured to explain ; and I take this opportunity of declaring, that I think Kasiprasad was somewhat scurvily (not to say, in some instances, peevishly and flippantly) received by the critico-poets of Calcutta, on the occasion of his having cast a small quantity of poetic pearls before them. He is a young Brahmin of good English education, and should be awarded the prize of poetry if he had never written any thing more beautiful and gallant than the following apostrophe, taken from one of his minor pieces ;—

" Oh, woman ! woman ! what resistless power  
 Thou art possess'd of o'er the heart of man !  
 Although this world is full of cares and woes,  
 Thy sunny smile at once can chase away  
 The darkness of the soul, like morning beams.  
 Love is a rose, but, woman, thou the gale  
 To fling its sweetness in the bower of life."

Fifty years ago, who would have dreamt of so elegant a compliment as this, to the sex, flowing, and in English verse too, from a Hindoo poet, scarcely twenty years of age ? I do not remember having ever seen a happier, a more original, or a better turned metaphor, than that contained in the concluding couplet. If Kasiprasad *is*, when he dies, to be thrown into the sacred river, either in flesh or in ashes, all I heartily say is, May it be long before old Gunga has the last of him.

Full dirty enough is thy rain-swollen flood,  
 And when a north-wester provokes it, oh lud !  
 How the unprepar'd cookboat it swings ! \*

\* This, like other wonders of nature, must be seen to be appreciated, but I shall endeavour to dissect it, for the benefit of those most excellent readers who are never likely to behold it. Let the observer of nature have taken an early, and no very voracious, breakfast ; and let him be ruminating, about half-past three P.M. upon the near approach of a four o'clock regale. It may be expected to consist of a fowl, less large, but more juicy and symmetrical than the product of Chittagong, (famous for fowls, as Norfolk is for turkeys), and of a hump, standing about two hands high, of a genuine Indian bullock, (not a buffalo), who took a pride in it while he lived, and who, on his death, made it over to the proprietor of his carcase, in that streaky state of internal variegation—that civil war between the roses—in which neither the white and pearly fat, nor the tender lean (pinky as woman's lip, and born of that species of pea called *gram*, with which the Qui Hi's fatten their sheep and cattle) can attain the mastery, and therefore they sweetly and wisely mingle on terms of mutual possession. The fowl, we'll suppose, is expected to be stuffed with rice, clove-sprinkled, and enclosed in a paste yielding only to its own breast in liliness of complexion. Heavens and Kitchener ! how the sap bursts forth on the first invasion of the animal economy by the eager fork, and impregnates the ambient air with an odour which makes the very Khansamah who provided the delicacy feel a volition, in spite of his caste, to sit down to the regale with his approved, good master. Potatoes there shall be anticipated, of the Patna soil—in that particular, the Irish land of India—peeled, indeed, but so ordered by the cunning bawurchee, or cook, that they appear covered with that soft and lightly-lying farina which characterizeth the esculent when properly dealt with in its culinary career. Other items there will doubtless be, in the kitchen of him who knoweth how a Christian should dine, but they need not be enumerated,—for lo ! how excessively and suddenly sultry feels the atmosphere ! There is a calm so great, so perfect, so intense, that you fancy the sun could never set while it lasted, for motion of every kind seems actually so suspended, that man, bird, and beast, appear alike incapable of moving foot, feather, or hoof. You *feel* yourself motionless, and you either don't breathe, or don't *think* you do. Anon there come a luridness, and a suffocation, which you see and feel, but cannot conceive what they may be, for even thought is arrested in the general cessation of nature, and sound could not travel, though the larynx and glottis should contrive to utter it. Stagnation reigns like a gloomy despot, and for the last ten minutes you have not dreamt of your cookboat ; your budgerow and it are both in the very middle of the broadest part of the river,—more fools they, but how could they help it when there was no motion ? But now a breath is felt—a speck is seen, (a bad spec for the cooker !) a black mountain, one of the Rajmal Hills, perhaps—appears to be coming to you, onward, onward, but all in such silence that you would give your ears for a burst of thunder. It is the sort of silence that you *hear*, and pending which, blessed would be your tympanum if a salvo of fifty thirty-two-pounders could be fired off within a yard of it, to constitute a variety. On comes the mountain, till you find it is a volume of dust, almost as dense and consistent as the round unvarnished earth it comes from. As yet you feel not the hurricane, for it cannot penetrate the pulverulence which it drives ; and, such as the shield is, you have at present the benefit of it betwixt the wind and your nobility. Some undefinable sensation recalls to your apprehensive mind the cookboat ; you look towards her, and there she is, having caught just a breath of the gale, pegging away for land as though seriously bent on reaching it ; when whiff ! comes the dust ! up comes rude Boreas after it, all sound and fury, but signifying *something* ; you shut your eyes, which there is no use in keeping open in that palpable tenebrosity : in two minutes you uncloseth them again ; there is light enough for you to see a kind of temporary maelstrom *about* the place where you could swear you left Cookey when you sported the above-named eyelids, scarce two minutes back : and she is, indeed, in the same latitude still ; only, as a person who goes from the garret to the kitchen is in the same house, though in a lower part of it ; so the doomed cooker is still in her proper element, *only* she has gone to the lower apartment ; and the fowl and hump you were thinking about not long ago,—but wherefore increase your afflictions ? Lord knows *when* you will get another such a meal ; for of you and the rice-stuffed fowl, it may be predicated as of Hinda (dear Hinda !) and Hafed in the Fireworshippers, that “ you'll never meet on earth again.”

As a man who in wealth or in rank may be clad,  
 Though by nature in no way Narcissus'd,  
 Finds sordid young beauty to wed with him glad,—  
 Oh ! thus, I've oft fancied, at Allahabad  
 The sweet, emerald Jumna thou kissest. \*

Fam'd River ! fam'd River !—the blood of the brave  
 Oft hath redden'd thy waters all over ;  
 Pour'd forth by the rebel, the king, or the slave,  
 But now, by good luck, that replac'd, on thy wave,  
 By ehe wreath and the lamp of the lover.

I'm sure I beg pardon, if aught I have said,  
 Should be taken as meaning offence to you ;  
 Other poets more exquisite verses have shed,  
 To flatter and praise you ; but I give, instead,  
 The aroma of truth's frankincense to you.

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## LITERARY NOTICES.

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*A New Translation of the Tales of the Thousand and One Nights ; known in England as the Arabian Nights Entertainments, with copious Notes.* By William Lane, Part XI. Charles Knight and Co.

The present number of this beautiful production,—beautiful in every sense, whether we regard the pictorial embellishments, the style of getting up, and the method in which the subjects are treated, contains one of the most exquisite love-tales ever told—the story of Alee, the son of Bekha'r, and Shems Ennaha'r. Ably as Mr. Lane has depicted the Oriental character in all its phases, in the delineation of the effects of passion upon two fond and fervid spirits, burning with all the ardour of their clime, he has surpassed himself. The felicity of the descriptions of the beauty of this Juliet of the east, so difficult to render in a translation, affords a most perfect idea of the Oriental notions of feminine loveliness, while the interest of the narrative is heightened by the force and simplicity of its relation. Frequently as we have read this tale, and always with pleasure, it comes before us now with all the delight of novelty, so truly national are its characteristics.

*Little Derwent's Breakfast.* By a Lady, illustrated by Engravings. Smith and Elder.

A very pretty and pleasing little volume, written in a simplicity of spirit which is quite refreshing. It will not only delight the little folks for whom it is designed, but lead them to seek and gain information. It is a present for them, at once valuable in matter, and cheap in price.

\* The clear Jumna and the muddy Ganges conjoin just below Allahabad, and happy is the Hindoo who gets drowned on the spot of so doubly holy a confluence.



## SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Calcutta.

By the overland mail received on the 18th April we have accounts from Calcutta to the 15th Feb.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—Lord Auckland arrived at Delhi on the 12th Feb. and was to proceed via Umbala and Puteeala to Simla. His lordship has been much pleased with his visit to Runjeet Sing's territory. The Hon. Miss Eden, who had been suffering from fever and ague, was better. Nothing could have been more entirely cordial, honourable, hospitable, than his treatment of the whole party.

**SEVERE ILLNESS OF RUNJEET SINGH.**—Intelligence has been received by Government of the severe illness of Runjeet Singh, at Lahore.

**THE GREAT MOGUL.**—The coronation of the Great Mogul was celebrated on the 29th December last, with great splendour, at Delhi.

**THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE.**—His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, accompanied by Captain Fitzgerald of the Madras Army, reached Benares, and had been extremely liberal of his offerings to those who have the souls of all good Hindoos in their keeping. Not less than three lacs of rupees are said to have been handed over to the Bramins.

**LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S STATUE.**—It is said, the Government have approved of the site, the circle opposite the Town-hall, which has been selected by the Committee for the erection of Lord William Bentinck's statue, and have directed the executive engineer in charge of the aqueduct, to make arrangements that the aqueduct may not obstruct the full view of the statue.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**PROFESSOR MALAN.**—We regret much to learn that Professor Malan, of Bishop's College, is compelled, by the weak state of his sight, to proceed immediately to China. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland has meanwhile undertaken his duties in the Oriental Department, and in connexion with Dr. O'Shaughnessy, will carry on the new series of the Asiatic Society's Journal.—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

**NATIVE PHYSICIANS.**—One of the most interesting spectacles it has ever been our lot to witness in this country, was exhibited on Saturday at the Medical College. Five young Hindoos were publicly invested with certificates of qualification to practise medicine, after having studied at the College with surprising success for a period of about three years and a half, and passed the ordeal of a very severe examination.—*Ibid.* 4.

**VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.**—Mr. W. H. Hamerton has been admitted as a pleader of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, after the usual examination in the Regulations, and the Bengallee and Hindoostanee languages. A knowledge of the Persian has not been considered indispensable; and this leads us to anticipate the speedy disuse of that language in the Sudder Courts, and the introduction of the vernacular tongues.—*Ibid.*

**THE HONOURABLE MR. ROSS.**—Mr. Ross embarked at daybreak of the morning of the 17th Jan. on board the Lord Hungerford, under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William. He carries with him the cordial esteem of the whole European and Native community, and their best wishes for his prosperous voyage homeward, and for his future health, happiness, and prosperity.—*Ibid.*

**DWARKANUTH TAGORE.**—A melancholy event has occurred in the family of Dwarkanuth Tagore, which has plunged him into the deepest affliction. His son, a promising lad about thirteen years of age, died on the 12th instant last, and on the following day, the unfortunate father was doomed to still deeper suffering,—he was deprived of his wife.—*Monthly News*.

**DORJELING.**—Letters recently received from Dorjeling mention, that the road and houses were being quickly constructed, and that everything progressed as well as could be expected. Bazaars were established, and all kinds of commodities were rapidly being supplied to it.—*Ibid.*

**REWARD TO THE CREW OF THE FLOATING LIGHT.**—Government have most liberally rewarded the crew of the Floating Light at the Sand Heads, for their exertions in saving a part of the survivors of the unfortunate Protector. The whole of the crew have each received a month's pay as their reward, the lascar who exerted himself

much and pulled the survivors on board, has had bestowed on him a gold medal and promotion, and the European officers have received a letter of thanks from the Government, for the great assistance they afforded.—*Ibid.*

**TIGER.**—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, from a gentleman in the pilot service, from which the following is an extract:—

“A melancholy accident occurred yesterday a little below the Rankafullah Trees, abreast of our ship. An immense tiger suddenly made his appearance from the jungles, in pursuit of three natives, one of whom, I regret to say, he succeeded in carrying away. We fired muskets to scare him from his prey, but without succeeding in our object. The beast was seen from our mast-head to startle at the report of our fire-arms, but could not be persuaded to leave his unfortunate victim. Many, I am aware, are in the habit of sending their boats to the spot above alluded to, for the purpose of purchasing stock from the villagers; I trust the catastrophe I have above narrated, will serve as a salutary caution to such individuals in future.”—*Englishman.*

**CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.**—We have been kindly favoured with the third report of the Indian Church Building Society, and are glad to find, that notwithstanding the impoverished state of its Exchequer, much good has been effected through its means, in various parts of the country. At Mussouree, Simlah, Allyghur, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Barrackpore, Soodianah, Saugur, Lucknow, Landour, Hazareebaugh, Mirzapore, Dinapore, Gazepore, Singapore, Malacca and Chittagong, churches have been erected, repaired or enlarged, as the exigencies of the case required. We wish this useful institution the success it so richly merits, and trust the subscriptions of the pious and benevolent will shortly tend to remedy the want of funds, of which the trustees complain.—*Ibid.*

**CAPTAIN WROUGHTON.**—It is with unfeigned regret we report a severe accident which lately befel Captain Wroughton, of the Revenue Survey Department, and by which this accomplished officer will, we fear, lose three fingers and the thumb of his right hand. The accidental discharge of a fowling piece was the cause of his calamity. The injury, though serious, will not, however, we earnestly hope, prevent Captain W— from remaining in his present appointment, though we fear it will deprive Government of one of the important results of his service; his exquisitely finished maps, as valuable for their high execution as their accuracy. Captain W—’s scientific superintendence will, however, be entirely unimpaired.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan. 19.*

**DEATH OF GENERAL ALLAND.**—By the late intelligence from Lahore, we learn the death of General Alland, which took place at Peshawur, on the 27th ultimo. The loss of this veteran soldier will be severely felt by the Rajah, not only as regards the efficiency of the cavalry which he commanded, but the succession of his heir. It will likewise render the interference of the British Government of a more active nature on the death of the Rajah, than it would have been had the General lived; for Government reposed, we believe, much confidence in him, in reference to the succession question.—*Ibid.*

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The exhibition of vegetables at the Town Hall (1st Feb.) must have satisfied the visitors, (who were numerous,) that very great good has been done by the Agricultural Society, at least in one branch of its labours. Such gigantic cabbages, huge carrots, Brobdignagian beet, and monstrous celery, we have never seen since our last visit to Covent Garden market,—while the specimens of noll-koll, Brinjalls and onions, were of an excellence unsurpassed any where. The cattle exhibited were not very numerous, but their appearance was a sufficient proof of the existence of a disposition on the part of some members to take some trouble to import the cows, bulls, and sheep of more favoured countries, if properly encouraged. We are very happy to see that Mr. Pattle has gained the prize for the best cow.—*Ibid.*

**MACHINERY.**—We are glad to see that the increasing demand for machinery, is likely to be supplied in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, without the necessity of waiting till orders sent to England can be executed. By an advertisement in our page, it will be seen, that the Cossipore foundry will undertake not only the ordinary work which has hitherto been executed here, but also the manufacture of land and marine steam engines, not exceeding thirty horse power, and also iron steam-boats from one to 500 tons! This is indeed a new era in the annals of Indian art, and will, we think, not a little surprise our friends in England, who imagine that we are dependent on them for every description of iron-work, down to a box-nail. We wish the enterprising proprietor of the Cossipore foundry the most complete success, as we look upon his undertaking as one of national importance, cheap machinery being now almost a necessary of civilized life.

**28TH REGIMENT, MEERUT.**—The Court of Inquiry to investigate into the merits of the late mutiny in the 28th regiment commenced its sittings on the 24th ultimo, and

still continues to sit. Enough has already transpired to disprove a very absurd report that got abroad, viz. that the officers of the corps had secretly encouraged the disaffection of the men. The true cause of the act has been most clearly discovered, and it is thought, that so far from the men needing instigation, it reflected highly on their discipline, that they so long suppressed the discontent, they had so much cause for. The result, it is thought, will be confined to the dismissal of a few of the more prominent mutineers, and the re-establishment of the character of the corps. It is still under canvas. Major Wilkinson, it is supposed, will retain the command.—*Ibid.*

**ARRACAN LOCAL CORPS.**—Letters from Akyab to the 6th ultimo, give very favourable accounts of the state of the Arracan Local Corps. Though a young corps, it is remarkably steady, and the men appear to be much attached to their officers and attentive to their wishes and instruction. Late in November, a party of hill savages assailed a village and killed some twenty or thirty of the people, and carried off upwards of fifty slaves. A detachment of the Arracan corps was immediately ordered off, and soon came up with and attacked the hill people, who decamped, leaving four or five men dead. The Arracanese cut off the heads of the slain and took them to the headman of the village which had been attacked; on which that person caused them to be stuck upon a pole, to be held up as a terror to all future dacoits.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

**NATIVE OFFICER.**—By some oversight on the part of our friends at Barrackpore, no notice has been taken in the papers of the entertainment given in December last, by Subadar Major Bahadoor, Mootee Miser, of the 15th regiment N. I. This gallant old officer, on his return from furlough two months ago, heard of his elevation to the distinguished rank of Bahadoor, and determined to celebrate the event by a Ball and Supper to the station. He accordingly issued cards of invitation, and the good feeling of the military society of the place induced a general recognition of his hospitable intentions. A great many persons attended, and congratulated the fine old soldier on his preferment. To the men and officers' servants in the regiment the Subadar Major of the regiment likewise extended his attention, spending altogether not less than seven hundred rupees out of his savings in this demonstration of his joy and gratitude. We think that events of this nature ought always to be made public. They illustrate character and establish the harmony and good understanding subsisting between the native officers and their superiors.—*Englishman.*

**ORDER OF THE BATH.**—We understand from undoubted authority that His Excellency Sir Henry Fane has distinctly disclaimed all responsibility in reference to the late nominations to the order of the Bath, and that it has been stated in an official communication from the Adjutant-General of the army, that 'no reference has ever been made to the Commander-in-chief relative to the distribution of the distinction in question. Now this is so far satisfactory that it is in proof that the late nominations appear to have been made, as we before suspected, by the Court of Directors, who being naturally desirous to benefit themselves, their friends, and connexions never referred the selection for the nominations in question, either to the Supreme or subordinate Governments, or to the Commander-in-chief of the different presidencies. We conclude that His Excellency Sir Henry Fane before he leaves Bombay, will take an opportunity of publicly impressing on the Supreme Government the injustice, as well as the impolicy of the late mode of distributing the honours of the state, without any previous reference to the relative claims of the officers of the Indian army; and at the same time this will afford His Excellency just ground to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers, the disgraceful jobbing, which is practised at the India House, and which has degraded the honours of the state, to the mere private patronage of the chair and deputy chair.

**H. M. 9th REGT.**—The remarkable and unseasonable weather which has been the topic of conversation in Calcutta, and the cause of fever, cold, and influenza for some weeks, appears by the following letter from a friend in H. M.'s 9th foot to have been similarly experienced in Hazareebaugh. Like us, however, the regiment has now experienced an agreeable change:—

"We arrived here on the 29th of last month, and are all as yet well pleased with our new station.

"The climate is not so cold as usual this season, but very delightful. It reminds one of the English spring, but we have had some few days rather dismal and rainy, with a southerly wind. Our men are healthy, and look as well as if they were in England. I hope the government will lose no time in improving their barracks, which certainly require that operation. The executive engineer is proceeding with the church, which, ere long, will 'point with taper spire to heaven.'"

A letter from Patna gives a very distressing account of the sufferings of the 19th

Regt., in the vicinity of that city. This corps, on its march from Cuttack, was overtaken by the rain at a spot called Neema Mudawa, and it will be seen from the following account, that the effect was disastrous in an uncommon and painful degree. It appears that incessant rain had fallen over the most part of Behar on the 14th and 15th instant. The nights were excessively cold, "the people had nothing to eat for two days. The bullocks were all dreadfully harassed, not having been changed during the whole march. The consequence was, that the morning of the 17th showed the road strewn with dead oxen, and dead men, principally hackery drivers. I saw the commanding officer of the regiment yesterday, (17th) and he told me that ten men were reported dead. \* \* \* \* \*

The road, all the way from Neema Mudawa, is one scene of distress. The road itself is barely passable, and hackeries loaded with tents and baggage are sticking in all directions. No cattle to be got—and the drivers lying stretched—stiff and stark, in the mud. I fancy that there will be an inquiry on the subject. The 6th is also on its way from Gyah."

It is evident from the above narration that there has been a general spread of the extraordinary weather with which we have been visited here. The Rubbee Crop is said to be very promising in the neighbourhood of Patna, owing to the cause above stated.

GYAH.—H. H. the Maharaj of Nagpore arrived here on the 30th. He has left about half his camp at Benares; it consists of 1,000 Reformed Horse, (in uniform of course,) 1,000 *regular* Infantry, i. e. like ill-dressed Provincials; a light company dressed like Riflemen, two 6-prs. Horse Artillery; two guns, with bullocks, and a number of Zambrooks or Camel Artillery. The sowars and sepoy, formerly belonging to the Nagpore Auxiliary Force, and who were handed over to his highness, speak of him in high terms, and say that, although not so regularly paid as before, they are paid; this is seldom the case with native princes. All extol his justice, lenity, and liberality, and say, no criminal has suffered death since he has been in the "Musnud;" he is not easily humbugged, either, as the following anecdote will show. At Allahabad the Bramins were plaguing him, telling him Vinick Row did this and that, and filled a sacred reservoir with rupees, amounting to 125,000. His highness said "Ah! that is very well for a person who gets 1,000,000 for nothing, but I have a country and army to pay," and down he puts one gold mohur; he will not be bullied into any thing. The only thing they say against him, and which I think does his taste great credit, is, that he is an ardent admirer of female beauty, and would infinitely prefer giving a couple of lacs to a pretty girl than 1,000 rupees to a Brahmin, (small blame to him!)

His highness will probably leave this in eight or ten days; he is anxious to return to Benares, where preparations are making for a splendid fête to be given to the European residents. So much for news "from your intelligent and kind correspondent."—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

MURDER OF COL. WHITE.—The following from a correspondent in Assam reached us yesterday. It is dated Feb. 2d:—

"We are in a state of great suspense here; an express came in last night from Suddya, stating, that the Singphos had made a descent on that station and carried it with fire and sword; my poor friend Colonel White is killed. We have no particulars, but all is bustle here; troops and stores are going off at a minute's notice; it is suspected, that the attack is through the agency of the Burmese, but all is surmise beyond the mere fact of the attack and death of poor White: it is an act that will demand, and meet with a fierce retribution."

We believe up to this day government are uninformed of this occurrence, and we should have hesitated to have given confidence to our correspondent's information had he not been of all mankind one of the least likely to be led by rumours or exaggerations. We look with much anxiety for the details of this affair.

We regret to state, that the melancholy intelligence we gave to the public yesterday evening of the murder of Col. White, in Upper Assam, turns out, (as we anticipated,) to be too true. We have since been favoured with the following particulars, on which our readers may rely:—

The extraordinary fearlessness of Col. White always made him perhaps too regardless of all risks. He appears to have been sleeping in an unguarded bungalow, at Saddea, when the post was attacked before day-light, on the 28th ult., by a large party of about 500, composed, it is believed, of discontented Kakoos and Kampteas, (with whose habits and usages, especially in the matter of slavery, our power in some degree clashes), by whom he was killed, in all probability as he was making his way to the line. The assailants succeeded in setting fire to the buildings, most of which are demolished, but were briskly repulsed with a considerable loss of killed and wounded, (two of the

former being Kamptee chiefs) when they approached the lines. Several of our sepoy have suffered, but to what extent is not yet accurately ascertained.

Many individuals were recognised among the murderous assailants, and there will, it is hoped, be no difficulty in overtaking them. The sepoy behaved admirably in the business. A detachment, under the command of Captain Marshall, had gone in pursuit of the ruffians on the 28th ult.

The frontier chiefs are, we hear, forwarding men, &c. to assist the British Government authorities.—*Englishman*.

DR. JOHN GRANT'S ADDRESS.—We have received from the *Englishman* a corrected copy of Dr. John Grant's address to the four students of the Medical College who have received certificates of qualification to practise as surgeons. The address read to them by our talented fellow-citizen is very appropriate for the occasion, and we hear it talked of and much admired; and by the native aspirants for medical fame, it must be held in great estimation. The College will of course publish it, and place it in the hands of the pupils. To European readers, the lecture of Dr. Grant will prove of interest, as exhibiting much of philanthropy, and embodying wholesome precepts for the observation of those of the healing art towards the sick, infirm, and suffering portion of humanity. The Doctor's positions, however, are not new, or original as to the maxims and thoughts embodied by him, his language is copious and flowing with a gentle and easy current, but at the same time plain and intelligible—we therefore recommend to all disposed for the task, the perusal of the address, which we regret, however, we have not space to enable us to publish.—*Calcutta Courier*, Feb. 6.

DORJELING.—We have had the pleasure of conversing with a friend who has recently returned to the presidency from a trip to Dorjeling. He was there in the month of November last, and describes the place as fully realising all our expectations. In that month the thermometer was down so low as thirty-five from which it ranged up to fifty-three of Fahrenheit. But he remarks that matters were progressing very slowly, and seems to doubt whether it will be filled, so early as we have been led to believe, for the reception of travellers. Lieut. Gilmore was busily employed in carrying on the road, which, however, was not in a very forward state, when our informant left, and until that is prepared, we presume it will not be possible for visitors to proceed with any degree of comfort. Raspberries growing wild along large tracts, together with numerous trees common to home, reminded him strongly of old England, though the general roughness of the scenery, from the want of all cultivation, quickly dispelled the illusion in every respect, excepting climate. The people of the place are said to partake of all the fearless and open-hearted hospitality of mountaineers, and some scenes have been narrated which we may be hereafter tempted to dwell upon. There is no table land whatever; so that, to form plots for residences, they must be cut from the side and slope of the hill. Mr. Hopper is represented as being indefatigable in his exertions, and an assurance is given generally, that Dorjeling will become a very favourite resort with all those whose time permits an occasional journey, whether for health or pleasure.—*Monthly News*.

Letters from Dorjeling complain bitterly of a sad mistake on the part of the architects of the bungalow at that delightful Sanitarium. It appears they have been built without fire-places to the bed-rooms—a *sine qua non* in those frigid regions. As a little caloric is a matter of essential importance to invalids and others sojourning in so cold a climate after sweltering in so torrid a one as that of Calcutta, we trust this little flapper will induce the architects aforesaid to remedy an evil so justly complained of.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.—The Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund met yesterday morning, at the Secretary's residence, in Chowringhee, on which occasion the following were the proceedings, viz.

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Ruspini, and seconded by Dr. Vos,—That the accounts of the past year be approved of, and passed.

Proposed by Dr. Vos, and seconded by Capt. Campbell,—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Directors for their services during the past year.

Directors for the present year:—

Capt. Ouseley.  
Major Henderson.  
Capt. Fitzgerald.  
Capt. Birch.  
Capt. Macgregor  
Rev. J. Charles.  
Major Cubitt.

Major Burlton.  
Major Taylor.  
Capt. Doveton.  
Dr. Garden.  
Capt. Welchman.  
Major Simmonds.

Capt. Ouseley was elected President of the Committee of Management.



It is stated that the result of the past year shows a capital in hand, of Co.'s Rs. 3,603,713, being an augmentation on that of the 31st Dec. 1837, of Co.'s Rs. 204,368.—*Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 29.

**CALCUTTA INSURANCE COMPANY.**—A meeting of the members of the Calcutta Insurance Company was held this morning at the office of the Secretaries, when the accounts and the papers submitted, being found correct, were passed accordingly. The following is an abstract to the statement of the Society's affairs—

Assets in Calcutta	Co.'s Rs.	1,1095 9 14
Ditto in Agent's hands	"	1,43,426 5 4
		<hr/>
		2,54,386 4 0

## DEDUCT.

Amount of premiums on outstanding risks	Co.'s Rs.	32,339 13 8
Ditto due to the proprietors of former offices	"	3,346 10 8
Ditto of losses on the Ruby, Courier, Duke of Northumberland, Haidee and Alexander	"	1,11,853 1 9
		<hr/>
		1,50,539 10 1

Surplus, Co.'s Rs. . . . 1,03,846 9 11

Thanks were then voted to the directors, who were requested to continue their service for the ensuing six months, and the meeting broke up.—*Englishman*, Feb. 12.

**MARINERS' AND WIDOWS' FUND.**—We have been favoured with a Report of the state of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund. We have not space to-day for its publication in detail, but the following is a summary of the assets, disbursements, &c.

	Co's Rs.
Per account current 31st Dec. 1837, with interest, subscription, &c.	3,47,578 4 9
Pensions paid, establishment, contingencies, &c.	19,979 15 10
	<hr/>
Balance	3,27,598 4 11

which we are happy to find has been very judiciously invested. The following is a statement of the incumbents on the Fund, and the Resolutions passed at the last meeting :—

Incumbents on the Fund, 31st Dec. 1838.—Eighty-eight widows, 178 children, and 49 orphans, receiving pensions at Co.'s Rs. 1,670 per month, or Co.'s Rs. 20,040 per annum.

At the special general meeting of members of the above society, held on the 5th inst. the following resolutions were proposed and carried :—

" 1st.—That the accounts and statements of the society, for the past year, be approved and passed.

" 2nd.—That the whole of the landed property mortgaged to the society, be sold, and the proceeds invested in Bank of Bengal shares.

" 3rd.—That in future the pensions of widows and children in England, be paid by the society's agents there, at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Company's Rupee.

" 4th.—Mr. J. W. Roberts was elected a director of the society, in the room of Mr. David Ross, gone to Europe."

**PERTAUB CHUNDER CLAIMING TO BE RAJAH OF BURDWAN.**—The trial in this case having closed, the Moulvy acquitted the prisoner of "false pretences," but considered that he had not sufficiently accounted for himself during his absence from Burdwan, and he found him guilty of disobeying the magistrate's orders, but acquitted him of unlawfully assembling armed men.

Mr. Curtis handed to Mr. Shaw his opinion of the case; he considered the prisoner guilty of all the charges preferred against him, with the exception of those points which related to his being identified with Kissenloll Brimmucharree, and under "false pretences" taking money from Radhakissen Bysack. He however said, that according to a circular order No. 910, a copy of which was in the possession of Mr. Shaw, he would be obliged to hand the case over for final decision to the Sudder Adawlut: that since he and the law-officer disagreed on certain points, he was not competent to pass any orders.

The *India Gazette* of the 30th Jan. says—"James Curtis, Esq. the late Sessions Judge of Hooghly, before whom the case of Government *versus* the Soi-disant Rajah Pertaub Chunder, the claimant to the zemindary of Zillah Burdwan was tried, in submitting to the Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta, the result of the suit, as investigated

before him, in his Court of Zillah Hooghly, together with his summary of the case and his opinion on it, and the futwa or verdict of the Law Officer of the Sessions Court of Zillah Hooghly, Moulvy Syud Ahmud, forwarded the minutes of the proceedings as recorded before him in their original state to the superior court. The Judges of that Court, on the receipt of these documents, returned them to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, with instructions to conform to the customary practice of the Company's Mofussil Courts in all criminal cases which have been submitted to the Nizamut Adawlut for its final disposal of them, viz. to retain the original proceedings in his office, and to forward to the Nizamut Adawlut the attested copies of them. In consequence of this order, the final result of the decision on the case of this individual has been delayed beyond the period which it would otherwise have been. The general impression is, that two months will elapse from the date of this order before these copies can be forwarded to the Nizamut Court, by Mr. R. Barlow, the present Sessions Judge of Zillah Hooghly. Therefore the general impression is, that nearly three months will elapse before a final order will be issued by the Nizamut Court in this case. We need hardly add, that the Mahomedan Law Officer of the Zillah Court of Hooghly coincides with Mr. Curtis in convicting the Pseudo Rajah guilty of having set the local authorities at Culna at defiance; consequently we apprehend that this Nizamut Court will convict the prisoner on this charge; the punishment whereof must as usual depend on the discretion of that Court.

"The soi-disant Rajah has, subsequently to giving bail at the Magistrates' Court in Hooghly, arrived at Calcutta, and hired a house in Fenwick's Bazaar, where he now resides."

**BOMBAY POST OFFICE.**—There is something so flagrantly wrong in the management of the Bombay Post Office, that if our public remonstrance be not effectual to produce some amendment, recourse must be had to a direct application to the Government. We will no longer consent to have our best endeavours for the benefit of our readers—endeavours accompanied with great labour, anxiety and expense, thwarted by either the wilful or negligent bad arrangements of Post Office conductors of Bombay. It is not of one, of two, of many instances of disappointment that we complain; it is of a systematic frustration of our most reasonable expectations, supposing that the Bombay Post Office establishment were conducted with ordinary care and diligence.

We yesterday received our London Extra of latest date, that is to say, of date November 5. This Extra is no small-sized letter that could be hid or overlaid, by a newspaper or a letter. It is, on the contrary, very large and conspicuous, very distinctly marked and addressed, bearing the home-postage of eleven shillings, and conspicuously marked with the day of its despatch from London. It is in every respect a paper to catch the eye among a thousand; and we think we have a right to expect, that if we pay so enormously for the postage of these papers, some little attention should be bestowed in the distribution of dawkh letters from Bombay, to prevent these papers from becoming totally useless to us. We have so repeatedly been sufferers in this manner, that we must begin to ask, is this part of a general system, to paralyze the effects of steam communication as regards every part of India except Bombay; or is it the result of particular intention against ourselves? We have said this is not the first occasion upon which we have had cause to complain; it has occurred repeatedly, and our patience is exhausted. We have a duty to perform towards our readers and supporters, and if our oft-repeated remonstrances are of no avail, we must apply to the Government to cause the disgraceful manner in which the Bombay Post Office is conducted, to be investigated and reformed.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

The capricious and unaccountable manner in which the Bombay Post Office department is managed, does much to neutralize the effects of steam communication, and, by design or neglect, to render overland despatches useless to the rest of India, after being borne with all the rapidity of steam to Bombay. The matter has been repeatedly exposed, and we hope, that it will at length be cared for; indeed the whole system of the Post Office, through all India, loudly demands improvement or rather re-organization. The posts of India are almost in the rudeness of barbarous countries, and according to the declarations of the Court of Directors, it has degenerated, inasmuch as it was stated some two or three years ago, on the authority of that enlightened body, that the average time occupied by the dawkh from Calcutta to Bombay, was eight or ten days, which, at the present moment, is notoriously untrue. We perceive the reformation of the dawkh generally, becomes to be mooted earnestly. Captain T. J. Taylor, who has much experience in Post Office arrangements, proposes a camel dawkh, and has put himself in communication upon the subject with Major Davidson, of the Engineers; and we believe he could not have applied in a better quarter for the information, relative to

matters connected with the capabilities of a camel dawk. Major Davidson, however, very decidedly declined furnishing the information requested at his hands, on the avowed and acknowledged ground, that he is disinclined to furnish useful information, which he acquired by his own labour and expense, to the Government, who have treated him with neglect, and have already adopted one of his plans to their advantage, "without even the return of a common acknowledgement." Captain Taylor acknowledges that Major Davidson is justified in complaining, with others, of being overlooked by the Government, and we cannot see that Captain Taylor had any right to expect that Major D. should make a present to the public, for what the public can much better afford to pay well, than he can afford to part with for nothing.—*Herald*, 10 Feb.

**JHANSI.**—Yesterday's dawk brought us the following intelligence of the close of the Jhansi campaign:—

*Camp, Jhansi, 5th Jan. 1839.*—Great be this day in the annals of Indo-British Glory. Jhansi is our's! We marched yesterday morning in two columns from our old ground, with all the pomp of war and its glorious confusion, (the advanced guard of the right column coming up to its ground, half an hour *after* the column,) to within one mile of the fort. Preparations were made for erecting a battery this evening to breach the town wall, when this morning a report was spread that Jhansi had capitulated, and faith! so it had with a vengeance, for on the General going down with two regiments to take possession, not a soul was to be seen, in either town or fort! All had bolted. The old woman, they say, is off to Gwalior. It is believed she quitted some days ago; if this be true, what a wretchedly mismanaged business it must have been. The great objects were to gain possession of the Bae, and the Dewan, who is suspected of the murder of the minister, and to seize the soldiers, to disarm them; not one of these has been effected. All are off. Col. Hewitt, sword in hand, marched into the fort this morning at the head of the 25th. Sir Thomas Anbury, mounted the Cavalier; the Gossain flag was levelled to the dust; the British Ensign waved on high, the Jacks shouted, the officers cheered, the drums and fife murdered God save the Queen, the agent looked awful blue, and thus ended the farce of the siege of "Jhansi!"—*Englishman*, 18th Jan.

Just as we were going to press, we received the following account of the progress of the Jhansi affair, which our correspondent appears to think is drawing rapidly to a close. The date of the communication is the 28th ult.

For further particulars on this subject, we refer to the communications of our obliging correspondents, particularly our esteemed friend Amicus, whom we hope to hear from oftener.

We heard last evening that Currara, a fort about thirty-five miles from Camp, and said to be stronger than Jhansi, has given up to us, and that the Superintendent of Jhansi (Captain Ross) was to proceed this morning, with an escort of four companies, to take possession of it; these arrangements appear to have been rather premature, the chief in charge of the fort has made some brief excuse or request, with a view, no doubt, to consult the Bae, and Captain Ross' departure has been countermanded: he only arrived in camp the day before yesterday; his appointment appears to have given the greatest satisfaction to all the natives, high and low, in this part of the country; he owes his present good fortune entirely to his merits as an officer, and has fortunately lately served under the orders of Col. Sutherland, who is not only capable of judging of an officer's qualifications, but willing to render unto every man his due meed of praise.

A letter has this day been despatched to the Bae, requiring her to give up the fort; this I conclude is previous to commencing compulsory measures, and I have no doubt, that by New Year's Day, Jhansi will be ours.

Major Bell, Commanding the Artillery, with the Field Engineer, and the Deputy Quarter-master-gen. went towards the fort this morning, to select ground for the first batteries.

The Major-general inspected all the troops yesterday morning in review order, they appeared to great advantage; the infantry regiments have now few in hospital, except the 25th N.I., which continues very sickly; the 6th Light Cavalry looked all ready for the battle-field, some bullocks of the Artillery Brigade charged through their ranks; in fact the bullocks and the horses have now become so fat and frisky, from this long halt, that it appears to be a regular case of "hold on by your eye-lids."

Brigadier Stubbs, supported by a Cavalry Dunka on each side, drew up in a *separate* line, and was, we hear, much disappointed at having been deprived of the opportunity of displaying his knowledge of military tactics, but this is a treat to come, and you shall have an account of his parade, chapter and verse.

After all, this is great humbug, but a most agreeable way of spending the cold weather, provided the force is not kept out later than the month of March; the old

Jhansi lady is said to have a particular penchant for an old and gallant follower of his highness, Junkee Rao Scindea, but the report that they have had a moolakat is all fudge.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 3.

**COPY OF DIVISION ORDERS ISSUED BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS ANBURY, K. C. B.—*Camp Jhansi*, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1839.**—The evacuation of the town and fort of Jhansi by the Bae and her followers, makes necessary the breaking up of the force assembled for field-service, and affords Major-general Sir Thomas Anbury, K. C. B., an opportunity of offering his best acknowledgements to the whole of the troops, both European and Native, for the readiness, zeal, and orderly conduct evinced by all ranks, and he feels confident that, had any siege operations been requisite, those qualifications must have ensured success.

The Major-general requests Captain Smith and Lieutenant Sharp, of the Engineers, will accept his cordial thanks for the prompt and active measures adopted by them in the preparation of materials for a siege, and other valuable services performed, connected with the department, are duly appreciated.

The indefatigable exertions of Lieut. Buckle, Commissary of Ordnance throughout, in equipping and conveying the principal portion of the train to Jhansi, and that of Lieut. Lloyd, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, in making ample and judicious arrangements for supplies of every description, which have been most abundant, merit the Major-general's approbation.

It is also a most pleasing part of the Major-general's duty, to record his high approbation of the able and zealous assistance afforded by Major Andrews, Deputy-assistant Adjutant-general; Captain White, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Mainwaring, and Lieut. Mackenzie, officiating in the Quarter-master General's Department, and Captain Cobbe, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General; and he requests those officers will accept his warmest acknowledgments.

The 33d regiment will remain at Jhansi until further orders, and Brigadier Stubbs, commanding the contingent, will place himself in communication with Mr. Fraser, Governor-general's agent. The remainder of the troops will move in the following order, by routes furnished from the Quarter-master General's Department.

HON. MR. ROSS,

TO THE HON. A. ROSS, ESQ., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—On the occasion of your departure from India, the Chamber of Commerce desires to convey to you the expression of the respect for your official conduct, which it so strongly feels.

It would be beyond its province, to enter into the merits of your Government in its political relations, however cordially it concurs in the high estimate, entertained thereof by the community; but in regard to the commercial relations, of which the Chamber may without arrogance, be permitted to speak, it bears a warm and a grateful testimony to the wisdom and vigour of your administration.

You, Sir, have invariably accorded immediate attention to every suggestion for the attainment of any public good, connected with this important branch of our local policy. Shrinking from no official difficulty, where a general benefit was to be effected, showing indulgence to no abuse, however ancient its standing, or high the quarter where it may have been found to exist; measures of improvement and redress of grievances following each other in rapid succession.

Industrious and unostentatious, the possession of a distinguished station seemed with you to be held, less as an object of personal ambition, than submitted to, for the sake of the opportunity it afforded of doing extensive good, and the admiration, which was justly due to the Governor, was even surpassed by esteem for the man.

There is one executive measure, to which the Chamber cannot refrain from adverting. When Lieutenant Governor to Agra, where men of less decision would have faltered, you seized the earliest moment boldly and judiciously to abolish the odious burden of the *Transit Duties*, an act of honest and enlightened policy, the beneficent precursor, if not the cause, of the prompt abandonment of the system at this Presidency.

Freed from these vexatious trammels, the trade of the country will now pursue its course with fresh energy, and we will long dwell with gratitude on the remembrance of one, who has accomplished so much to ensure its prosperity.

With our earnest wishes for a pleasant and speedy passage to your native land, I have the honour to be,

(on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce,)

Sir, your most obedient servant,

K. R. MACKENZIE, *President*.

TO K. R. MACKENZIE, Esq.

*President of the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*

SIR,—I cannot but feel much gratified by receiving, before my departure from India, the expression, which you have conveyed to me, of the favourable opinion of my official conduct, entertained by so independent and so intelligent a body of Merchants, as that of which you are the President.

I have long been of opinion, that an increasing commerce and intercourse with foreign countries is necessary to the improvement of the condition of the people of India; and that, without such intercourse and the knowledge which it is calculated to diffuse amongst them, the best efforts to promote their civilization, will be but slow in operation.

Holding this opinion, I have availed myself of every opportunity I have had, to advance the interests of the productive and mercantile classes, and it is satisfactory to me to know that my endeavours have been approved by a body, so competent to appreciate them as the Chamber of Commerce.

The terms in which the Chamber has adverted to the part which I took in the abolition of the Transit Duties, and the testimony which it has borne to the good policy of that measure, are particularly gratifying to me. Convinced as I was of the very pernicious effect of those duties, not only upon the trade, but also upon the agriculture of the country, I should have ill performed my duty, when the Government of Agra devolved upon me, had I not abolished them in that presidency, by removing the Inland Custom Houses to the frontier of our territories. I rejoice that the measure caused not only the immediate abolition of the same pernicious duties in the Bengal Presidency, but the abandonment also of the equally pernicious system of Town Duties throughout the Provinces, both of Bengal and Agra, and I earnestly hope, that the same full measure of relief will soon be extended to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

I shall continue to feel a deep interest in the commerce of India, and it will always give me pleasure to learn, that it is flourishing. With my cordial wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourself and of other members of the Chamber,

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. Ross.

*Calcutta, 17th January, 1839.*

**SHEEP.**—It has probably occurred to many persons who have examined the sheep of this country, that their wool was susceptible of improvement, by crossing, in a similar way to that which has been successfully adopted in many parts of Europe and America. One individual, however, did attempt the improvement, and as far as his experiments have yet gone, has completely succeeded. This gentleman is Col. G. Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers. Being struck with the small difference of temperature between the districts of Spain, in which the celebrated Merino flocks are pastured, and the sheep-feeding provinces of India, he was induced to make proposals for the improvement of the Indian breed of sheep to the Bombay Government. At their suggestion, the Court of Directors sent out a number of rams of the pure Merino breed, with the usual caution, that no extra expense should be incurred on account of them. These rams were supplied by the well-known agriculturist, Lord Western, who has given, in a letter to Col. Jervis, minute instructions for the management of a flock, selection of rams and ewes for breeding, &c., but unfortunately ending with the following injunction, 'I earnestly advise you to be profuse in supplying the sheep with salt; there is nothing so conducive to their health, and more especially in feeding pasture of rapid growth after rains.'

The British Indian Government will not give up one rupee of its revenue upon this necessary of life, and consequently it is, and will continue to be, quite beyond the means of shepherds and herdsmen, though they well know its value. An experimentalist may indeed go to the expense of feeding or rather preserving the lives of his flocks with this cruelly taxed article, but it never can get into general use, as it ought, in justice to the mass of people, till the whole of the salt duties are abolished. We have seen specimens of the wool produced by Colonel Jervis' flock, and there is even in the first crop, so decided and manifest an improvement, that it does not require a person to be a judge of the articles to be at once convinced of the complete success of the experiment. It is now certain, that the sheep of India are susceptible of rapid and vast improvement, and that whether their fleeces may or may not rival that of other countries, they may very easily be made of a quality to be constantly saleable in the English market. Here there is another important staple of our commerce wrung from



the hands of continental despots, and placed completely under the power of the British flag. Jealous as the sovereigns of Europe are of our prosperity, it is good to let them feel our independence. They have done their best to exclude the products of our industry from their markets, and we can almost every year tell them in return of something which we formerly required from them, but can for the future obtain from our own possessions. To India too, such a source of agricultural wealth must be of great importance. Colonel Jervis anticipates an increased revenue to Government in consequence of the demand for pasture lands, and if so, the parties who engage in the speculation must thrive. Whatever advantages are gained, however, the credit of them is due to this gentleman's exertions. Without his earnest endeavours and zealous experiments, the present results would not have been brought out. He deserves the agricultural gold medal of the largest size and purest touch. Our Town Hall Society too may derive a useful hint from the papers before us. Whilst they have been endeavouring to decide whether a cochineal insect has or has not hairs on its back, Colonel Jervis and his friends have turned those on the backs of the Deccan sheep into good wool. The Bombay people will have the proceeds of hundreds of bales of wool, before we obtain cochineal enough to dye a Cashmere shawl. Some of our enterprising planters, however, may, perhaps, be willing to follow up the successful experiments of the West of India, and we accordingly refer them to the papers which we have published, and to those which we intend to publish in a few days.

**SUPREME COURT.**—*India Gazette, Feb. 4.*—The Supreme Court on Thursday pronounced their decision on the petition of rehearsing in the case of *Radakissen Mitter versus The Bank of Bengal*. It will be recollected that upon the former hearing of this case, the learned Chief Justice and the learned Puisne Judge, Sir J. P. Grant, differed in opinion—the former considering that the complainant, as surety, had shown no title to equitable relief, and that the bill ought to be dismissed—the latter holding that the complainant was entitled to his decree, and that he was discharged from his liability as surety. Yesterday, as a difference of opinion continued upon the Bench, the learned Judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*, Sir Edward Ryan retaining his former opinion and Sir H. W. Seton concurring in opinion with Sir J. P. Grant. The consequence, of course, is that the prior decision is *overruled*, and the liability of the complainant upon the bills of exchange held by the Bank of Bengal, to restrain the negotiation and suit of which the bill in equity was filed, is held to be absolutely discharged. It is understood, that the Bank of Bengal will carry the case home, and thus obtain the decision of the Privy Council, the highest Court of ultimate appeal.

**MR. OGILVY.**—In the case of the Queen on the prosecution of William Dalrymple Shaw *v.* James Balfour Ogilvy, after a trial of ten hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

On the 14th January the case was called on for judgment, when Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Morton spoke in mitigation, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith contra.

In the following judgment all the material facts of the case are recapitulated.

**The Chief Justice.**—In this case I think it necessary to state again the opinion of the Court on the point of law, respecting which some doubt appears to be still entertained. The law to which British subjects in this country are amenable is the common law of England, except where that law has been altered by statute before the St. 3 and 4 W. 4. c. 85, or by Regulations registered in this Court prior to that act, or by Regulations subsequent to that act: It was therefore for the defendant to show by English law that he was justified in this imprisonment. The magistrate ought not to have doubted what was his duty in this case if he had consulted the law with which perhaps he might be expected to be best acquainted, viz. the Regulations. The Regulation 2, of 1796, clearly points out the course to be adopted by a magistrate in the *mofussil*, in case of a criminal charge against a British subject. The act of parliament to which that Regulation refers, viz. the St. 21. Geo. 3. c. 65., has, however, no such contents as those which are stated in the Regulation. It is a singular case of mistake and misrecited. Now the Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 152 appears from a subsequent part of the section, and from the contents of the Regulation itself to have been the Act meant, and Regulation 2 of 1796, appears to have been passed for the purpose of carrying the act into effect. (His Lordship here read the greater part of the Regulation.) The duties of a magistrate, who is not a justice of the peace, are thus clearly laid down in the third clause of the 2nd section. That clause has been subsequently modified and altered by Reg. 15 of 1806. (Reads the Regulation.) These are the Regulations expressly applicable to this case. They merely direct the magistrate to do that which is the course adopted by the common law of England. The other Regulations, which have been cited, are not binding on British subjects. They are ineffective and inapplicable, the Government not having had power at that time to pass Regulations affecting British subjects without



**ARMY OF THE INDUS.**

WE learn from the N. W. papers, that all the columns of the army of the Indus had entered the Scinde territories. Sir H. Fane was again to take the command of the army; and it is now uncertain whether he will remain in the field, or come to Bombay. The Herlat Chief had manifested a hostile disposition; and Colonel Stoddart and Lieutenant Pottinger had been both shamefully treated by Kamran and his minister. Desertions have now almost disappeared; and it is expected that all the European troops will be put on double full batta as soon as the Indus is crossed. It is said, that 10,000 Affghans have espoused the cause of Shah Shooja. Camels were scarce, and boats very few, on account of the Scindians preventing them from coming up the river.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The news which we receive from Ferozepore is of a puzzling kind. An order had reached the military authorities there on the 20th ultimo, direct from Sir W. Casement, countermanding the instructions already issued for the dissolution of the second division of the army of the Indus!—General Duncan and the Buffs are now to stand fast, together with three regiments of Native Infantry. The 28th and 53d regiments of N. I., a troop of horse artillery, and two Rissellahs of Skinner's horse, are the only portion of the force allowed to move. The news from the opposite side of the Sutlege is that Runjeet is getting better.—*Englishman*.

We have of late received many letters from several of the columns composing the Indus army, under General Cotton, moving on Shikarpore, but they do not contain much news. The march down to Bahawulpore seems to have been quite an uninteresting one. Many camp-followers had deserted, and Sirwans, with their camels, had fled from the several camps into the desert, immediately to the left of the line of route. The rear column of all, under the command of Captain Alexander, passed Bahawulpore on the 6th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Burnes, it would appear by our latest letters, has enlisted upwards of 6,000 Affghans, and he promises to have the Bolan pass clear from all impediments, for the army.

Dost Mahomed is determined to resist us to the last—it is said he has several Russian engineers in his employ, and that they are hard at work, in preparing a warm reception for the troops of the Shah. British troops, he (Dost Mahomed) does not expect to travel beyond Scinde this year!

The army was to cross the Indus at Goth Amel, and reach Shikarpore, the cavalry, the front column, on the 27th instant, the park and irregular brigade on the 4th proximo.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 23*.

The farther the army of the Indus advances towards Shikarpore, the greater reason have we to plume ourselves upon the arrangements which have secured to our friends and supporters—nay, to the public at large (for our contemporaries generously and generally copy from us)—constant and accurate information from the different columns. The Indian press is now no longer dependent, as it was during former campaigns, upon the chance communications of occasional private correspondents, or the rarely published dispatches of general officers. In every column, in every brigade (we had almost written, in every regiment!) the *Englishman* has correspondents, and if the circumstance of their all following each other over the same ground causes a repetition of description, yet the peculiarities of a comparatively unknown country, and the manners of a strange people, will always present themselves to intelligent and cultivated minds under new and varied aspects, and lead to the communication of fresh facts and original observations. Hitherto we have been hearing something new of the appearance and resources of the countries on the left bank of the Sutledge. The leading column—Soojah-ool-Moolk's force—has now reached the banks of the Indus and the territories of the hostile Scindians, where, by all accounts, the advance of the British force is to be disputed at the point of the sword. Every post will, therefore, now be looked for with the greatest anxiety, for the very first rencontre with the warlike Beloochees must produce a powerful moral effect, and naturally influence our future operations. The following, from our best correspondent in the Shah's force—(Heaven guard him in the fight, for he is as fine a young fellow as ever drew sabre or bestrid war-horse!)—shows the spirit under which our officers go to their work, and gives us a foretaste of the future. But is it not also a reflection on the past?—*Englishman, Feb. 11*.

*Camp Dahooree, Dec. 31, 1838*.—The Governor-general marched from Lahore this morning, much to the delight of the whole camp, we having had a dull time of it, owing to the Maharajah's indisposition. He has been laid up since Sunday week with fever, brought on by his recent excesses; at one time considerable anxiety was felt in the

head-quarter camp as to his recovery; he was, however, sufficiently well on Saturday afternoon to receive Lord Auckland to take leave, who went, accompanied by Miss Eden, the different secretaries, and commandants of corps. I understand it was a painful sight, as the old man has again nearly lost his speech, and his celebrated interpreter Azeez-oo-deen, (alias the Fuqueer,) experienced considerable difficulty in understanding what he endeavoured to utter. On the presentation of a very splendid trinket by the Governor, being in imitation of a bunch of grapes, composed of emeralds and pearls to the value of 30,000 rupees, I hear, he brightened up considerably. The visit did not last long, and before taking leave, the Bright Star of the Punjab was conferred on the following, viz. the Governor-general, W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., H. Torrens, Esq., E. Currie, Esq., J. R. Colvin, Esq., Generals Sir W. Casement and T. P. Smith, Hon. Capt. Osborne, and Capt. McGregor, A. D. C., and paltry kheluts given to the remainder, consisting of swords, bangles, chogas, and worn-out shawls. The Maharajah had intended to have looked at the escort going through a few manoeuvres, had he been well enough, but not being able to come out, he deputed his son, Kurruck Sing, and on Friday morning the exhibition took place, and elicited the "wah wahs" of our friends the Seikhs, who appeared much pleased with the rapid movements of our artillery and cavalry; but were absolutely surprised at the former making a rapid advance, wheeling round at the same pace, and firing a couple of salvos, and off again before they would have been able to unlimber. We expect to cross the Sutledge on Friday next, and by the Friday following, to meet the Patialah Rajah at a place called Soonam, after which the greater part of the escort expect to return to their cantonments.

Two more officers have been appointed Assistants to Major Wade, Lieut. Deers, of the 5th N. I., and Hillersden of the 53d. The major and party, with the exception of Captain Cunningham, remain at Lahore, and two companies of the 21st, under Captain Farmer, have been left with them.

Every one is much disappointed in the escort, at only commanding officers receiving presents from the Maharajah, as it was greatly understood he had had bangles and chogas prepared for each officer, and our not receiving them is attributed to the selfishness or neglect of some of the officials in the great Camp. \* \* \* Clip and prepare this as your please. I forgot to tell you the Governor had a spill from his horse the day of the review, and was a little stunned by it, but received no further injury.—*Englishman*.

*Khanpore, 12th Jan., 1839.*—The march since our last halt, has been over a country flat, stale, and unprofitable, presenting nothing worthy of notice. We are now encamped at Khanpore, a considerable town, dignified with the name of a city, in this part of the world. It differs in no respect from the other places we have lately passed, with the exception of having a small navigable canal, extending from the Indus, eighteen miles distance, to the town. The principal use of the canal is to irrigate the surrounding country, which for miles is covered with rich crops of wheat and barley. It also serves for purposes of traffic, and by means of it, numbers of boats convey the produce of Khanpore to the surrounding country. The town has a garrison of 1,000 men, with a couple of brass guns, so imperfectly cast, and so completely honeycombed, that the situation of the artillery-men employed on them, is not one to be envied. The town has a good bazaar, well supplied with the fine blankets of Rajpootana; in it you may also procure the poshteen or warm fur, and sheep-skin clothing of Cabul. Grain is cheaper than we have yet found it. The 1st Brigade procured as much otta as they required at twenty-one seers for the rupee, but from the rascality of the subordinate commissariat harpies, we luckless wights of the 2nd Brigade, are obliged to pay 50 per cent. more for every thing. As we are daily approaching nearer to Shikarpore, and are not more than fifty miles distant from the northern extremity of Scinde, we are anxiously looking out for accounts of the progress of the Bombay force under Sir John Keane.—*ibid.*

*CAMP FEROZEPOR, 14th January, 1839.*—"The climate of Ferozepore promises well. It is peculiar to this part of India, and unlike any other, except Loodiana. Continued cloudy weather, occasionally rainy, and a climate particularly advantageous to Europeans as well as natives.

"We can ride out all day without the slightest inconvenience, except that sometimes it is rather too cold than otherwise to be comfortable without a great coat.

"Scarcely any sick in hospital. The Buffs have about twenty men. The native regiment not half that number. One corps has only seven men sick out of seven hundred. There is a very high and eligible ground for a cantonment—excellent soil for gardening. The wild turnips have positively the flavour of the English, and altogether Ferozepore promises to be the Cheltenham of the East.

"The country is quite free from jungle, and the Sutlege only three miles from us. The day is not distant when we shall see steamers here from Bombay, and the facility with which individuals will be able to visit that presidency, and Europe, will doubtless be very great.

CAMP NOUSHIRA KALAN, 14th Jan. 1839. — Our march hitherto has been pleasant enough, every thing going on smoothly, with the exception of the Post Office, the bare mention of which sets every man swearing. A letter for Sir Henry Fane and another for Sir J. Keane, were discovered on their way to Ferozepore instead of Shikarpore as directed. Brigadier Roberts saw the mistake and rectified it. What is Government about, that it does not devise some sure and speedy method for conveying the dawk? Can it be possible that for the paltry saving of a few rupees, it will run the risk of losing letters which may be, perhaps, of vital importance, for even the Government expresses are transmitted in the most careless manner; a thin blanket bag being the only protection against rain, and a half starved half naked villager, the only guardian. The system at present adopted is throughout a bad one. Brigade Majors are expected to do the duty of deputy post-masters gratuitously, which is unfair—why not have a deputy with a suitable establishment in each division, this would give universal satisfaction, and would be attended with little expense. Instead of runners, or walkers rather, there should be camels at every ten or twelve miles all the way to Shikarpoor.

January 15.—Letters from a-head state that Kamran has called in the aid of the Persians—no doubt he is disgusted to find that Shah Sooja is to be raised to the throne. Government have been rather premature, I fear, in relying on the professions of the prince, and the calculations with regard to Scind appear to be equally erroneous. It is rumoured that a brigade of infantry is to be dispatched down the Indus, to the support of Sir John Keane; but I sincerely hope that this may not take place, as no good can possibly result from such a movement—on the contrary, it might be followed by the most disastrous consequences. The Khan of Khelat, although he professes friendship, is actually one of our worst enemies; for he throws every obstacle in the way of our getting provisions, &c.—*North West Englishman*, Feb. 4.

Ferozepore, Jan. 14.—Nothing stirring, but each man ruminating on his own probable fate. A Russalah of Skinner's was sent two days ago to relieve the 4th Cavalry on duty with the Governor General: Skinner's Locals ought to be rather called 'Every wheres.' Constant news coming in from ahead; the last of the division with the Park reached Bhawalpoor on the 6th, two or three descriptions of which place I have seen, and none of them very flattering. The town is large; houses mud, interspersed with date and byre trees, a wretched mud-wall surrounds the town, shutting in the bad air, and letting in any fellow that has a mind to enter: ophthalmia, fever, and scurvy, are some of the inducements to colonize; the gums rot, and teeth fall in, in no time. Sir John Keane is said to have discovered that he was on the wrong bank of the river after he had dismissed his boats. One letter says 5,000, another 15,000 Affghans had joined Colonel Burnes, who has purchased the Bolund Pass. The island of Bekkur being also given up to us, all looks peaceful enough. Shah Soojah's artillery marched yesterday, after a week's halt, which set them up famously. Captain Anderson had purchased twenty or thirty horses between this and Delhi; he deserves credit for the way in which he has got up the detachment, and he'll deserve more if he takes them on to Shikarpoor in tolerable condition; for a number of the horses are casters, and fit for little but the hounds. I've heard that his first march out of Delhi of six or eight miles took as many hours, but of course he daily improved, and marched into Ferozepore in gallant style, though the horses were much out of condition.—This is the turning corner for deserters, and Capt. A. is lucky in having got off with only three troopers and one syce missing: his old hands were not all a soldier ought to be, and one of the Havildars plumply refused to obey a lawful order, and was supported by a dozen others; the name of the first was forthwith cut, and the others told that they had only to ask for their discharge to get it—which summary treatment soon settled the matter.

Shah Soojah got a lac of rupees and some troops out of the Bhawalpoor Chief: they are wretched fellows, mounted on grasscutter's tattoos, and "the more the merrier" if such like be our enemies, says my informant.

Thousands of bullocks laden with grain and wheat, have been lately coming in from Kurnaul, Meerut, Delhi, and Saharunpoor, so that we are now inundated, but there is little carriage wherewith to send on supplies, as the Bunjaries don't fancy going further. Colonel Skinner and many others feed their horses on mote, which, boiled with a little goor, is capital for bringing horses into condition; at Bulwapore, barley is used. It is now raining heavily, and the clouds look as if they contained a lot of water; a fortnight ago we had a heavy fall, and by accounts throughout the year some



rain falls every month. The crops are looking very well: the people may have been deterred from cultivating by fear of us; but the fine, almost untrodden, fields all round our present encampment, are very creditable to our discipline. The dawk is in a way improved, but still the letters of many of us here take an airing to Bhawalpore, and both time of arrival and rate of postage seem arbitrary. The General has been out and selected a site for the cantonment; people say the place will be unhealthy, but why it should be I cannot conceive, nor does the appearance of the people indicate any thing but salubrity. The mornings have been latterly very misty, for the last fortnight the thermometer may be said to have averaged at sun-rise, 40; mid-day 60; sun-set, 50 in the shade. Skinner's Horse favoured us with a Hindustanee review on the 4th; it was pretty enough, but in skirmishing, the matchlocks were levelled too high; in galloping fast and firing at the bottle, James Skinner bore away the bell; that is, more of his balls went near the mark, though some of the Sowars struck more frequently.

**SUBZUL KOTE, SCINDE TERRITORY.**—(*January 15th, 1839*).—Our march thus far has been as easy and unattended with difficulty as the commonest journey in the provinces, and the only real evil we have to fear is, the bad effect jhow has on camels not accustomed to it, and nothing else is procurable. Sir Henry Fane has been at this ghaut, distance some 17 miles, for a few days past, and leaves to-day for Shikarpore, as does also, by water, a party of the 16th regiment with one lakh of rupees, for the purchase of provisions there; the coining going on at Shikarpore for our Government, to the extent, it is said, of 7,000 rupees daily, not being sufficient to cover expenditure. Every impediment has been thrown in the way of our procuring supplies in this territory by the ryots, if not by higher authorities, and it was only on Sir A. Burnes telling the chiefs hereabout, that if they interfered with, or impeded the man who had contracted to supply the grain, in his endeavours, they should answer for it most heavily, that we have managed to get attah here at 9 seers the rupee, and jowar at 13, instead of attah 25, and jowar 32, as yesterday in the Bhawalpoor territory. A dispatch arrived last night from Sir J. Keane to Sir H. F. He would not advance on Hyderabad until reinforced. The Camel Battery joins the 1st brigade to-morrow morning. A very unlike rumour says, that the troops of Horse Artillery; Camel Battery; Lancers; 2d Cavalry; Sale's Brigade, and the European regiment are to join Sir John Keane, for the reduction of the Hyderabad. It is thought, that Sir H. F. keeping so close to our head-quarters' camp, goes a long way to confirm the report that he resumes command of the Indus army. Seven crores are in Hyderabad, but never will its master be fool enough to allow one shot to be fired, though he may give much trouble in making us come to him. The change in the appearance of the country from dreary barrenness to the cheerful cultivation immediately on crossing the deep narrow water-course that separates Bhawalpoor empire from this, is very striking. Mohun Lall is looking about ten years older than he is represented in his book. Sir A. Burnes hears daily from Sir J. Keane. Hundreds have come to join Shah Shoojah, but not chiefs. Captain Thomson has fixed on Bukker for the bridge of boats, two companies took three days in crossing by ferry, a good mathematician would from this, be able to guess the probable time the Bengal portion of the army of the Indus would take in doing so.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our observation of the river at Dukkur is so very different from any of the statements before made, that there is no longer any hesitation in preferring that site for a bridge of boats. The current is much slower, and the bottom less rocky than was represented; but these, like all the other obstacles to the army by this route, have been very much exaggerated; we have met no inconvenience even worth mentioning, and the arrangements made by Lieutenant Mackeson, between Bhawalpore and the frontier of the Scinde, made the march more comfortable than it would have been through most of the districts of Hindoostan. We have marched 435 miles, from Ferozepore to the Indus in forty days, with carts, stores, &c., and have not lost a man, or had the hospital full.

The ferry here is about 1,100 yards in a straight line across, and fully two miles by the course the boats take for each trip,—three or four loads are, therefore, all they can bring each day, and I expect that with the thirty-boats attached to the Shah's force, they will be at least 10 days in crossing, and will injure a number of the cattle.

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We have just been favoured with the following items of intelligence through the kindness of a friend, and it is given us as authentic:—

*That Lieutenant Pottinger, who was reported to have been expelled from Herat, is*

still there, and on the best possible terms with Shah Kamran. It appears some differences had occurred between him and the prince, which were subsequently arranged without much difficulty.

General Allard died of an affection of the heart on the 23rd of January, at Peshawur.

Lieutenant Leech, who has gone to Kutch Gundana for the purpose of collecting supplies, lately received a message of the most friendly nature from the sister and peer of Kohun Dill Khan. The former possesses considerable wealth, and a treasury containing 10 lakhs of rupees, the safety of which she has determined on securing, by courting the friendship of the British government. The latter exercises extensive influence in Candahar, which will render him a useful auxiliary. Mibrab Khan, of Khelat, also has evinced the strongest desire to conciliate us, and has engaged to furnish the army with supplies. All this affords a satisfactory indication of the light in which our advance to the Westward is viewed by the chiefs on the other side of the Indus.

To the southward, affairs are in a proper train, and arrangements have been made for securing the cause of our operations as speedily as possible. Sir Willoughby Cotton has marched with two brigades of infantry, and the cavalry brigade on Hyderabad. This movement, however, will not give rise to any unnecessary delay. The bridge across the Indus, the rapid construction of which reflects the highest credit on the engineer officers who superintend it, was expected to be completed on the 4th instant, and the passage of the river will occupy some days. In the meantime, the first stage of our progress westward, has been accomplished; the army is in the highest spirits, and the health of the troops has been improving ever since they marched from Ferozepore. The only sufferers have been some of the baggage camels to whom our temporary halt will prove highly agreeable.—*Ibid.*

Our letters from the Indus army state that the route had been slightly changed. The several columns now move direct from Gotkee direct to Roree, and cross the Indus at Bukkur. The cavalry column reached Roree on the 24th January.

Shah Shooja's contingent had crossed the Indus, having been ferried over. The bridge of boats, for the passage of our army, was in a state of forwardness. One of the channels of the river having been already bridged.

The reports of battles between the Scindeans and the Bombay troops were all unfounded.

A native officer of the 4th Local Horse had shot himself, in the 4th brigade camp, when in a state of insanity.

Game—black and grey partridges and hares—had been abundant on the line of march.—*Ibid.*

CAMP, GOTKEE, 22nd January, 1839.—In consequence of a slight alteration having been made in the route hence for the Indus, all the columns have been directed to halt here; the cause of the revision I cannot divine, as the distance saved is but trifling. We march to Roree via Maloodee, 11 miles, Chonga, 9½. Hoossein Belee, 8, near Roree, 12 miles. Captain Thompson, of the Engineers, is now employed in throwing the bridge of boats across the river just above Bukkur. The cavalry column, 1st, 2nd, and 4th brigades will be at Roree on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant; the Park is four or five marches in the rear or more at Roree, and for upwards of a month at Shikarpore; this is the opinion at present, but I hope that our stay at the latter place will not be of any duration. The last intelligence from Sir John Keane was dated the 3rd instant; he was then at Tatta, awaiting the arrival of the reinforcement from Bombay. Sir Alexander Burnes has been having a confab with Sir Henry in the boats, and with Sir Willoughby in the cavalry columns; he is now at Khyrpore, arranging matters with Meer Rooston Khan, who is not so amicably disposed towards us as at first supposed. The Ameer is not quite satisfied at our having commenced making the bridge at Bukkur; so it would appear that his professions have arisen more from fear than friendship. Sir Henry, it is rumoured, has been speaking seriously of re-assuming the command of the army 'under these altered circumstances,' and of ordering a portion of it to the relief of Sir John Keane, but it is to be hoped that such a move will not be countenanced by government, as it must materially effect the success of the intended expedition, in fact any thing which would cause our detention at Shikarpore, would, in all probability, lead to results most detrimental to our interest in Kandahar by giving time to those who may be now ready to join the Shah, to revert to their former standard, and doubtless there are many at this moment willing to throw off the chieftain's yoke and proffer allegiance to Shah Shoojah, but who, by our making any demonstration towards Hyderabad, or even by our remaining idle at Shikarpore, would be led to doubt the purity of our avowed intention to restore the rightful monarch to his throne.

and country. On the other hand it may be found a dangerous experiment to march the army into Kandahar without Sir John Keane having previously settled affairs in Scind, and moved up the greater part of his force to form a base at Shikarpore for our more advanced operations, unless we move on to, and occupy the Bolaun pass, and there remain till such time as circumstances may warrant our advance.

There is very little news in camp, lots of rumours of course, but they are not to be relied upon. Mr. McNaghten passed down yesterday I believe. A portion of the Contingent has been ferried over, but the greater part is still on the left bank. Captain Paton joined the first division some days ago. Our post-office management is as great a source of annoyance as ever. Our worthy post-master has succeeded, I hear, in getting his salary raised, but with little benefit to the community—and which has led him to commit divers errors touching Dak Regulations—for instance, he questioned the legality of returning a bearing letter unopened to the post-office, and threatened to withhold all letters to the address of those persons who may decline paying for a bearing one; this threat had the desired effect on some, but proved too undigestible for a knowing ensign, who took the liberty of doubting the accuracy of the post-master's construction of Rule 21, Post-office Regulations. A letter is a fortnight in coming from Ferozepore to this, and twenty-nine days from Calcutta. The plan of leaving letters on the ground till the parties for whom they are addressed come up, is still in operation, much to the satisfaction of those who have left their wives and families behind them.

The country for some time past has been very wild and jungly, but at the same time, almost destitute of forage for camels, which are dying daily; it is melancholy to see the number of these poor animals which are left dying or dead by the way. Game of all sorts is said to abound in the vicinity of the river. Partridges, black and grey, and hares, are very numerous, and sportsmen are beginning to tire of shooting them. Hogs, too, have been killed close to camp, not with the spear, (for the ground is not to be ridden over at any pace where they are found,) but with the gun. The weather is now becoming very warm; in the morning the thermometer stands at or about 40, but in the day it sometimes rises to 80 in a tent. The inhabitants of the different villages hereabouts are civil, curious, and poor; I might have also added, exceeding dirty in their persons. Numbers of low casts and indigent emigrants from Meywar, are to be found on the outskirts of nearly every large village; they put themselves in grass sheds, and chiefly live on the flesh of dead camels, horses, bullocks, or any thing else they can obtain; the hump and fatty cartilage under the chest of the camel, are deemed great delicacies. I am sorry I have been unable to procure you the receipt for cooking these dainties.

Water and fuel continue abundant. Desertions of sepoy or camp-followers are scarce. The former are contented, and the latter are afraid to return, as the road behind us is considered unsafe.

#### BUS FOR THE PRESENT.

P. S.—An officer of one of the corps is to be tried by a General Court Martial, for alleged insolence towards Major ———, of the same corps.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.*

Sir Henry Fane is still at Roree.—*Ibid.*

The news from the North West, of February 14th, has not brought the army on with that celerity which would, if it had occurred, been termed unparalleled. The passage of the Indus has, however, been effected by the warlike array of Shah Shoojah, and that doughty monarch, surrounded by his myrmidons, and supported by the diplomatic terrors of the British embassy, is encamped at Shikarpore. The town of Shikarpore lies about twenty-two miles westward of the Ferry at Husun-belee, and is said to present but a very poor appearance. The news of the pacific state of affairs at Scinde had not reached the army of the Indus on the 24th ult. Lieutenant Pottinger, whose motions are in themselves, or have been made, a perfect enigma, is said to be on the most cordial terms with Shah Kamran. General Allard died of an affection of the heart at Peshawur, on the 23d January. Sir Willoughby Cotton had marched with two brigades of infantry, and one of the cavalry, to the succour of Sir J. Keane. The bridge of boats for the passage of the river is nearly complete; its construction is said to be replete with the highest honour to those who constructed it.—Sir A. Burnes is with the advanced force. The army is in the highest spirits, and the camels are very dejected. There are plenty of bullocks, and no scarcity of firewood. Opposition is expected from the Khelat chief, and two officers have been despatched with a quantity of treasure to allay it. The Governor-general and suite arrived at Delhi on Saturday the 12th inst: Sir H. Fane is at Roree, where he intends to ponder backwards and forwards, like another Cæsar, whether he will, or will not, cross the Rubicon.—*Bombay Gazette, Feb. 25th.*

**SHAH SHOOJA'S CAMP, SHIKARPORE.**—(*January 27th 1839.*)—Sir,—Since my last letter to you, addressed on the 8th of January, we safely crossed the Indus. In six days and a half, our whole forces crossed the river with scarcely the occurrence of a single accident. On the 24th we arrived at Shikarpore, and have halted here; but it is proposed that we should, to-morrow change our ground, as we encroach on that which has been set apart for the Company's army.

The town of Shikarpore, situated about twenty-two miles from the Ferry at Husun-belee, has but little to recommend it. A miserable cluster of mud houses, with a large bazaar, in which but few articles, and those excessively dear, are procurable, constitutes this much vaunted city; than which there is certainly none of its size or population (about 20,000 souls,) in our provinces more miserable. Nathless, His Majesty is of course delighted at having planted his foot once more on the soil of Khorasan, however improperly so called. On the north of the town at present, stands the Camp of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and close to it the tents of the British Embassy—next thereto, towards the east, are the parade ground and the Infantry butts, and farther east, the Shah's force, pitched in one line, at extended order, its left resting on the parade ground, its right on the road, and its rear on the town.

There seems every probability of our halting here for the next two months—a delay which will occasion certainly difficulty to all with regard to supplies. No one who has not seen it, can form an idea of the nature of the country, or the sultry weather, we shall have to bear. The ground which has been (so called) cleared for us is a plain covered with small mounds like tumuli, formed partly of earth and partly of jhow roots. The whole face of the surrounding country is covered with jhow jungle, and the sun shines upon the whole with Indian splendour and brightness, and eke with Indian warmth. The Infantry have room to parade about two regiments, the Cavalry none at all. One hundred men of the first regiment of horse are to accompany Major Leach and Captain Hutton, who will start to-morrow for Dabur, in the full expectation of being being forced to make a precipitate retreat. They take considerable treasure with them, to hold out as it were, a premium to the Helat oppositionists to plunder them. The wisdom of this step will be apparent to the most unreflecting. So will the prudence of the measure I am about to mention. Sir A. Burnes, who is at Bhukur with the Company's army, is about to proceed to Hyderabad with the 2d and 3d regiments of Cavalry, and the 1st Brigade of Infantry, as a re-inforcement to the Bombay force; now, if the Bombay force is not able to compel submission by the Ameer, the game our authorities have been playing is a highly impolitic and dangerous one, viz., the attempting to bully him into submission, when the means employed were not adequate to the end in view. In that case, the whole force should be sent at once to correct the error. If, on the contrary, the Bombay force is, unaided, sufficient for the Ameer's reduction, the detention of half the Bengal force at Bhukur, and the march of two brigades towards Hyderabad is alike harassing to the men and cattle, and useless to all. Besides which it occasions delay in the other grand work; namely, the establishment of security on our North West frontier, the first step towards which must be the reseating Shah Shooja on his throne. In addition to this it affords the Khelat and other wavering chiefs an index whereby to guide their course. If we advance at once, they must oppose or join us, simply on the merits of the case as it stands in their estimation between them and Shah Shooja. But by this delay, arising, in a great measure, as they will soon find out, from the Caubul force having been obliged to go to the aid of the Scind one, they will imagine our means inadequate for the whole enterprise, and will resolve to oppose or otherwise according as they see the terms accorded to the Ameer of Hyderabad. If these terms are anything nearly so favourable as common report alleges—namely, the payment of thirty lakhs of rupees, and the maintenance of a contingent of 5000 men, every Chief from the Indus to the Hindoo Koosh will be in arms against us. Such terms as these would have been favourable at the commencement of the season; but when indignity and insult have been showered on our representatives, every possible difficulty thrown in the way of the troops; forces raised to oppose our march, and a large portion of the Caubul and Herat force diverted from its original destination, such terms are nothing but a premium for future hostilities, and the granting them can be attributed to nothing (by Orientals) but fear or weakness; and in all probability the delay which has already occurred in bringing the Hyderabad man to his senses, will be ascribed to the same causes. The Caubul force will in that case, have its hands pretty full of employment, which, however much I may, as a member of that force, rejoice at, I cannot but grieve at the disrepute, to use no stronger term, into which it will throw the British interests.

This constitutes the whole of my news for this day. I trust that my next despatch

may contain some equally new to you, and more agreeable in its nature to us, who are intimately concerned in it.

The bridge at Bukkur is not yet complete, nor do we know when it is likely to be so. No communication has as yet taken place between the camps.

Supplies are very scarce, and we shall have many hardships to undergo between this and the Paradise of the Emperor Babul—Cabul. Adieu! Mr. Editor—till we meet again in epistolatory intercourse.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 13.*

## MADRAS.

Our accounts from Madras are to the 19th Feb. :—

**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR.**—We learn from the *United Service Gazette*, that the Right Honourable the Governor was to leave the Madras Presidency for the hills about the 15th inst., accompanied by the Honourable C. M. Lushington, Member of Council; R. Clerk, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Civil Department, and the Governor's personal Staff. It is supposed that his Lordship will remain at the hills till the month of August. The Honourable Captain De Graves has started for the hills to prepare for his Lordship's reception. The men of the garrison band have been supplied with new suits, each of which cost 80 rupees, and are to accompany the Governor with all manner of music, played upon all manner of instruments, so that the Neilgherries will be delighted with strange and cunning melody, and their blue and cloudy tops will rejoice.

**DEATH OF GENERAL MONIN.**—The Madras news announce the death of Maj.-Gen. Anthony Monin, 17th regt. N. I. He had served the King and Company for sixty years, and his loss is deeply regretted.

**STRONG CURRENTS IN THE BAY.**—The set and extraordinary force of the currents in the Bay of Bengal, have been exemplified in the fact of boxes bearing the mark of the Protector, having been lately drifted on shore near Jaffna, in Ceylon, so many hundred miles from the Saugor Sands, where that unfortunate vessel was destroyed.

**TORRES STRAITS.**—The Lord Lynedoch, which took out convicts to New South Wales, has effected the passage through Torres Straits. We give an extract from her log, under our shipping head. The Lord Lynedoch reports positively, that H. M. ships Britomart and Alligator, under Captain Sir J. Bremer, had left New South Wales three days before she sailed in prosecution of the intention of forming a settlement on Port Essington. The Orontes accompanied them as a transport.—*Spectator, Jan. 12.*

**THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.**—The Lord Bishop of Madras preached a farewell sermon, in St. George's cathedral, on Sunday last, previous to commencing a tour of inspection and ordination throughout his diocese. He was expected to start last night, or this morning.

On Monday last, his lordship paid a visit of ceremony to his highness the Nabob of the Carnatic—his arrival at and departure from the Chepauk palace were announced by the guns of the Chepauk battery. His highness the Nabob, accompanied by his uncle, returned his lordship's visit yesterday forenoon.—*Herald, Jan. 16.*

**DR. CAREW, COADJUTOR BISHOP OF DR. O'CONNOR.**—As soon as the arrival of the Lady Flora was known, and that Dr. Carew was on board, the bells at the Roman Catholic cathedral set up a merry peal, which was continued during the landing, and until the arrival of the learned gentleman at the cathedral, where he was received by Dr. O'Connor, and a large portion of the Roman Catholic community, with every mark of affectionate regard and esteem. Yesterday the bull of his holiness the Roman Pontiff, appointing Dr. Carew coadjutor Bishop to Dr. O'Connor, was read at the cathedral in Armenian-street, Madras, and a pontifical mass performed on the occasion.—*Examiner, Jan. 28.*

**CAMELS.**—We have lately observed some letters, in the Madras and N. W. papers, showing the facility of training camels to run in carriages, phaetons, &c. The Rajah of Mysore is represented as having made the experiment, which has succeeded admirably, so much so, that the camels, upon a trial, easily distanced the horses, who were opposed to them, a mile in five. This improvement, if found fully practicable, might come into pretty extensive use.



**THE GANGES.**—There has been much and very fatal sickness on board this vessel owing to a singular circumstance. Shortly after leaving the Mauritius, she hove to off a fish bank, and let down the boats to fish; the men were successful, and eat plentifully of what they caught, and within a very few days fifteen died in a most extraordinary state, having swollen like porpoises.—*Herald, Feb. 2.*

**ARRIVAL OF THE WAR STEAMER ENTERPRIZE.**—This most creditable specimen of Calcutta ship-building made her number about seven o'clock this morning and came to anchor shortly after. She left Calcutta on the 27th ultimo, having thus made the passage in six days.

**Passengers.**—Captain and two Misses Mackenzie.

We learn from the "United Service Gazette," that the 50th Native Infantry, stationed at Vizianagram, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for foreign service. Leave of absence has consequently been cancelled, and absentees have been ordered to join as quick as possible. Although no communication has been made with regard to the destination, it is most probable that it will go to the eastward.

**HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.**—We learn from the "Madras Courier," that the left wing and head quarters of H. M. 39th foot arrived at Bellary, on the 5th instant, without any casualty. All the marches of H. M. troops this season, are represented as being attended with no serious accidents, owing, as it is said, to the clear and favourable weather they enjoyed while on the march, and to the great attention used by the commanding and other officers to discourage the men from drinking the deleterious toddy, one of the great causes of dysentery and cholera.

The other marches that have taken place this season besides the one above-mentioned, are the left wing of the 4th, or King's Own, from Madras to Bangalore; the 41st regiment from Bellary to Belgaum, and its left wing to Poonah; the 39th regiment from Bangalore to Bellary; and the head quarters and right wing of the 54th regiment from Trichinopoly to Madras.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS**—A high official has, we hear, lately represented to government, that documents of the greatest importance frequently find their way out of the public offices, and that the only means of preventing such flagrant breaches of trust in the uncovenanted servants of government, would be the promulgation of an order, commanding all heads of departments to discharge any clerk or other retainer who may be discovered in a practice so prejudicial to the interests of the public service: an order to that effect has been accordingly issued. It is whispered that the above representation arose from the following circumstance. A gentleman eminent for his talent, and high in the civil service was somewhat severely handled in a certain Minute, the contents whereof, found their way to the party alluded to in a few hours. This coming to light, was we hear mentioned at the Council Board, coupled with the remark, that the contents of the minute could only have reached the gentleman referred to through the agency of some of the government clerks," and these individuals are in consequence duly warned from telling tales out of school in future.—*United Service Gazette.*

**THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.**—We deem it particularly fortunate that the last Mail is reported as not charged with news of stirring interest; else would we have been "in sackcloth and ashes;" for up to the period of our writing (Noon) — not one of our papers has come to hand! This bit-by-bit system is no less preposterous than disgusting. After the mails have encountered and overcome the casualty of reaching their destination, to have them doled out like an eleemosynary gift in indifferent fragments, at the caprice of the Post Office authorities, is unpossessed of an excuse. The Bombay Post folks may conceive themselves at liberty to subserve the public convenience of India to their own system; but we must tell those officials that a darker import than that of error hangs over such proceedings. In what position would the Post-Master-General of England find himself were he or any of his semi-officials and subordinates thus to serve correspondence and packets coming under the range of his department? The reply is simple—the utmost of Whig clemency would not, or could screen him from answering for himself at the tribunal of Parliament! But things are done differently in this unlegislative land; and public convenience too frequently undergoes the most unpalliated martyrdom upon the shrine of a favouritised caprice! Thus it is with the system prevailing at Bombay. And wherefore? Can it be considered creditable that the Indian Government upon emergent occasions have not the power, nor possess the means, of making an entire and immediate distribution of so *rara avis* as an Overland Mail;—but must be constrained to parcel out the steamer's gift offerings in diurnal issues? The very thought is enough to bring a blush upon the cheek; the more so when it is remembered how widely different matters are managed at home!

We drop the question at present — though we shall recur to it ; for we have other discrepancies to show up—but which we cannot so far intrude on our space as to bring under adequate notice on the present occasion. Our readers must therefore refer themselves to the extracts we present, excusing us under the circumstance we have so lengthily commented on for the absence of our editorial glossary. — *Conservative*, January 29.

INVESTITURE OF SIR JOHN DOVETON WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.—(*From the Madras Spectator*, January 16 —The investiture of Lieutenant-General Sir John Doveton with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, took place at the Banqueting Room on Friday evening last, and formed a highly interesting and imposing ceremony.

Long before the appointed hour, the space in the Banqueting Room allotted to visitors was filled to overflowing, and when 10 o'clock was past, expectation was on the *qui vive*. About this time Lieutenant-General Sir John Doveton arrived at the Government House, from whence he was accompanied by the Governor through a street formed by the troops of the garrison extending from the portico of the Government House to the private entrance of the Banqueting Room on the east side, the troop saluting as they passed. The Lieutenant-General then proceeded to his tiring room in the north-east angle, and the Governor to the chair of state at the south end of the hall.

A deputation composed of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., and Major-General Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., then repaired by command of the Governor to the apartments of Lieutenant-General Sir John Doveton, for the purpose of accompanying and ushering him into the presence of the Representative of Majesty. Lieutenant-General Sir John Doveton now entered the hall supported as we have above stated ; the deputation being preceded by Henry Chamber, Esq., chief Secretary to Government, who bore on a crimson velvet cushion the insignia of the Order of the Grand Cross, and followed by the whole of the General Staff in full costume moved towards the throne, making three separate obeisances at regulated distances, and on his nearing it the Governor descended, went forward to meet him, and addressed the gallant veteran in the following words : —

“ Sir John Doveton, I have been honoured with Her Majesty's commands to invest you with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath. I shall not find it easy to express all that I wish to say, and all that I ought to say upon this occasion. In your presence I should fear to dwell upon the military merit, and the distinguished services which have earned for you this signal mark of your sovereign's approbation. These have been repeatedly acknowledged by the authorities in this country ; they are familiar to every one here present ; and in conferring upon you the highest military reward, which is in the gift of the Crown, Her Majesty has herself recognized them in the manner the most grateful to the feelings of a soldier.

“ It is, upwards of half a century since you first entered the service, and when I reflect upon the immense revolution which has taken place during that period in the affairs of this country, when I consider how large a share the service to which you belong can claim in the events by which it has been accomplished, I confess that it appears to me a just subject of pride and satisfaction to have belonged to it, and to have taken a part, and that no mean part, in those glorious transactions. Fifty years ago the Carnatic was still reeking from the devastations of Hyder, while the power and hostile disposition of his son kept the British Government in this part of India in perpetual alarm and perplexity. In the north, the formidable confederacy of the Mahrattas hung over us like a thunder-cloud, while a French influence of the most dangerous character prevailed in several of the principal Courts of India. From this state of confusion, I may almost call it anarchy, the consequence of the decay and dismemberment of the Mogul Empire, India has been rescued. This vast empire once more acknowledges the supremacy of one paramount authority, and that supremacy, fortunately for India and for humanity, is versed in the British Power.

“ The means by which this unparalleled revolution has been effected are hardly less remarkable than the fact itself, and it is indisputable that of the more immediate of these, the Native Army is the chief. To its bravery and fidelity England may be said to owe the noblest subject Empire that ever nation possessed, and it must be a subject of cordial congratulation to all Englishmen, when they see honours bestowed by their Sovereign upon that army and its officers.

“ That this is the universal feeling upon the present occasion, I am fully persuaded : and I assure you, Sir John Doveton, that it is with no common degree of gratification that I now proceed to obey the Sovereign's commands in investing you with this order.”

At the conclusion of this address, the Governor took the Red Riband and placed it over the Lieutenant-General's right shoulder, and afterwards delivered the Star into his hand. On this completion of the investiture, a royal salute was fired from the guns placed in the Government grounds, which was afterwards taken up by the saluting battery of the fort; and, amidst this noisy welcome from a music familiar to his ear, the Lieutenant-General delivered the following brief pithy reply to the Governor:—

"I receive, my Lord Elphinstone, with sentiments of profound gratitude this distinguished mark of my most gracious Sovereign's favour and approval of my very imperfect services—and I also request that your Lordship will accept my sincere acknowledgment of the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to confer it on me."

A general cheer from the assembled throng then spoke to the gallant old soldier the greeting note of welcome to the high and distinguished honour that he had attained.

The evening closed with a ball and supper in honour of the occasion, which it is almost superfluous to say went off with animation.

## Bombay.

By the last accounts from Bombay to the 25th Feb. we learn the important facts, that the British troops had taken possession of Hyderabad and Bukkur, and that the Ameen of Scinde had signed treaties affording a command of the Indus and abundant supplies. Kairatchee had been captured after a feeble resistance. The Kamran of Herat still entertained Lieut. Pottinger, and had not declared himself hostile to the British; his fortress was understood to be again threatened from Persia. The demise of Runjeet Sing was stated, but not authenticated. The Semiramis, the most powerful steamer in the service of the East India Company, was lost on the 13th Feb. near the mouth of the Indus.

**SCINDIA.**—Col. Spiers has relieved Col. Sutherland as Resident at the Court of Scindia. The former has been stationed there for a long period.

**MILITARY FUND.**—Lieut.-col. Schuler of the artillery, is appointed a Director of the Military Fund, in the vacancy occasioned by Major Groundwater proceeding to Europe.

**SEEKUR.**—We learn from the *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 14th instant, that the disturbance at Seekur has not been settled yet, although Major Ross is himself on the spot, and is exerting himself manfully. Rajas have refused to pay their quota, so that it will most likely make a little work for Government and the troops.

**CURACHEE.**—The Fort of Curachee was occupied by H. M. 40th Regiment and 2nd Grenadiers. A few fellows who were in the place resisted the summons which was sent them, and this was a sufficient apology for the Wellesley to open her guns upon the place, which was, at any rate, little better than a ruin. As soon as the fire commenced, the fellows scampered off, after discharging an old gun and a few matchlocks. We cannot boast of this affair as a very brilliant opening.

**THE ANGRIA OF COLABA.**—We are happy to announce the birth of a son and heir to one of the widows of His late Highness the Angria of Colaba. This auspicious event, which has filled the population of Angria's territories with joy, took place on the morning of Tuesday, and was announced by a salute from the fort of Colaba.

There is now very little doubt that the affairs of this little state will be allowed to remain undisturbed; and from the economical and prudent management of Venaayk Purshooram or Babasaheb Bewulkur for so many years, our Government may repose in his wisdom and abilities, with perfect confidence for the well-being of the state.

**IRREGULAR HORSE.**—As Government is about to raise a body of irregular horse at Sawunt Warea, which we suppose will be principally composed of the Sowars formerly belonging to the Rajah, the expedient, or rather trick, is a pretty good one, and the rajah will be likely to give us but very little trouble after we have drawn all his troops into our service.

**SALE OF INDIGO AND SILK.**—We have been informed that the Chamber of Commerce have received, from the collector of Candeish, five small boxes of indigo, manufactured by Mr. Casaban, which we believe is to be put up to sale at their next quarterly meeting, for the purpose of testing its quality, and of forming a criterion whereby to judge of the prices which it would be likely to meet with in this market.

It has also come to our knowledge, that a small quantity of silk, of Mr. Mutti's manufacture, is to be submitted for sale at the same time.—*Times, Feb. 2d.*

**MR. LEWIS.**—We some months ago took notice of the departure of a Mr. Lewis from this place, under circumstances which led us to speak rather strongly of certain transactions in which we had understood him to be involved. From the manner in which he took his departure from Bombay, we had been led to believe that his design was to evade and deceive his creditors; we are happy, however, to perceive, by an advertisement which appeared in our last issue, that he has returned for the purpose of satisfying all demands against him, and the stigma cast upon his character in this particular, is therefore, notwithstanding appearances at the time of his leaving, done away with.—*Ibid.*

**COL. CROKER.**—Lieut.-col. Croker of Her Majesty's 17th, has been promoted to the command of the 2nd Brigade, until the arrival of Col. Gordon. This temporary appointment, in our opinion, is the right of Col. Baumgardt, and we cannot understand why he should have been passed by.

We understand that an address to Col. Jervis has been prepared at Poonah by those who were brought up at the late Government Institution there, and that a subscription for the purpose of presenting to that officer a piece of plate, is now in progress. Col. Jervis has borne his part, in many works and institutions of public utility, and his exertions have always borne the stamp of judgment and ability. The sum already subscribed is 1,500 Rs. As a friend to the natives of India, Col. Jervis is deserving of any token of approbation which the natives, with a sense of his merits, may award him.

**SEMIRAMIS.**—We understand the Atalanta will set off to-day, for the purpose of helping the Semiramis out of the predicament she has got into at Juggut, on the coast of Kattywar, news having arrived yesterday morning that the vessel had got ashore in that place, about midnight, on the 13th inst. She was high and dry in a fair field of clover, and there appears to be little probability of her being got off. We hear also that Admiral Maitland will proceed in the Wellesley for the purpose of rendering all assistance in his power. We regret to learn that cholera had broken out on board the Wellesley, and that two men had fallen victims to it. The Atalanta sails with a large quantity of stores and supplies, in case they may be wanted; and his absence, will not, we should think, be protracted beyond ten days at the utmost.

**THE NEW BOMBAY BANK.**—We are informed on Thursday that an official document had been received here from Calcutta relating to the new Bombay Bank, and whose contents were of the most arbitrary and unheard-of description. The reports, however, which we looked upon as too absurd for credence are we find at the moment we write (Friday Evening), very generally believed throughout this city, where they have already excited one unanimous sentiment of indignation and disgust. We have waited with much impatience for the official document in hopes of being able to satisfy ourselves as to what are its real contents: for we candidly confess ourselves even still incredulous. Though promised a copy of it at an early hour this morning, it has, owing we presume to its voluminous contents, not yet reached our office. In the absence of the document, which we almost despair of receiving time enough for press, we think it better to abstain from all commentary upon statements which, at this moment, we have received solely upon the authority of public rumour. One of these statements which we have heard, and which we believe undoubted, we may, however, now allude to as illustrative of the *paternal animus* of our well-known Calcutta Legislature. The order of the Court of Directors was, that the Act for Bombay should be framed in every respect similar to that of the Bengal Bank. Now, the Act of re-incorporation for the Bank of Bengal gives that institution the privilege of a paper issue within the limits of India; but a clause has been inserted in the Bombay Charter confining the issue of its notes to the island of Bombay! For this flagrant departure from the orders of the Court, in so very essential a point not even a reason is assigned! The orders of the Calcutta Government upon this question are, it is said, to have effect within a period which has been so restricted as to preclude all remonstrance or appeal to the authorities at home. We are nevertheless, confident that the feeling of justice which has ever distinguished the British Parliament and the British public, will devise some efficient remedy for this shameful violation of public and private rights.

We may mention that the arrangement proposed by the Government of India, for the disposal of the Bank Shares, is, that they shall be sold by public auction, in lots of one share each, amount of shares to be 4,000Rs.; the purchaser of one lot to be entitled to claim the nine following lots at the price of the one purchased. The day named for the auction is, we understand, the 10th of April: the sale to be held at the office of the Accountant General.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of the official letter, but at too late an hour to permit perusal or commentary.

**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.**—We regret to announce the melancholy fates of Lieutenants Nixon and Sparke, and Surgeon Hibbert, of the Queen's Royals. They met their deaths, by being enclosed in the burning vortex of a flaming jungle, where they were hunting. When we read the melancholy account, we thought on the bee-hunter of the American novelist, when similarly enclosed amid the surrounding flames of the prairie, and we would recommend our military friends to become acquainted with his ingenious mode of escape.

“ Three of the officers, Sparke, Nixon and their Assistant Surgeon Hibbert, all fine young fellows, under the idea that our treaty with the Ameers was at an end, went to shoot there two days ago, and melancholy to relate, have been burnt to death. Their corpses were brought in yesterday by a party sent to search for them, and, as they were carried through the Camp, created a sensation scarcely to be described. The Europeans will have it that they were murdered and thrown into the flames—but, after a strict examination, no wounds could be discovered on the bodies—two of them were so much burned, that they were only distinguishable one from the other by two rings on the doctor's fingers; the third, Sparke, a fine young man, Lieutenant in the Grenadiers, who was the least burned of the three, and easily recognized from his height, was found about fifteen paces nearer the edge of the jungle, as if he had so far succeeded towards making his escape. Their remains were all buried this morning in a large grave dug in front of the Quarter Guard.”—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 6.

### ARMY OF SCINDE.

We have heard that the proposals of Sir J. Keane have been rejected at Hydrabad, and that the Scindians have declared their intention of resisting our further encroachments. The Beloochees are said to be mustering in great force, and the whole western bank of the Indus appears to be in hostile commotion. The “*Courier*” of yesterday asserts that our communications towards the mouth of the river are threatened, and promises the speedy news of a battle. The “*North West Englishman*” of the 24th ultimo, gives the authority of the Cabul merchants, for the fact, that Herat is again besieged by an army of Candahareans and Persians, aided by 20,000 Russians, and that its fall was daily expected; but how can we reconcile this account with the dismissal of Lieut Pottinger on an emergency, when his services would be most imperatively required. Without paying much attention to rumours mistakingly, perhaps artfully, disseminated, it seems pretty clear to us that the war we have now entered upon, will demand the employment of a greater force than that now in motion, and that we may calculate on the coalesced or scattered hostility of every Mussulman west of the Indus. It is but too probable that an active correspondence exists between every tribe and clan from Bokhara to the mouth of the Indus, and that they wait but to be told

“ Tartar, Spahi and Turcoman,  
Strike your tents, and rush to the van,  
Ride ye, spur ye, skim the plain,  
That the fugitive may flee in vain.”

The intelligence by the Semiramis seems to remove all doubt as to the hostility of the Ameers. The army marched on Hydrabad on the 23d instant, and an ultimatum had been dispatched to the Ameers. The cavalry and first brigade of the army of the Indus had reached Bawalpore. A considerable casualty had occurred in the demise of Col. A. Duffin of the 2nd regiment light cavalry. Sir Alexander Burnes is at Shikarpore, where he states that supplies are plentiful. The ceremonial of a visit between the Nawaub Bawal Khan and Sir H. Fane has been undergone. Sir Alexander Burnes has won over to us the Ameer of Bukhur, who has ceded his fortress to us, and entered into a treaty offensive and defensive. The Governor-General's camp recrossed the Sutlege on the 5th instant. Runjeet Sing is said to be in very precarious health. The withdrawal of Major Forster and the troops from Shekawatte has induced the people there to oppose the Jeypore government, and they have got together a band of about 4,000 men.

So the Ameers have, after all, cried craven. There will be at present no fighting, and no prize-money at Hydrabad. Our military friends are no doubt greatly chagrined at



this untoward pusillanimity; and their dejection must now be as low as their short-lived hopes were, for an erst brief space, animated and high.

By intelligence, brought by the Algerine, we learn that the Ameers have signed a treaty conceding all our wants, and supplying us with a loan—an Indian loan—of 27 lakhs. The following extract from a correspondent's letter is more explanatory:—

"So the blustering Ameers have, after all, thought proper to draw in their horns for fear of getting them pared off. They have now signed a treaty granting all our wants, and to the tune of 27 lakhs. All is now peaceable, and all the camp can now go and stare at Hyderabad, without having a Belooche arrow stuck in their eyes. The troops at Kuratchee occupy the ground in rear of the town, and find it a pleasant station. The water is good and abundant, but fodder is somewhat scarce. The Wellesley is expected to return on the 17th."

We may inform our readers, that we had this intelligence, which was brought down by an Arab boat, as early as Sunday, and that we intended to treat the matter as a *gup* until we saw it converted into a true story by the arrival of the Algerine. We therefore beg to apologize to the Arab boat; and we are now even almost inclined never to call *gup*, a *gup* again. What a bitter disappointment this is, after all the glittering hopes that had been entertained of game and prize-money!

Our north-west intelligence reaches to the 23d ult. The Ameers of Khyrpore have placed themselves under the protection of the British Government, and the fortress of Bukkur, which divides the stream of the Indus, has been surrendered. Temporary lines are also erecting at Ferozepore, and a force is to be stationed there, in order to occupy it as a post and depôt of stores and ammunition. The rear column of the army passed Bawulpore on the 6th ult., and the advanced columns were expected to be at Shikarpore on the 27th ult. Shikarpore, which is on the western side of the Indus, is expected by some to be the limit of the first campaign. The opposition of Dost Mahomed is reckoned on as certain. Notwithstanding the numerous flight of reports and rumours which are hovering about, alternately denouncing and extolling the Persians and Affghans as enemies or friends, we adhere to our opinion, that we may count upon the hostility of the whole crew of them. In fact, while we hold Karak, we are paying Persia a premium on her hostility, and pointing a bitter epigram on the aggrandizing spirit of Russia.

The movements of the army of the Indus will now be directed to the main object of the enterprise, as all the anticipated hostility with Scinde has been frustrated by a timely or a pusillanimous submission. After all, let us here say a good word for Sir J. Keane. We think his speedy and resolute occupation of Kurachee showed both tact and vigour, and, although we think his movements from the place of debarkation, albeit heavily encumbered and retarded by many difficulties, were much slower than necessary, we were prepared to hear his demonstrations against Hyderabad having the character of promptitude and dexterity evinced by their triumphant results. The *North West Englishman* of yesterday is still warm on the subject of a battle with the Scindians, which shews that the latest news from the scene of operations will, as the route of the army recedes further from Bengal and the Indus, arrive first in Bombay. We learn that the *N. W. Englishman* is henceforth to be incorporated with the *Delhi Gazette*.

We are enabled to present the following important news from Scinde, brought down by the Berenice, arrived this morning. Kurachee has dared to offer the first insult (resistance we cannot call it), to the flag of England; that wretched town has already paid the awful penalty, being, as we are informed, at this moment a heap of ruins. The Admiral, on landing the force, had given orders to hold every thing in readiness to punish any attempt at resistance. Some matchlocks were unfortunately fired on the troops; the Wellesley instantly poured in her broadside upon the devoted town, and, as we are informed, with terrible effect. The destruction however is, we believe, limited to the buildings. H. M. 40th, and 2d grenadier regiment, N. I., occupied the place without further obstruction. The town capitulated on the 3d instant.—*Times Extra, Feb. 6.*

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following extract of a letter which acquaints us with the taking of the small fort at Kurachee, by the order of Sir John Keane. We understand the Scindians are strong in numbers in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad.

*H. M. S. Wellesley, off Kurachee, Feb. 2.*—"I sit down to write you this after a very tolerable day's work, considering that we have battered the fort of Munhara down as decently as anything could possibly be done. I am sailing large from my first intention when I sat down, which was to tell you all we have done since we left Bombay."

*“ Imprimis. We embarked her Majesty's 40th regt. on Sunday the 27th inst., left the ship at dusk in the evening, and pulled into the landing-place at Mandavee. There did not seem to have been any previous arrangement made, for we just took as many soldiers as we could into our boats, and stowed the poor fellows into the first Patamar we could find, and made the black fellows take them on board, and I think you will allow we did our work very decently; we began about embarking at 10 p.m. our men with all their baggage, &c. and they were all on board the ship (which was lying three miles and a half off shore), at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 2; I never blessed men so heartily in my life, it was so bitterly cold; but, poor fellows, it was not their fault. On the 20th p.m. we sailed for a place called Hujamree, at one of the mouths of the Indus, where we found the Berenice with the 2d grenadiers, who had disembarked, and were actually over the bar and about to land, when the Admiral received dispatches from Sir J. Keane, which were worded just as I should have imagined from his character, and as all orders should be, viz. 'proceed to Kurachee and take it.' There was no mistake in those orders, no reading over twice is required in that sort of order. We sailed from Hujamree on the 31st, and arrived here last evening. At eight this morning we began disembarking the troops, and cleared for action; by-the-bye, they fired on our guard-boat last night, but hurt no one. We sent a flag of truce offering them terms, which they would not accept; but the Admiral wished to spare them, for they could make no resistance, as they had only seven guns and twenty men. We have since heard, that they were to have had an augmentation of 100 men this evening. But to return, to the second flag of truce they returned a message to the Admiral, saying, 'that they were much obliged to him for sending the second time, but they were determined to abide by their former decision, of holding it as long as they could.' The Admiral then went himself with the troops, and they fired on one of our boats, which was full of men, but luckily missed her. But the fellows in the fort would not give in. We then opened our fire, as did also the Algerine, and we fired fifty shot, and knocked the walls pretty fairly about their ears before they quitted, and then they began to run, but we had piquets placed, so we took the whole twenty prisoners. We have now, seven p.m., a boat with a flag of truce in her, gone up to summon the town. To-morrow I shall give you all particulars, but I must tell you the finish; we ceased firing at half-past twelve, and a prettier piece of work could hardly have been done. Our flag was planted in the fort by Lieut. Jenkins, of the Indian navy, and a very nice little fellow he is; the 40th are now occupying the fort.*

*“ Feb. 3. Our boat with the flag of truce returned this morning, and they have, I am very sorry to say, acceded to our terms, so that there will be no more fighting. The head man of the place has written a glaring account to Hydrabad of the bravery of the Governor of the fort we battered, in which he says, 'he held possession for an hour and a half against the fire of a 74-gun ship, and 5,000 sailors,' for which he will most probably get promotion. I believe the 40th take possession of Kurachee to-day, and about their further movements I know nothing as yet. I have just now heard that the fort would have been given up to us had we sent up to the town at once, which is at the distance of six miles from us; but I am very glad we fired a shot, as it will, I am in hopes, be the means of our obtaining Batta.*

*“ The Berenice sails for Bombay this evening, with the whole account, which I suppose will be in print; I should like to see it amazingly. There is no knowing when we shall return; I hope soon, for we are on 'salt horse,' and one of your dinners would now be most acceptable. Your cold wine I could easily dispense with, it is so very cold up here. I have taken to your Guernsey frocks, and find them very acceptable.”*

**CAMP, NOUSHERA KALAN.**—(*Jan. 14th, 1839.*)—Since I last wrote to you, affairs have assumed a more warlike shape. It is now currently reported, and not without foundation, that Sir John Keane has been detained at Tatta for more than a month; this owing to the hostile feeling evinced by the Ameer of Hydrabad, who, with an army of 30,000 good men and true, is ready and determined to dispute the march of the Company's troops through his territory. A re-inforcement of 3,000 Sepoys, and Her Majesty's 40th are on their way round from Bombay, and on their arrival Sir John is to force his way to Hydrabad (a distance of seventy miles,) the reduction of which will be the necessary consequence. It is said the Ameer has been transporting treasure to a large amount from Hydrabad to Omeerkot, a strong hold in the desert. Roostum Khan, the Khyrpoor man, had played traitor, and come over to us; of course you have heard of his having given us up the Fort of Bukkur. It is supposed that Sir John will be left to settle Scind matters, and that the 2d Division will be ordered on from Ferozepore to Shirkarpore, to take the part originally intended for the Bombay

troops. Lieutenants Pottinger and Stoddart have positively been ousted from Herat, why or wherefore we know not. Shah Shooja's star is in the ascendant—ten thousand Affghans have kissed the sword in his cause. If this be true, and I have not the slightest doubt of it, resuscitation of the Dooranee dynasty will be easily effected. The Khan of Khelat has offered his services, which are very considerable.—*North-West Englishman*.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following letters from the Camp of the Corps d'Armée, which we have the pleasure of submitting to our readers. The news contained in it are so far interesting, as they display the progress of the army, and point out the annoyances to which it has been subjected on its route. The approach to Hyderabad seems to be the principal ground of apprehension, and the reception of our troops in the capital of Scinde is the grand problem which now occupies the attention of the *quidnuncs* in the army. The question is whether we shall be hailed as friends or regarded as unwarranted intruders—and our opinion is, notwithstanding the doubts entertained by our correspondent, that a quiet entrance will be obtained, and a submissive demeanour assumed on the part of the now blustering Government of our pseudo ally. The cession of the important position of Bukkur, cannot fail to insure us an influence in these regions, which must tell strongly upon the results of the campaign.

CAMP NEAR TATTAR.—(*Jan. 12th, 1839.*)—I have of course but little news for you since I last wrote, as I am pretty regular in my staves. The change from extreme cold to heat is so sudden here, I fear it cannot be very healthy. Dysentery is going about, unfortunately, but the officers I think are escaping pretty well. An order was issued on the 8th, giving us notice to provide our own carriage; of course, we shall have the same tricks played us as before, and, perhaps, left in the lurch at last. We have more than once caught a fellow selling the same camel to three or four. An officer of the 23rd had one of his fairly stolen a few nights ago, and such a loss here is no joke.

The camels here are neither half so good or so cheap as at Vikkur, though we were led to expect differently. Indeed, we are worse off for every thing here. None of the soldiery are permitted to enter the city, and the feelings of the natives towards us seem to be mixed, and uncertain, that I confess I would not venture in comfortably by myself. They have a man there confined in a cage for some atrocious murder, he has been in his fearful solitude, if solitude it may be called, for twenty years, and is now quite mad. I understand he is a man of large property. Poor devil! they have certainly pitched on a refined mode of punishment.—January 20, I am sick of this place. On Wednesday we march for Hydrabad, and expect to get in by Monday. All our heavy baggage goes down to the river to-morrow, and we will be loaded to its destination. This long halt has dispirited us all more or less. The weather is again delightfully cool and blankets and comlies are in great request. The native comlie is a cloth about fourteen feet long, and made of camel's hair, very warm and comfortable. As to how we are to be received at Hydrabad, I firmly believe not a soul knows. Every one seems more curious or more mysterious than his neighbour; as we have been here ever since the 28th of December, our last resource *pour passer le temps*, is to affect a profound and secret knowledge of nothing at all. Our march through a friendly, or at all events, a neutral country, is doubtless for some great political end. I doubt, however, whether we shall return even as glorious, or as fortunate as the Roman hero, Caligula, from the shores of Britain, unable even to produce so grand a trophy as the shells he picked up from our strand. I forgot to mention in my last, that every tomb for miles has been shaken by an earthquake, the foxes scamper about amongst them in fine style, grey hounds give us pretty sport. I will write you a long epistle from Hydrabad.

CAMP VIKKUR.—(*Jan. 22nd.*)—I have scarcely time to write to you a line, and even had I, nothing to interest you. We arrived here after five days' steaming, and I believe were all sorry enough to leave our hospitable host of the Semiramis. Of all disagreeable places this certainly deserves to be reckoned the most so. The cold is bitter, and yesterday we dined in cloaks and great-coats, and as none of the baggage boats have yet arrived, it is amusing to see our make-shifts. Chairs, forks, and plates we have none, and a knife between two or three is quite a luxury. A wing of the 22d is ordered to join Sir John as soon as the heavy baggage arrives, which I suppose will not be for ten days.—Adieu.

## Ceylon.

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**GENERAL ARBUTHNOT.**—The *Colombo Observer* of the 10th January announces the arrival there of Major-General Sir R. Arbuthnot, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief.

**SIR J. WILSON.**—Our Ceylon readers will be pleased to hear it reported that Lieut. General Sir John Wilson has altered his intentions, and will not leave the Colony till June next.—*Colombo Observer, January 4.*

**A NATIVE CONVERT.**—A pupil at the Colombo Academy, named Banda, son of a respectable native Chief of the Kandian Provinces, has been baptised at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of the Ceylon Branch of the Church Mission Society.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor, the Rev. Mr. Marsh and Mrs. Marsh, stood sponsors to the young man, who is about twelve or thirteen years of age, and whose parents are of the Budh religion.

**THE WARRIOR.**—The Ship *Warrior*, Captain Donthwait, arrived at Trincomalie on the 9th instant. She left London on the 24th July, and the Cape 17th November.—Passengers, H. Warrington, Esq. and five children, Lieutenant Mackay, Ceylon Rifles, Mrs. and Miss Mackey, Miss Spicer, Miss Braham, two Miss Higgs, and one female servant.—*Herald, January 15.*

**SIR JOHN WILSON.**—Major-General Sir John Wilson has issued a farewell general order in resigning the command which he has filled with so much credit to himself and general satisfaction to the whole of the troops who have had the honour to serve under him.—The general tone of the order, which will be found elsewhere, speaks the polished gentleman and gallant soldier.—*Ibid.*

**SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.**—Major-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot held a Levee at the Queen's House yesterday which was attended by all the officers of the different regiments stationed in Colombo; before the levee he was sworn in member of the Executive Council.

In the general orders the Major-General has appointed Capt. T. M. Wilson 96th regiment to be Assistant Military Secretary, and Capt. H. R. Thurlow 90th regiment, to be Aid-de-camp.—*Ibid.*

**GENERAL DARLEY.**—Major-General Darley goes home in the Ship *Captain Cook*, and we understand that he left Colombo this morning for Galle, where the ship is taking in the remainder of her cargo, to join her.—*Ibid.*

**DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.**—It will interest our readers who extend their researches to the antiquities of Ceylon, to learn that on Sunday the 6th instant, as some Moormen were employed in digging a grave in the cemetery attached to the Musjid, or temple, in the Pettah of Calpentyn, they discovered, at the depth of three feet, a large earthen vessel, in which were found upwards of 5000 ancient Hindu copper coins, identical with those described by Mr. Wilson in the xvii. vol. of the Asiatic Researches, and depicted in plate v. figure 109 to 113.—*Observer, January 14.*

**CAPTURE OF SIX ELEPHANTS.**—We understand from a gentleman who lately visited Kandy, that an unusual circumstance occurred on the high-road between Colombo and Kandy, near the 48th mile-stone a few days ago—No less than six elephants having crossed the high-road and took up their position on the opposite jungle within 300 yards of it. The circumstance having been reported to E. Rawdon Power, Esq., the Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of the four Korles, (who is stationed at Kaigalle,) that gentleman proceeded in search of their "Elephantine Majesties," but from the thorny nature of the jungle was unable to get a shot at them. As the elephants had done considerable damage to the Paddy Fields of the people, they requested permission to construct a Kraal, or enclosure, to drive the animals in, for the purpose of catching them, which of course being allowed, they erected the enclosure in 24 hours time, and on the 8th and 9th instant, succeeded in driving the whole of the elephants into it, where they were caught with ropes by a few individuals initiated in the art of elephant catching, assisted by tame ones. The elephants, our informant tells us, made some desperate attempts to obtain their freedom, and some of their charges are described as being most magnificent.

From the circumstance of the extreme vicinity of the Kraal to the high-roads, many travellers on their way to and from Kandy were enabled to view the spectacle, which was a very interesting one.—*Herald, January 15.*

**THE MORLEY.**—On Saturday, the ship Morley, Captain Evans, from London 15th

August, and Cape 3d Nov. bound to Bombay, with detachments of troops, put into Colombo in distress. Amongst her passengers are Mrs. Evans and two children, Mrs. Messiter and three children, Captain Blackburn, 17th regt. Lieutenant Messiter, 6th regt., Ensign Percy, 2nd Queen's regt., Ensign Johnston, 40th foot, Ensign Moore, 17th regt., Mr. Strong, Mr. Fomberton, N. I. and two servants. On the 8th January, when off the Maldivé Islands, the Morley met a sudden squall, which carried away the main mast, about fifteen feet above the deck, the fore topmast, and the mizen topmast. The squall was of short duration, leaving the weather almost calm; and as it occurred in the day time, the crew were enabled to save the broken spars and with them to rig up jury masts.

In this condition the Morley pursued her voyage. and is described as not sailing very badly; but being so very long out, the provisions began to fail. Fortunately, the ship carried some salt beef and spirits as cargo, and these they commenced using; but were obliged to be placed on short allowance of bread. On Friday the ship made Calcutta, where, by the assistance of Lieut. Powell, of the H. C.'s surveying schooner Royal Tiger, they were enabled to land, and take on board five bullocks, a number of sheep, and a quantity of rice.

It is not yet known whether the Morley will be permitted to proceed to Bombay with the troops, in her present condition; to determine this, it is expected a survey will be held on board.—*Observer*, Jan. 21.

## Aden.

The following account of the taking of Aden was omitted in the last number of this Magazine:—

AN expedition for the occupation of Aden, sailed from Bombay in two transports, under the convoy of H.M. frigate Volage, Captain Smith, on the 30th December, 1838. The military force was as follows:—Artillery—Capt. Willoughby, commanding; two subalterns, forty Europeans, and sixty Gollandauze, with a battering train of ten guns, two eight-inch mortars, two twelve-pounder howitzers, and two nine-pounder field-guns, two Europeans of the Engineers, and thirty-nine pioneers. The head-quarters of the European regiment, commanded by Major Osburne, with three captains, eleven subalterns, two medical officers, and 317 rank and file. The head-quarters of the 24th regiment Bombay Native Infantry commanded by Capt. Morris, with six subalterns, one medical officer, and 350 rank-and-file; one staff and one commissariat officer under the command of Major Bailie. The expedition was detained three days, having to proceed down the coast to assist in quelling some disturbances in the Sawunt Warree country, but fortunately had no occasion to land troops, the insurrection having been suppressed. It was here joined, viz. off Vincorla, by H.M. brig Cruiser, eighteen guns, Commander King; and the expedition made sail the same evening, the 2d January, 1839, for its destination, and anchored in Western or Bask Bay, Aden, on the 16th January. The Honourable Company's sloop of war Coote, eighteen guns, Commander Denton, the armed schooner Myhi, and a large transport with coals, were at anchor in the Bay. Every attempt at negotiation with the Sultan, made by the Political Agent, Commander Haines, Indian Navy, having failed, the naval and military authorities were directed to use such measures as they might deem necessary for the capture of the place. It was immediately decided that an attempt should be made to land the troops in the Eastern or front Bay. Early on the morning of the 18th, the squadron sailed for Eastern Bay, and anchored there the same evening. The dispositions for landing the troops in the boats having been made by Captain Smith, R.N., commanding the squadron, the following order was issued:—"Major Osburne, with 276 muskets of the Bombay European regiment, will form the right, or Captain King's division, and push off for the shore as soon as the signal is made, and, on landing, will form up immediately, advance and seize on the Sultan's palace. Captain Morris, with thirty muskets of the European regiment, and 233 muskets of the 24th regiment, will form the left or Captain Denton's division, and push off for the shore when the signal is made, land, form up, and advance, and communicate with the right division. Captain Willoughby will proceed on board the Terror bomb, with such part of his detachment as may be considered necessary for the purpose of working the eight-inch mortar and twelve-



pounder carronade. Lieut. Western, of the Engineers, having joined, will accompany him, and point out the position best adapted for assisting in the bombardment of the enemy's lower battery and fort on the Island of Seera. A reserve, consisting of thirty-five Europeans, fifty Gollandauze, and 127 men of the 24th regiment, will proceed, early to-morrow morning, on board the Honourable Company's sloop of war Coote, and wait for the return boats of the left division to land in." Early in the morning of the 19th, the signal having been made from the frigate that the landing would be attempted, the boats containing the right and left divisions pushed off for their respective positions under the lee of the men-of-war. At 9 A.M. the frigate Volage and brig Cruiser took up their position on the northern side of the fortified island, within 300 yards of the lower battery on the fortified island of Seera, the Terror bomb a little more in shore to the right of the Cruiser, and opened a most tremendous fire. Shortly afterwards, the Coote and Mahe took up their positions on the southern side of the fortified island, and opened their fire on the town. The enemy's guns in the fort on the fortified island, in the lower battery, and in the town, were very soon silenced. At half-past eleven the signal was made for the landing, and both divisions pushed off to the storm with three cheers from the ships of war, the right division pulling round the northern side of the island, the left division with which Major Bailie landed round the southern side of the island, and both effected a landing with the loss of two men wounded in the right division, and one killed and two wounded in the left division; they immediately formed and advanced, the enemy retiring before them. The right division seized on the Sultan's palace, and planted the British flag on the top of it; the left division seized on the southern gate, and advanced through the town, on debouching from which they were stopped by a flag of truce, with the Mahomedan high-priest, who had the charge of all the unarmed inhabitants, both male and female, at his mosque, about a quarter of a mile up the western valley. At one o'clock the reserve had landed and occupied the Jumma Musseed. Captain Willoughby had also landed with twenty-two European Artillery, and took up his position between the headquarters of the European and 24th regiments. By two o'clock the northern pass or gateway leading to the interior, called by the Arabs Babel Yemen, was in our possession. Thus was Aden stormed and taken; and, had it not been for an unfortunate affray which took place in disarming 139 Arab prisoners, sent from the fortified island by Lieutenant Dobree, of the Volage, our success would have been without alloy, our loss having been, comparatively speaking, trifling. It had been explained to the Arabs that they must give up their arms, when they would be escorted to the northern gate, and permitted to go wherever they pleased. After a little demur, they agreed to do so, and their matchlocks were taken from them. In taking their jumbias or dirks, they became alarmed, jumped up, creased the serjeant-major of the artillery in five places, gave the Arab interpreter a fearful wound, killed a gunner of the artillery and a corporal of the European regiment, and wounded two privates European regiment, also a serjeant of artillery, since dead; they then broke away, with the loss of twelve killed and mortally wounded, killing a water-carrier they met in their flight. Thirty-five guns were captured, of which twenty-five were in battery; amongst them are three beautiful Turkish brass guns, nineteen, seventeen, and sixteen feet long, eighty-nine, eighty-five, and sixty-eight pounders, which are to be sent, if possible, in the frigate to Bombay, Captain Smith, R. N. having kindly consented to take them. It is to be hoped they will be presented to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, Aden being the first fortified place taken in the present reign.

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## Mauritius.

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**THE STEAMER MADAGASCAR.**—The long expected steamer Madagascar anchored in this harbour yesterday morning, having left the Downs on the 10th, and Falmouth on the 13th of August.

The Madagascar, shortly after her arrival yesterday, received on board a numerous assemblage of visitors. This vessel belongs, as is already known, to the Mauritius Steam Navigation Company, and is intended to be employed between our island, Bourbon, and Madagascar; she may therefore now be considered as one of our own colonial craft. The mercantile firm who were charged with her construction in England,

and to whose consignment she was addressed here, liberally invited all the respectable persons whom it was possible upon so short a notice to assemble for the purpose of witnessing her first essay, and we confess we were not prepared to see a vessel of so beautiful a model, so admirably finished, and in every respect so well adapted to the navigation in which she is to be employed.

She anchored yesterday at 6 A. M.; her services were immediately and voluntarily offered to tow out the bark Cumbrian, which had been detained by contrary winds, and the occasion was availed of to afford her visitors a short trip along the coast, after that vessel had cast off. She left the harbour at a little before 12, and returned to her anchorage at about half-past 2, having proceeded to the westward about three leagues and a half, nearly abreast of Tamarind River, and afforded those on board a most agreeable excursion. A handsome cold collation, which had been hospitably prepared by Captain Macdougall, was laid out on her return, and partaken of by all his guests, although their number, we believe exceeded eighty. Toasts were at the close proposed and drunk to the success of the steamer Madagascar, and to that of the Steam Navigation Company, in which, as having for their object the interests of the shareholders, but of the colony, we need hardly add that we heartily concur.—*Le Mauricien*, November 16.

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## Siam.

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We are given to understand that the commanders of British vessels at Bangkok make serious complaints against the means made use of by the nobles and officers of the country to decoy seamen from their ships, by offering them higher wages, and holding out other inducements for them to leave their ships and join the Siamese service. A few English sailors had been thus led to quit their vessels; but finding the Lascars more accessible to the temptations offered, the Siamese had latterly confined their operations to that class of seamen, and with so much success, that few ships manned by native crews leave the port of Bangkok with their proper complement of men—often exposing the ship to danger, and always to inconvenience. This mode of proceeding, it appears, is patronized by the government—but the men who are seduced away from their vessels are not, it appears, on that account better treated, generally looking in vain for the fulfilment of the bargain made with them, and being often subjected to very bad treatment. Having entered another service, the consequence is their own look-out—but we should think it would be easy for our government, by remonstrating against the practice complained of, to induce the Siamese to abandon a course which exposes our shipping frequenting their ports to so much inconvenience, and we hope this complaint may assume a form that will excite attention in the proper quarter.

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## Singapore.

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**DEATH OF CAPTAIN ALDERSON.**—The *Mandane*, which left this port on the 10th ultimo, for Manilla returned into port yesterday, having been compelled to put back from stress of weather in the China sea. Captain Alderson, who was in command of her when she left this, died during the voyage.—*Free Press*, Dec. 13.

**ANOTHER WRECK.**—On the 14th instant, the brig *Saguenay*, Captain White, which had sailed from this port only three days before, bound for Liverpool, returned into port with a crowd of natives on board, whose vessel had been wrecked on the Middleburgh Shoal at the entrance of the Straits of Dryan, and whom the *Saguenay* appeared in time to save from the worst consequences of their disaster. The crew and passengers of the wreck were forty in number, and almost all Arabs, and as it was to the humane conduct of Captain White that they owed their safety, so it was entirely by the exertions of himself and his crew that a single article of property was recovered from the

wreck, as not one of the Arabs would do any thing to save it, and like good orthodox Mussulmans declined to interfere with the decrees of Providence, which had consigned their property to the waves, although they were extremely glad to get so much of it back again as was preserved by the exertions of others. So tenacious indeed were they of what had been thus recovered, amounting to about 3,000 dollars in value that, backed by their amiable countrymen on shore here, they at first refused to accede to the very moderate demand of Captain White of 500 dollars for compensation by way of salvage, and would have allowed him to remain with the approbation of conscience as his best and sole reward for the services he had performed! With some ado, however, they were at last brought to acknowledge the justice of the claim, and the *Saguenay* put to sea again on the night of the 15th.—*Ibid.* Dec. 20.

**MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF THE CREW OF THE ZEPHYR.**—We have received information that the barque *Zephyr*, a South Sea Whaler, was compelled to put into the port of Amboyna about the middle of September last, in consequence of the mutinous conduct of the crew. It appears that Captain Abbott, who sailed in command of the vessel from England, had been accidentally killed on board a month before; and Mr. Foulles, the chief mate, having succeeded to the command, the men shortly afterwards broke out into disorderly and insubordinate behaviour, on the pretext that they would not act under the orders of their new commander. He thought it best under these circumstances to steer for Amboyna, as the nearest Christian port, and endeavour to get these disorders put an end to; but after the authorities had done their best to restore the discipline of the ship by having the ringleaders taken out, and put into one of their ships of war for a few days, and also used every possible means to reconcile the crew to their commander, the latter was told that he must proceed to Singapore with his vessel to get matters settled. But as the crew would not hear of his being on board, it was arranged that he should proceed on board of a Dutch vessel, the *Margaret*, to Batavia, and that the *Zephyr* should follow under the orders of the mate. Mr. Foulles accordingly proceeded on the *Margaret* to Batavia, and about a month ago came to this place, but has heard nothing of his own vessel since leaving her at Amboyna. We understand he is a man of quiet and orderly habits, and gave no occasion to his men to complain of severity or ill-usage of any sort.—*Ibid.*

**LOSS OF THE SHIP KELLIE CASTLE.**—We regret to learn also by the arrival of the *Castle Huntly* that the *Kellie Castle*, which sailed from this port for China on the 31st October, was wrecked on the *Louisa Shoal*, but without any loss of life among crew or passengers. This occurred on the 14th November last, at about half past eleven at night, when the vessel grounded on the Shoal, from which every effort to get her off was made the same night and the following day, without success. Several other vessels fortunately happened to be in company, namely, the *Lady Hayes*, *St. Vincent* and the *Bombay Castle*, which rendered every assistance in their power, and among which the passengers and crew were distributed. The *Lady Hayes* had arrived in China on the 7th December, the day before the *Castle Huntly* left, and letters have been received here from one of the passengers from the *Kellie Castle* that had gone on board of her. These state that all the baggage of the passengers had been saved, also some opium and a boat or two of cotton.—She had settled firmly on the rocks, and was making four feet of water per hour on the 18th, when the *Lady Hayes* left the wreck.

The *Bombay Castle* took on board all the *Lascars* belonging to the *Kellie*, and a portion of the officers, and the *St. Vincent* all the European seamen and the remainder of the officers—some passengers also going on board of both vessels, the arrival of which was hourly looked for in China when the *Huntly* left.—*Free Press*, Dec. 20.

## Burmah.

The intelligence brought by the *Ganges* from *Maulmain*, appears to be more than usually important.

It is understood, that Colonel Benson has not been enabled to obtain an audience with the King, and is himself satisfied, that the object of the delay is to gain time, so that the rains may set in, before his ignominious expulsion from *Ameerapura* takes place. He has intimated to the King that he only waits the instructions of his Government, as to his movements. This news we take to be tantamount to an immediate

declaration of war, for it is impossible our forbearance can be carried further, without an utter prostration of all self-respect.—*India Gazette*, Jan. 23.

The ensuing week is to be enlivened by the reviews of the two splendid Queen's regiments of the force assembled in Maulmain. On Thursday morning, H.M. 63rd are to be reviewed, and the 62nd on the following Tuesday. Such sights would prove somewhat awe-impressing to any friend of Tharrawaddie, who may chance to witness them. The reviews of the Regiments of Native Infantry and of the Artillery, will, we suppose, take place also very shortly, this being the season for such displays. When these have been all gone through, we think it would have a very excellent effect, were the whole force in Maulmain some day drawn up together on the cantonment parade, due notice of the same being given to the inhabitants. The very sight would, we think, preclude any ideas of effective resistance to us, especially, when they consider that this is but a small portion of the army that may be assembled in a very short time, should we be driven to a war. The roaring of the artillery, and the blazing away of some two or three thousand muskets, would be quite awful in their eyes. Should such a grand military spectacle take place, we hope our friends the Talains will not be left out of the line; little men as they are, and as yet in the infancy of their military accomplishments, we will be bound to say; they will yield to none of their fellow soldiers in the handling of a musket.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, Dec. 12.

As the last accounts which have reached us from the Residency at Amerapoora extend to the 12th ult., we presume we shall have to wait a considerable time for further intelligence, unless, indeed, any thing should occur to over-stretch the patience and temper of the Resident, and induce him finally to quit the place. This is a consummation most ardently to be desired, for it is high time to resort to other means of settling our Burmese relations, more especially as all native reports seem to concur in leading to the belief that the Burmese Government is making active preparations for a war with us, whether we will or no. There is one report that has amused us exceedingly, which is, that the king has said "those English cannot move an army without paying every man for fighting and every man for carrying provisions. Now my army costs nothing, and therefore I can hold out till they have spent all their money." We hope this speech really came from His Majesty, as it will enable us to form a very good estimate of the quality of his troops, and of the relative time during which each party can *hold out*. Let native reports be what they may, we cannot bring ourselves to think it likely we shall ever be attacked. Any preparations that may be making, must, we conceive, be for defence against us, though it does not appear that they have much to dread on that score, for we hear little or no note of preparations on our side, barring a report, which we see in one of the Bengal papers by the last arrival, that three Native Regiments were about to embark at Madras for this place, a report which we entirely discredit.—*Chronicle*, Jan. 2.

From Rangoon there has been no intelligence of any kind since the *George Swinton* brought over the last dispatches, having left Rangoon, we believe, on the 22nd. This is a long interval during which to remain ignorant of what is going on, notwithstanding our proximity to the scene of action. Delays of this kind give rise to the most absurd rumours among the native population, and even among ourselves, causes an anxious curiosity to learn what may be the state of affairs. However, war or peace is a question now rapidly approaching to a solution, and it becomes most interesting to watch the current of events as it inclines to the one side or to the other. True that of late there has not been much inclination to the peace side; but it may be, and indeed there are reports current to the effect, that it is beginning to take a turn that way.—*Ibid*, Jan. 9.

Parturiunt montes; the "important intelligence" from Burmah turns out to be of no importance at all. We have papers and letters from Maulmain—and we have seen communications from Rangoon. The purport of all is the same—"nothing new since our last."

What did the master of the Ganges mean by frightening the town from its propriety? We annex a copy of one of the letters:—

"On my arrival here on the 29th ultimo, I found all perfectly quiet up to this day. Rangoon more resembles a peaceful village in England, than a fortress preparing for an approaching struggle; there is not a single gun to be seen in it, and there are only a few neglected ones at the king's wharf. The wishes of interested parties for, and the fears of some English and Burmese merchants of, a war have magnified the slight differences that exist about points of etiquette, betwixt our Resident and the Burmese Court, into a downright quarrel, but as far as I can see, the Burmese are not only peaceable, but desirous that peace with all its advantages should be preserved. I have

been often in and beyond the Fort of Rangoon at all hours of the night, and after nightfall; yet I have not met from the Burmese other than the utmost civility, which circumstance, independent of all other reasons, induces me to think that they are not really hostile to the English, but on the contrary, have a kind regard for them as the best commercial friends of their country.

This port is at present honoured with the presence of Her Majesty's Ship *Favourite*, 18—H. C. C. Swinton, and the Ganges Steamer, which are likely to remain till it is ascertained what kind of reception Col. Benson will meet with from Tharrawaddie on their first interview.

It is a pity that the latter should so long postpone the meeting, though he acts in this particular in accordance with the usual practice of the monarchs of this country, so far as regards the reception they have given to the Envoys of the British nation. A merchant's boat arrived here on the 5th inst. in five days from Ava, bringing information that on that day Col. Benson was to obtain an audience of the King, but this news must only be received as an *on dit*, as every boat that arrives brings intelligence to the same purport. Should Col. Benson be really received on that day, I have little doubt but he will meet with a much more satisfactory reception than many anticipate. We are looking out daily for the return of one of our Government dak boats from Ava, which will bring dispatches from Col. Benson, that will set all their minds at rest, and restore the trade of this port to a healthy condition; and should the H. C. Steamer *Ganges* be dispatched to Calcutta on their receipt, I shall endeavour to give you as much information about affairs as I can collect.—*Englishman*.

*Sandoway, Arracan, Jan. 10th, 1839.*—Some merchants arrived at this station to-day, and report that heavy firing had been heard for three consecutive days at a place called Krang Keon, on the Irrawaddie, distant four days' march from Rangoon. The firing appeared, or was conceived to have taken place, at or in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. Should an attack have occurred, you will probably hear of the circumstance by water ere this reaches you.

On our side, preparatory measures are now on the tapis. The capability of transit for stores and ammunition during the cold season by water, as far as Thorowah, our advanced position on the Aeng Pass, has been fully ascertained; and the line of road from the village of Aeng to Thorowah is to be immediately rendered passable for artillery, while the remnant of the road, as far as the line of demarcation on the summit of Nairagain, will remain in statu quo, as an impediment to the advance of the Burmese, should they determine to attack us first, i.e. between this and the next cold season. The Commissioner is at present engaged in making a personal inspection of this line of road previous to submitting an opinion of its capabilities to the Government. We have strong reports that the Arracan Local Battalion will be augmented to the strength of 1200 men, besides 100 men to be mounted on the tattoos of the country to act as foraging parties on the line of march. These are serviceable strong ponies, and being natives of the province and kingdom of Ava, will doubtless answer the purpose for which they have been recommended. I hear Lieut. A———p is likely to be honoured with the demi-equestrian command, and if his men only come to the scratch, half so well as he does himself, the devil himself won't stop them.—*Ibid. 30th Jan.*

**PIRATES.**—The eighteen Illanoon pirates who were convicted at the Admiralty Sessions held in June last, were brought up to receive sentence. His Honour, the Recorder, explained to them that the cause for the long delay in passing sentence for a crime on account of which their lives stood justly forfeit to the law, originated in a humane anxiety on the part of the Court to ascertain to what extent they were encouraged and supported in their predatory pursuits by the Sultan or chief to whose territory they belonged, or whether they acted under the sanction and authority, direct or implied, of any Rajah to whom they owed allegiance. With this view, as his lordship stated, the necessary inquiries had been instituted by Government, but nothing had been elicited to shew that they were countenanced in their depredations by, or received support, from any recognized prince or State—in which case the latter would have been held responsible for their acts. Nothing therefore remained for the Court but to pass sentence—but in consideration of the long imprisonment since conviction, and the anxiety they must have experienced as to their probable fate, their lordships would not exact the full penalty of the law.

Thirteen of the prisoners were then sentenced to transportation to Bombay for life—the other four, (who were mere boys, and probably acted under compulsion by the more hardened comrades) to transportation for seven years to the same place.

Twenty-two Illanoon pirates were brought in altogether, against the whole of whom



true bills were found ; but four of them were suffering so much from their wounds at the time that they were not brought to trial. Three of these men died in hospital—the other has recovered, and remains over for trial next Session. Daniel, one of the eighteen convicted in June, died in gaol—he was understood to have been a Manila Christian, and to have been made captive.

It appears from the information lately laid before Government, and derived we understand from a most authentic source, that the Illanoons compose a confederacy of pirates, who not only act under no particular chief, but seem to recognize none as their head—forming a body of indiscriminate plunderers on their own account, neither the Sultan of Sooloo, nor any other chief in the neighbourhood, possessing any authority or control whatever over them. Had this fact been established as clearly to the satisfaction of the Court previous to the trial of the pirates captured by the *Diana*, as it has been since, it is probable the majority of them would have undergone the highest penalty of their crime.—*Ibid.*

## PENANG.

**BLOCKADE OF QUEDA.**—A private letter from Penang, dated 7th December, 1838, intimates that the sloop of war, *Hyacinth*, with three gun-boats, left the harbour the preceding day, to blockade the coast of Queda, in pursuance of orders from Calcutta. This, it seems, is the extent of interference which the Bengal government are at present prepared to allow, in acquittance of the obligations we have incurred by the treaty with Siam? but if Tharrawaddi continues troublesome, and plucks up courage to bully Colonel Benson, trusting to the abundance of our occupation on the north-west, it is not impossible that the Siamese alliance may acquire the same ridiculously exaggerated importance which was attached to it at the time of our former turn up with the Burmese, and then, we suppose, we may look for a marvellous degree of *empresment* towards our esteemed ally, and the display of an exceedingly warm interest in the success of his measures against his refractory subjects.

The *Diana* left the anchorage again on Wednesday morning for Queda.—Mr. Salmond, the Honourable Resident Councillor of this station, proceeded in the steamer for the purpose, it is said, of personally informing himself as to the actual state of the conflicting parties in that country, or in other words, to discover whether there be a Siamese force within any reasonable distance to receive over the territory from us after having forced the Malays to retire from their own country.—*Gazette, Dec. 22.*

Penang Gazettes to the 22nd of December, received during the month, furnish us with some additional information respecting the state of affairs in Queda. It appears that some of the officers of the *Hyacinth*, who had been dispatched from that vessel to the Queda shore, in a boat, were stopped by the Malays at one of the reaches, and asked the reason of the visit. On a reply being given, that the officers sought fresh water, they were desired to go back to Penang, where it was better and more plentiful, and were obliged to retire. There was a rumour that the *Hyacinth* had subsequently sailed to the Lancavies, to endeavour to rescue about six thousand Siamese, who were said to be detained there as captives by the Malays with the view of selling them into slavery, in case of the Malay chiefs meeting reverses at Queda. The report, however, was of a doubtful nature.—Opium was still dull of sale in the Penang market, and a few chests had been disposed of at a decline in price.

We have received Penang papers to the 19th January. They contain nothing of striking interest, with the exception of an account of the continued hostilities of the Malays and Siamese at Queda. Sundry *soi-disant* plenipotentiaries from the court of the latter, had, it appears, paid a visit to the honourable the governor of the Straits, for the purpose of modestly soliciting the loan of the East India Company's steamer *Diana*, in order to raze, *una ictu*, the formidable fort of Queda, which (according to their theory) could be very easily accomplished, seeing that the dastard rascallions of that citadel had very judiciously announced their submission to the Siamese! The governor, says the "Penang Gazette," was "too wide awake" to accede to the trivial request of the said delegates, but, considering the dignity of the British so much involved in the political question they came to discuss, ordered the steamer to transport them whence they came, with dispatches to the Siamese Court, to the effect, it is rumoured,

that unless a force is immediately sent by His Siamese Majesty to co-operate with the English, the blockade will be removed, and the Siamese Government left (to borrow the homely image) to fish for themselves.—*Englishman*.

## China.

By the overland mail which arrived on the 18th ultimo, we have important news from Canton, which has created a great sensation in this country. It appears that one of those fits of caprice, which seem to be periodical with the Chinese authorities, had led to another stoppage of the trade with England, in December, and the cause assigned is some illicit dealings in opium on the part of a merchant named Innes. There is a report in circulation, that a peremptory demand was made for the expulsion of this gentleman from China. The *ostensible* cause of difference will be found in the following extracts. By the last accounts business had recommenced, and on the first day of the year, the shipping, which had been suspended during three weeks was resumed, partially at least; all such ships as had been secured by Hong merchants, previous to the seizure of opium in Canton, being permitted to load and unload, but the Hong merchants still refused to secure the newly arrived. The opium boats had all left the river, and such of the passage-boats as arrived, were only permitted to pass the Bogue with a pass from the officers there.

FROM THE CANTON PRESS OF DEC. 7.—On Monday last a seizure was made on landing, opposite a foreign factory, of some dollar-boxes containing opium. The Coolies, who, in the act of landing it, were made prisoners, confessed (according to the Mandarin's account) being in the employ of Mr. Innes, and having by his orders brought the opium from on board a ship at Whampoa. The name of this vessel's captain, as given by the Coolies, was by the Chinese thought to resemble that of the master of an American ship, the Thomas Perkins, now at Whampoa; and in the excitement of the moment, without further proof than the denunciation and imperfect pronunciation of a foreign name by a frightened Coolie, orders were issued that the foreigner at whose factory the opium had been landed, and the consignee of the American ship, as well as the ship herself, should leave China within three days, and that the Hong merchant (Punhoy-quah) who had secured the ship should wear the wooden collar, and be sent with it to Whampoa, there to be shown to the fleet. This punishment has, we believe, been really inflicted on the merchant, who, even had the ship been guilty of having opium on board, as accused, could not well have been guilty of connivance; but in this case, we have no doubt whatever, that the opium came from no ship, but from one of the opium schooners at Whampoa, and that the faulty pronunciation of a name, was the cause of all this hasty injustice being committed. A party of friends of the consignee of the American ship went, however, yesterday to the city gate to deliver a memorial stating the circumstances; this was well received by the Quang-heep and several other officers, who went to meet the foreigners, and it is expected that proceedings against the ship and its agent will be dropped, though the poor Hong merchant probably will get no redress for his mistaken punishment. As soon as it was known that the seizure of opium and of the Coolies had been made, fears of being implicated in denunciations that might be extorted from these poor men, and rumours that by means of torture they had given a long list of Compradores and other foreigners' servants as implicated in the opium trade, made most of them seek safety in temporary absence from Canton. On the day following the seizure, all the Hong merchants were ordered to appear before the Viceroy, and kept kneeling (at least so it is said) for some hours, and threatened that if Mr. Innes, and Mr. Talbot, consignee of the Thomas Perkins, as well as the ship, had not left Canton within three days from that, the Hong merchants all should be put into the wooden collar; and to make his threat more effective, it is said that he presented to their terrified eyes the eight cangues requisite for their number. On the following day they were all called before the Hoppo, and on returning met in Consoo. Meanwhile they had placarded, as they threatened they would do in case of detection, Mr. Innes, as accused of smuggling, and afterwards addressed several letters to the Chamber of Commerce, from which it will be seen that they threatened to pull Mr. Innes's house down if after three days (the term expired yesterday) he was still in Canton, and that, moreover, all trade is to be stopped until his departure. (The threat

of the demolition has since been rescinded). The Hong merchants on Thursday last, invited the foreign residents to meet them at the Consue-house; a considerable number attended, and the two principal merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, there related what had occurred, and explained that the object of their having called the meeting was to know from the foreigners generally, whether they were not justified in taking the steps they contemplated against Mr. Innes, namely of pulling down his house in case of refusal to go.

To this question it was answered, that foreigners had no right to judge each other, that they could not take upon themselves to decide questions which it was the province of the government to dispose of, but that they considered the proceeding of pulling down the house, which the Hong merchants threatened, as altogether uncalled for, and as infringing one of the privileges foreigners have hitherto enjoyed in Canton—namely, the inviolability of their dwellings, which it was stated had, in the Company's time, always been insisted on, and recognized by the Chinese authorities. The meeting then broke up, and in the afternoon the members of the General Chamber of Commerce met to take into consideration some communications (to which we already referred) made to the committee by the Cohong. Mr. Lindsay was in the chair, and it was then moved by Mr. Lent, seconded by Mr. Green, and unanimously resolved, that the committee take these communications into consideration, and report thereon. It was stated at this meeting, that though originally the following day was that on which the threatened demolition was to take place, it was understood that matters would not be hurried, and that the committee would therefore have sufficient time maturely to deliberate, ere they gave an answer to the Cohong. In the meanwhile all trade is stopped, and is threatened to continue so until Mr. Innes takes his departure from Canton, and until all householders (foreigners) shall have entered into a bond not to carry on any smuggling trade, either themselves or by implication, within the river of Canton.

In the papers before us is a long correspondence between the Hong merchants and the Chamber of Commerce, in which the latter are required to prohibit "large docked boats arriving at Canton from Macao and Whampoa, by which smuggling is carried on," and are informed that "hereafter, if any foreigner attempt to smuggle up opium or any other contraband article into the factories, we shall immediately petition the government that they may deal with him according to law, and turn the offender out of our houses. If you consent to this, and give us a bond to that effect, we will continue to trade with you as usual; but if you perversely refuse our conditions, we truly dare not continue to trade with you or rent you our houses. You cannot say that we have given you no warning."

Mr. Lindsay in his reply on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce says, "As regards the subject of your letters, we must in the first place inform you that Mr. Innes is not a member of our chamber, nor have we any control or influence over his actions even if he were.

"In reply to your request that we, as a body, should give you some pledge respecting the foreign boats coming to Canton, we regret that we are unable to comply with it; those boats belong to a variety of persons over whom we can exercise no authority. It is, however, essentially necessary that the community of Canton should have means of conveying letters, and of going backwards and forwards to and from Macao. We shall be happy to meet you in order to concert some plan for the purpose, so as effectually prevent boats thus employed from engaging in illegal transactions, and thus involving all parties in trouble."

From the Canton Free Press of Dec. 29.—"PUBLIC NOTICE.—I, Charles Elliot, chief-superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, moved by urgent considerations immediately affecting the safety of the lives and properties of all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the trade at Canton, do hereby formally give notice, and require that all British-owned schooners, cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft, either habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris, should proceed forth of the same within the space of three days from the date of these presents, and not return within the said Bocca Tigris, being engaged in the said illicit opium traffic:

"And I, the said chief superintendent, do further give notice and warn all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the said illicit opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris, in such schooners, cutters, or otherwise-rigged small craft, that if any native of the Chinese empire shall come by his or her death by any wound feloniously inflicted by any British subject or subjects, any such British subject or subjects being duly convicted thereof, are liable to capital punishment as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster.

"And I, the said chief superintendent, do further give notice and warn all British subjects employed in the said schooners, cutters, or otherwise-rigged small craft, engaged in the illicit traffic of opium within the Bocca Tigris, that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chinese government in the duty of searching and seizing, is a lawless act, and that they are liable to consequences and penalties in the same manner as if the aforesaid forcible resistance were opposed to the officers of their own or any other government, in their own or any foreign country.

"Given under my hand, &c., Dec. 18, 1838."

No. 1.—EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, DATED THE 23D OF DECEMBER, 1838 :

"The undersigned Chief Superintendent of the Trade of the British subjects in China, deliberating on those serious risks to which the lives and properties of many innocent men, both natives and foreigners, are presently exposed, considers that it is his duty to lay his thoughts before your Excellency. Seeking for the immediate source of this dangerous state of things, he finds it in the existence of an extensive opium traffic conducted in small craft within the river.

"From one condition of undisturbed lawlessness to another still more hazardous the course is sure and rapid. Illegalities will be committed more and more frequently; the difficulty of distinguishing between the right and the wrong will daily become more difficult; the foreign interest and character will suffer increasing injury; violent affrays will be of constant recurrence; life, and probably the lives of innocent men, will be sacrificed; some general catastrophe will ensue, and there will be employment, profit, and impunity for none but the reckless and culpable.

"The government of the British nation will regard these evil practices with no feeling of leniency, but, on the contrary, with severity and continual anxiety. In proof of this, the undersigned has now to acquaint your Excellency that he has already, on the 18th day of this month, formally required all boats (owned by British subjects) engaged in this traffic to leave the river within three days.

"He cannot faithfully declare that these injunctions have been fulfilled, and he has therefore now to request that your Excellency will signify your pleasure through the hon. officers, the Kwangchowfoo and Kwanghee, so that all those concerned in these pursuits may know that he has received your Excellency's authority for this notice.

"The undersigned is without doubt that the continuance of this traffic in the inner waters will involve the whole foreign community at Canton in some disastrous difficulty; and his gracious sovereign would not interpose for the protection of their property on the behalf of those British subjects who continue to practise those dangerous disorders after your Excellency's public warning shall be authentically made known to them through the officers of their own nation.

"It is further to be desired that your Excellency would command the hon. officers who may be employed on this occasion to proceed to the station of the boats with the undersigned, in order that the well-disposed may not be involved in the same consequences as the perverse.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent, &c."

No. 2.—TO THE ENGLISH SUPERINTENDENT ELLIOT.—"Choo, the prefect of Kivange, and Han, commander of the same department, jointly issue commands to the English superintendent Elliot. On the 25th December, 1838, we received from the Governor of Kwantung and Kwangse Tang, the following official despatch:—

"I received on the 23d of December, 1838, the subjoined address from the Superintendent Elliot. (See Paper No. 1.)

"Upon the receipt thereof, the document being authenticated, I have given it due consideration.

"The said superintendent came, I find, to Canton, in obedience to commands received from his Sovereign, to exercise control over the merchants and seamen, to repress the depraved, and to extirpate evils. Having such command given to him, he must needs also have powers. It is very inexplicable then that these boats, having, in violation of the laws entered the river, he should now find it difficult to send them out again, owing to his not having the confidence of all.

"But seeing that he has now addressed me as above, and that in his address he has plainly stated that the Government of the British nation will regard these evil practices with no feeling of leniency, but on the contrary with severity and continual anxiety—seeing this, it is clear that he has yet a clear understanding of his duty, as a represser of the evil and protector of the good. Nor has he sought to excuse the difficulty he meets with by pleading inability. It is not then befitting in me to adhere obstinately

to the letter of the law, and so to withdraw him from the object for which he has come inland.

— The request is therefore granted, and the prefect and commandant of Kwangchow shall be directed to the adoption of modified measures suited to the occasion to give you needed assurances, so that you may have authority for proceeding in obedience thereto.

— The superintendent directed must faithfully order every one of the said boats, and must never permit them to return. Should any dare perversely to disobey or make sport of his commands, he is authorised instantly to represent the case, that proceedings may be thereon taken.

— I, the Governor, having under my sway the whole land of Yan, and having on occasions to make most vigorous exercise of power, it may be well conceived that these boats trouble me not one bit. As soon as these boats shall have sailed, the merchant-ships may at once have their trade re-opened as usual. There has been no intention to cause any protracted stoppage of it: and there is therefore no ground for anxiety upon that point.

— The prefect and commandant having received this document, proceed to give commands as above, &c.

— Taoukwang, 18th year, 11th moon, 18th day."

Is an official notice to British subjects, dated 31st December. H. M. Superintendent announces the return of public intercourse, and says:—

"After the most deliberate re-consideration of the course of a traffic (which he heartily hopes has ceased for ever), the chief superintendent will once more declare his own opinion, that in its general effects it was rapidly staining the British character with deep disgrace, and finally, that it exposed the vast public and private interests involved in the peaceful maintenance of our regular commercial intercourse with this empire to imminent jeopardy.

Thus profoundly impressed (and after the failure of his own public entreaties and injunctions), the chief superintendent feels that he would have betrayed his duty to his gracious Sovereign and his country if he had hesitated beyond the period he formerly fixed eventually to separate Her Majesty's Government from any direct or implied countenance of this dangerous irregularity. Looking steadily at its effects on British interests and British character, he had further resolved to shrink from no responsibility in drawing it to a conclusion, and he will as firmly use all lawful means in his power to prevent its recurrence. It is a source of great support to him that the general body of the whole community settled at Canton strongly concur with him in the deprecation of this peculiar mischief, and he has not failed to afford Her Majesty's Government the satisfaction of knowing that such is the case.

In declaring, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will give no countenance whatever to proceedings of the kind which he has now been noticing, he requests it may be plainly understood that he is conveying the unequivocal sentiments of his instructions. Events, over which he had no control, have cast, on this occasion, a difficult task on the chief superintendent, and, devoting the most attentive consideration in his power to its suitable performance, he can only aver that he has meant to do no more than his duty, but certainly no less.

**RIOT IN FRONT OF THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.**—The *Canton Register* of the 13th of December gives the details of a riot that took place on the previous day, in consequence of preparations made by the Chinese executioner in the square in front of the factories, under the directions of a deputed officer, (a captain or major) to strangle a Chinese found guilty of keeping an opium-smoking-shop. The heads of several mercantile houses and others assembled, and protested against such an insult being offered in their locality. A great scene of uproar ensued, and the military were called out to disperse the mob. The European merchants regained possession of their square, and the execution took place in another quarter.



## Java.

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ceived the Java journals from the 21st Nov. to the 6th Dec., inclusive. The following letter:—"Batavia, Nov. 20, 1838.—We learn that the baya was visited on the 11th of this month by a dreadful fire in the ene, belonging to the suburb. The high wind caused the flames to lly, that about 250 houses were in a short time reduced to ashes. The re had not been ascertained, nor was the amount of the damage known, osed that it must be considerable, as several stone and wooden houses, belonging to wealthy inhabitants, had not escaped. Yesterday evening ened with a similar misfortune. About ten o'clock a fire broke out near As most of the houses were of bamboo, the damage might have been happily there was no wind, so that the fire was speedily got under, and lve habitations, mostly of bamboo, were destroyed."

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## Australasia.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES.

m Sydney have been received to the 13th October. The colony had lition to its population in the course of a few days, by the arrival of of upwards of 1,500 souls. The drought had, besides occasioning great ops, had a most injurious effect upon the flocks. The accounts from stinued on the whole to be very satisfactory. Dispatches were said to ived out from the Secretary of State, intimating his lordship's intention a variety of officers to conduct the affairs of the government, including and collectors of customs and internal revenue. A government steamer forwarded, to run between the new settlement and Sydney. Sir George sted measures for the disposal of the waste lands. The recent sales of by one writer to have realised to the Government £35,359, the average 8 acres being 13s. 0½d. per acre, and the remainder of the sum having for town lots in Melbourne's and William's Town. The writer takes ue from this that the most favourable results would attend the proposed Government borrowing money in anticipation of future sales of land, for expending it in the introduction of properly-selected emigrants. He if this sum had been raised by the legislature four years since, for the ed, 1,000 adult couples could have been brought to the settlement, who, ual-born children, would at present make a population of 3,000 persons, double the number now at Port Philip. The rapid introduction of the igrants would, however, have caused a much greater advance in the value

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**BAY.**—Captain Sturt left Adelaide on Tuesday last, for Encounter the entrance between Lake Alexandrina and the Sea, and the eastern ke up to the spot where it receives the Murray. The questions, there- e so long remained undecided, will soon be finally set at rest. nd that every accommodation within the means of the Colonial Govern- rendered to Captain Sturt. The acting Governor has appointed him the province—perhaps the only compliment which it was in his Excel- o bestow; but one which good taste and good feeling could alone have

**ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday evening last, a poor fellow named Charles ut-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, and boatswain of the Eden, fell ald.—Vol. 3.—No. XVII.

from a loaded dray on which he was riding from the port to Adelaide, and before the bridle could be stopped, the wheel passed over the unfortunate man's face, and crushed it so dreadfully, that he survived but a few hours, in a state of insensibility. A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.—*Ibid.*

## SYDNEY.

**THE DROUGHT.**—The colony is certainly in a sad state for want of rain—the wheat crops sickly, the grass burnt up, the "water-holes" dry, and even some of the inland rivers quite exhausted. So severely is the drought felt on our public roads, that we are informed dead horses and oxen are frequently seen by the wayside, where they have perished with hunger and thirst. Those who were in the colony ten years ago, will remember that this melancholy state of things then prevailed to a still more alarming extent. The drought of 1828 was aggravated by the pecuniary embarrassment which then afflicted almost every department of industry; and it is no small cause for gratulation, that the present inauspicious season finds the country strong in its general resources, and able to bear the stroke with comparative impunity.—*Colonial*, Oct. 10.

**THE WINE CROP.**—It is gratifying to know that at the present season, when such melancholy prospects present themselves, of a total failure in almost every crop, that the show of grapes is more promising than for many years past. The vineyards are said to be in excellent condition.—*Sydney Gazette*.

Extract from a letter dated Queanbeyan, Oct. 4:—"The country here is in a most miserable state for want of rain—not the least chance of crops for the next season. The water-holes are so low that the cattle are constantly getting mired in them, and hundreds have been lost. The ewes have no milk for want of grass; one sheep-holder has only 200 alive out of 1,200 lately dropped. Your friend Faunce goes on very quietly; he does pretty well for the prisoners, but is sadly afraid of committing himself where free men are concerned. He says he will give it up as soon as he can retrieve his losses."—*Ibid.*

**THE FELIX.**—A strange-looking schooner, called the Felix, came into port on Friday, the master of which reported her from the Sandwich Islands in May last. She brings a small quantity of arrow-root and one cask of oil, and they state on board that the vessel was originally from Tahiti, which she left six months ago, and after leaving there was wrecked at the Navigator's Islands. With much exertion they succeeded in building the present craft from the remains of the original vessel, and started for Rarotonga, one of the Sandwich Islands, where the master was engaged obtaining a cargo for the Sydney market. They were, however, blown out to sea, and obliged to leave the greater part of her cargo, two seamen, and a boat behind, and make the best of their way to Sydney. The Felix was fallen in with off the coast last week, in great distress, and taken into Newcastle, after beating about for upwards of four months in the roughest weather, and without water and provisions, the master being laid up the principal part of the voyage. The Felix is only twenty-five tons, and to look at her miserable condition, without a covering to her hatches, any one must feel considerable astonishment at the fact of such a vessel traversing above 2,000 miles of the ocean in safety.—*Sydney Herald*, Oct. 8.

**HER MAJESTY'S BRIG PELORUS.**—H. M. brig Pelorus arrived on Friday last from a cruise round the North Island of New Zealand. She left the Bay of Islands on the 19th July, and from there went to the Thames, and afterwards to Mercury Bay, which was carefully surveyed. From thence she went on to Tourangie, and to Cloudy Bay. At the latter place she fell in with the brig Martha and barque Janet Izat, from Sydney; the Martha was to sail for this port on the 26th ult. After leaving Cloudy Bay the Pelorus went on to a new river, which had recently been discovered by some of our Sydney traders, and went up the river about forty miles, making an accurate survey of the same. This is spoken of as a most eligible place for a settlement, the banks of the river being covered with verdure, and navigable by boats to an immense distance. There were very few natives seen about this part of this island. The river has been called the "Pelorus." From this the Pelorus went on to Queen Charlotte's Sound, and found there the schooner Hannah, from Sydney. On the 15th Sept. anchored at the island of Manna, where it was ascertained that Capt. Cherry, of the whaler Caroline, had been murdered in a most unaccountable manner. It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman had gone ashore at Manna for the purpose of looking after whales, and was unattended by any of his crew, when he was barbarously murdered by a Chief, who had previously been on terms of intimacy with him. Every exertion was

used to capture the assassin, but of no avail, up to the sailing of the *Pelorus*; one of the Chiefs, however, promised to find the man, and give him into the custody of the Europeans. The *Pelorus* anchored off the island of Capiti, on the 17th Sept., and found there the Sydney whaler, Samuel Cunard, with 230 barrels of oil; the master, Capt. Finlay, having committed suicide, by loading himself with shot and jumping overboard, in a fit of madness, occasioned, it is supposed, partly from liquor and partly from a series of bad-luck he experienced for some time previously. Capt. Finlay's body had not been found. At Capiti, there were also lying the American ships *Luminary* and *Warren*, and the *Fame*, of Sydney, with 850 barrels, also the *Caroline*, with 400 barrels of oil. The chief officers of the Samuel Cunard and *Caroline* had taken charge of their ships, and intended putting to sea immediately they had completed their crews. The schooners *Minerva* and *Harlequin* had arrived at Capiti, from Sydney. An aboriginal native of Australia, belonging to the Samuel Cunard, was killed by the New Zealanders, prior to the arrival of the *Pelorus*. The whole of the surveys were made by Mr. Forsyth, and we have no doubt, when the charts are published, the trip of the *Pelorus* will be of considerable utility to our Colonial trading masters and others.—*Ibid.*

**THE POCKLINGTON.**—We have to record the melancholy news of the death of the master of the Pocklington, whaling bark, Captain Webster, who, it appears, jumped out of one of the cabin windows on the 24th of August last, off Boco Straits, while suffering under mental derangement from the effects of the Typhus Fever, which was then raging on board. This disease is supposed to have been taken on board when the vessel left Sydney, by one of the foremast hands, who died shortly afterwards; and two months afterwards (Aug. 25) another man died; a New Zealand lad also died; and on the 27th, another of the foremast men died of the fever. At this time the disease freshened, and the chief officer and carpenter suffered greatly from its effects; so much so, that they were obliged to be turned in their beds; and a number of the hands complained of severe headaches, and sickness in the stomach. The Pocklington spoke the *Proteus* on the 1st of July, six weeks out, with seventy barrels oil; and on the 3rd, spoke the *Francis Freeling*, four months out, with 150 barrels oil.—*Sydney Gazette*, Oct. 9.

His Excellency, the Governor, has directed the Police Magistrates to cause an investigation to be made into the circumstance attending the death of Captain Webster of this vessel, at sea, which is said to have taken place under peculiar circumstances. Since writing the above, we have ascertained that the investigation has already been commenced. Yesterday, the statements of three of the witnesses,—the third mate, cook, and steward,—were taken before Colonel Wilson, at Miller's Point; but in consequence of the absence of some material evidence, the inquiry was postponed until this day at the Police Office. We hope the investigation will not be conducted in private; it is due to the public, as well as to the parties against whom some suspicions are entertained, that the affair should be conducted in the face of day, in order, if they be innocent, that their justification may be the more complete.—*Ibid.* Oct. 11.

**THE BLACKS.**—We have before us some documents, printed by Order of the Council, respecting the proposed removal to this country, of the remnant of the aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land. This scheme we look upon as another of the many jobs created for the purpose of plundering the public money of the Colonists; and as such we enter our protest against it. It is well known that the Van Diemen's Land aborigines have shown themselves to be a much more vindictive race than those of New Holland, bad as the latter have, of late, proved themselves to be; and, notwithstanding the interesting picture which the "Chief Protector" draws of his black subjects on Flinder's Island, all experience has proved the utter hopelessness of expecting this race of people to domesticate themselves, when once they are afforded an opportunity of returning to their wandering and predatory habits. We are opposed, therefore, to the introduction of these people, or to any charge being made on the Colonial funds, for the support of such offices as those of Chief and Assistant Protectors of the blacks. We, in this Colony, are, unhappily, made to feel, that it is the whites and not the blacks that require protection; and, under such circumstances, we must continue to protest against this Colony being made chargeable with the cost of further official jobs for the protection, forsooth, of a horde of savages. Let the Vandemonians keep their Alexanders, Napoleons, Achilleses, Ajaxes, Alfreds, Hannibals, Leonidas, Eugenes, King Georges, Tippoo Saibs, Washingtons, and Peter Pindars!—their Lallah Rookhs, Semiramises, Sabinas, Matildas, Amelias, and Claras!—all to themselves. We want neither the classic nor the romantic savages here. We have too many of the murderous wretches about us already. The Colonists require an efficient itinerating mounted police-force to

preserve their property from being plundered or destroyed, and the lives of their servants taken by these "interesting" creatures, as the canters call them, instead of which, they are to have, it seems, a whole tribe of "protectors," quartered on the Colonial funds. We should like to know, if we are to be favoured with the presence here of these "interesting people" from Van Diemen's Land, whether they will be made work, as some return for the additional expense to which the Colony will be put on their account? The fact is, we have no patience to dwell upon the plundering job, with its attendant squad of "protectors" to be supported out of the Colonial funds. The whole gang of black animals are not worth the money which the Colonists will have to pay for printing the silly documents upon which we have already wasted too much time.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**CAPT. MACONOCHE'S RESIGNATION.**—An occurrence has taken place during the last week, which has created more excitement than has happened for some time;—we allude to the resignation of Captain Maconochie, as Private Secretary to Sir John Franklin, and to the reports consequent thereupon. One painful evil is clearly manifest in the subtle and unscrupulous malignity of party, as evinced in the false representations of the Report on Prison Discipline, which was sent home by Captain Maconochie, and to which his secession from office is attributed.

**CHANGES.**—We are informed that the Governor and Council have been pleased to relieve the Principal Medical Officer, and Purveyor, from their offices in connection with the Colonial Hospital; and that Dr. Officer, of New Norfolk, has been appointed Colonial Surgeon in the room of the late Dr. Scott, until the pleasure of the Queen (as is usual in such cases) is made known.

**THE BUSHRANGERS.**—The two men named Beard and Fisher, who have for so long a time been at large, committing depredations upon the inhabitants about Evandale and the New River, attempted to force an entrance into the house of Mr. Whitchurch, at Wooley Hut Marsh, on Saturday night last. They "gave notice" (it seems that Bush-rangers as well as Parsons "give notice" occasionally) that they intended to pay Mr. Glover, of Benlomond, a visit on Sunday morning. What is the Government about, to permit these lawless vagabonds to be so long at large.—*Cornwall Chronicle*, Oct. 13.

**SHIP LAUNCH.**—A fine craft of 387 tons, built by Mr. Petchey, at Hobart Town, was launched on Tuesday week last, and named the "Sir George Arthur." The usual ceremony of christening was performed by Sir John Franklin. A large number of spectators assembled upon the interesting occasion, which terminated without accident. This vessel is the largest built in the Colony; her dimensions are,—length of keel, 83 feet, 6 inches; beam, 30 feet, 1 inch; depth of hold, 21 feet, 6 inches; tonnage 387 tons, new measurement.

**THE BUSHRANGERS.**—We have information of serious depredations having been committed recently in the vicinity of the "Bullocks' Hunting Ground." The career of these banditti seems to be unchecked by the Government, and their atrocities to increase with their successes. It would puzzle any body to know, what equivalent the Colony receives for the immense sum of money annually expended by the maintenance of the Government. Even a party of four or five bushrangers set the authorities at defiance.

**DEATH BY DROWNING.**—We regret to record another accident that occurred to a seaman belonging to the ship *Africaine*, named Richard Wilson, who fell overboard from that vessel on returning from the shore on Thursday night. The body was recovered, and an inquest held yesterday at the Court-House, before P. A. Mulgrave, Esq., Coroner, which returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

## ASIATIC REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &amp;c.

## Civil and Ecclesiastical.

*Jan.* 13.—Lieut. J. S. Banks, 33d regt. N. I., to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill, to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra.

Mr. A. Speirs, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh until further orders.

Mr. E. Wilmot to officiate as Magistrate of Mirzapoor until further orders.

Mr. W. Wynyard to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Dehlee Division.

Mr. C. Raikes to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. Ass. Surg. James Pagan is appointed to superintend the Collection of the Outstanding Balances of the Radnagore Residency.

Mr. R. Barlow has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hoogly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of East Burdwan, vice Mr. R. Barlow.

Mr. G. Shakespear has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Midnapore and Hidgellee, vice Mr. M. S. Gilmore.

Mr. F. B. Kemp has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Sooderbunds, vice Mr. G. Shakespear.

Mr. J. Wheler has been appointed a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade in Zillah Rajshahye.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Accountant General, in the room of Mr. McClintock, until further orders.

The Rev. A. B. Spry is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Ghazeepeer until further orders.

The Rev. W. Sturrock is placed at the disposal of the hon. the dep.-gov. of Bengal.

The Rev. J. H. A. Rudd is appointed Chaplain at Futtehgurh.

The Rev. M. J. Jennings, Chaplain at Cawnpoor, has obtained leave of absence, on med. cert., for ten months, to visit the Hills north of Dehrah.

The Rev. R. P. Brooke is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Cawnpoor, during

the period of Rev. Mr. Jennings' absence, or until further orders.

*Judicial and Revenue.*—Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland is appointed to officiate as com. of Ajmere, to relieve Lieut.-Col. Alves.

Lieut. J. A. Kirby, of the 54th regt. N. I., is appointed to officiate as an assistant to the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, during the absence of Cor. Robinson.

The Rev. W. Sturrock is app. to Patna.

The Rev. T. E. Allen, Chaplain at Hazeereebaugh, has one month's absence, in extension of the leave granted him on the 3d Oct. last.

The Rev. W. Parish is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The Rev. R. Ewing, Chaplain of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence, on med. cert., till the 1st Nov. The order appointing the Rev. Mr. Ewing to officiate as District Chaplain at Agra, is cancelled.

Mr. C. Chester, Ass.-Col. of Goruckpore, Revising Settlements, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for two months.

Mr. Henry Inglis, Ass. to the Political Agent in the Cossyah Hills, has obtained two months leave of absence, on account of ill health.

Mr. T. Taylor, mag. and col. of Shahabad, has obtained leave of absence, on med. cert., until the sailing of the ship Earl of Hardwick, on which he has taken his passage for England.

Mr. R. Williams, civil and session judge of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. F. Stainforth, mag. and dep.-col. of Beerbhoom, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st ult. to the 16th inst., on private affairs.

Mr. H. F. James, offi. mag. and col. of Bhaugulpore, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on med. cert. to the 11th inst, in ex.

Mr. J. C. Brown, civil and sessions judge of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, officiating special commissioner for the Division of Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, preparatory to



prevent their property from being plundered or destroyed, and the lives of their servants saved by these "protective" expeditions, as the colonists call them, instead of which, they are a heavy and useless burden on the Colonial funds. We should like to know, if we are to be bothered with the presence here of these "protective expeditions" from Van Diemen's Land, whether they will be made work, as some people for the enormous expense to which the Colony will be put on their account? The fact is, we have no occasion to swell upon the plundering job, with its attendant squad of "protectors" to be supported out of the Colonial funds. The whole gang of black assassins are not worth the money which the Colonists will have to pay for printing the silly documents upon which we have already wasted too much time.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**CAPT. MACDONALD'S RESIGNATION.**—An occurrence has taken place during the last week, which has created more excitement than has happened for some time;—we allude to the resignation of Captain Macdonald, as Private Secretary to Sir John Franklin, and to the reports consequent thereupon. One painful evil is clearly manifest in the subtle and unscrupulous malignity of party, as evinced in the false representations of the Report on Prison Discipline, which was sent home by Captain Macdonald, and to which his secession from office is attributed.

**CHANGES.**—We are informed that the Governor and Council have been pleased to relieve the Principal Medical Officer, and Purveyor, from their offices in connection with the Colonial Hospital; and that Dr. Officer, of New Norfolk, has been appointed Colonial Surgeon in the room of the late Dr. Scott, until the pleasure of the Queen (as is usual in such cases, is made known.

**THE BUSHRANGERS.**—The two men named Beard and Fisher, who have for so long a time been at large, committing depredations upon the inhabitants about Fvandale and the New River, attempted to force an entrance into the house of Mr. Whitchurch, at Woolley Hut Marsh, on Saturday night last. They "gave notice" (it seems that Bushrangers as well as Parsons "give notice" occasionally) that they intended to pay Mr. Glover, of Benlomoed, a visit on Sunday morning. What is the Government about, to permit these lawless vagabonds to be so long at large.—*Cornewall Chronicle*, Oct. 13.

**SHIP LAUNCH.**—A fine craft of 387 tons, built by Mr. Petchey, at Hobart Town, was launched on Tuesday week last, and named the "Sir George Arthur." The usual ceremony of christening was performed by Sir John Franklin. A large number of spectators assembled upon the interesting occasion, which terminated without accident. This vessel is the largest built in the Colony; her dimensions are,—length of keel, 83 feet, 6 inches; beam, 30 feet, 1 inch; depth of hold, 21 feet, 6 inches; tonnage 387 tons, new measurement.

**THE BUSHRANGERS.**—We have information of serious depredations having been committed recently in the vicinity of the "Bullocks' Hunting Ground." The career of these banditti seems to be unchecked by the Government, and their atrocities to increase with their successes. It would puzzle any body to know, what equivalent the Colony receives for the immense sum of money annually expended by the maintenance of the Government. Even a party of four or five bushrangers set the authorities at defiance.

**DEATH BY DROWNING.**—We regret to record another accident that occurred to a seaman belonging to the ship *Africaine*, named Richard Wilson, who fell overboard from that vessel on returning from the shore on Thursday night. The body was recovered, and an inquest held yesterday at the Court-House, before P. A. Mulgrave, Esq., Coroner, which returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

## ASIATIC REGISTER.

## Calcutta.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &amp;c.

## Civil and Ecclesiastical.

*Jan. 13.*—Lieut. J. S. Banks, 33d regt. N. I., to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill, to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra.

Mr. A. Speirs, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh until further orders.

Mr. E. Wilmot to officiate as Magistrate of Mirzapoor until further orders.

Mr. W. Wynyard to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Dehlee Divison.

Mr. C. Raikes to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. Ass. Surg. James Pagan is appointed to superintend the Collection of the Outstanding Balances of the Radnagore Residency.

Mr. R. Barlow has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hoogly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of East Burdwan, vice Mr. R. Barlow.

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The Rev. W. Sturrock is placed at the disposal of the hon. the dep.-gov. of Bengal.

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the period of Rev. Mr. Jennings' absence, or until further orders.

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Mr. H. F. James, offi. mag. and col. of Bhaugulpore, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on med. cert. to the 11th inst, in ex.

Mr. J. C. Brown, civil and sessions of judge of Behar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, officiating special commissioner for the Division of Calcutta, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, preparatory to

the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, and sec. to his lordship the Bishop of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Macquenn, of the civil service, has reported his return.

Messrs. J. H. Crawford, E. R. Burwell, and H. Rickards, of the civil ser. were on board the *Robert Small* at sea on the 6th instant.

Lieut.-Col. J. Law, resident at Lucknow, embarked for the Cape on board the ship *Robert Small*.

Major W. H. Smeaton, gen.-super. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee, or he may be termed for the suppression of Dacoity in the N. W. Provinces.

The services of Major J. R. Ouseley, of the 60th reg. N. I., have been placed at the disposal of the gov. of Bengal.

Mr. F. S. Head, settlements officer in Cawnpore, has been placed at the disposal of the Smaller Board of Revenue, for conducting the settlements duties of the Phil-Eubect District.

Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assistant under the com. of the Benares div. The order of the 14th August last, appointing Mr. Morgan to be an assistant under the com. of the Agra div. is cancelled.

Mr. J. Dunsmore, judge of Allahabad, has been allowed leave of absence until the sailing of the ship *Adelaide* for Europe.

The Rev. R. Eccles, assist chaplain, to officiate as chaplain at Karnaal, till further orders.

Mr. A. H. Cocks to be an assist. under the com. of the Rohilkund div.

Lieut. C. Brown, ass. to the gen.-super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, to be a junior assist. to the com. of the Sangur div.

Lieut. J. D. Macnaghten, superinten. of Ajmere, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, for one month.

12. Mr. W. Monkton, to be a judge of the Sadder Dewany Nizamut Adawlat at Allahabad.

Mr. B. Tayler, to be a judge of the Sadder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlat at Allahabad.

Mr. W. P. Okenden to be civil and sessions judge of Moradabad, in succession to Mr. B. Tayler.

Mr. F. P. Buller to be magis. and coll. of Shajehanpoor, in succession to Mr. W. P. Okeden.

14. Assist.-surg T. A. Wise, M. D., to be secretary to the general committee of public instruction.

Mr. C. Barry to be salt agent of Balloah and Chittagong, vice Mr. G. Gough.

Major Wilkinson, political agent South West Frontier, to be officiating resident at Nagpore, vice the honourable Mr. Cavendish, proceeded to Bombay for the

purpose of embarking for Europe on furlough.

Major J. R. Ouseley, of the 60th N. I., to be officiating agent to the governor-general South West frontier, vice Capt. Wilkinson, appointed to officiate as resident at Nagpore.

15. Mr. C. B. Cartwright, to be civil and sessions judge at Allahabad.

Mr. W. H. Benson, to be ditto ditto, at Aringurp.

Mr. H. P. Clark, to be magis. and col. of Barroilly.

Mr. A. Ross, to be assist. under com. at Benares.

Mr. B. H. S. Campbell, to be joint magist. and col. of Furruckabad.

Mr. E. M. Wyllly, to be assist. under com. of Agra.

### Medical.

Jan. 13, 1839.—Ass.-Surg. Alexander Chalmers, D.D., to be surgeon, from the 1st of January, 1839, vice Surg. Thomas Inglis, M.D., retired.

Ass.-Surg. J. Macanish, to continue to perform the med. duties of the civ. sta. of Gyah.

Ass.-Surg. G. Anderson, of the 2d regt. L. C., to the med. charge of the staff at the head quarters of the army of the India, vice Dr. Murray.

Ass.-Surg. G. S. Cardew, is appointed to the med. charge of the 70th regt. N. I., in the room of Surg. Atkinson, appointed superint. surg. to the army of the India.

Surg. E. T. Harper is removed from the 43d. and posted to the 67th regt. N. I., under orders for Benares.

Ass.-Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., is removed from the 2d troop 1st brig. horse art., and posted to the 71st regt. N. I.

Surg. D. Butler, M.D., has leave to Feb. 6, to remain on the river on med. certificate.

Surg. Kennett Macqueen, is permitted to retire from the serv. of the East India Company on the pension of his rank.

Surg. T. E. Dempster, of the artil. to assume med. charge of the right wing of the 34th regt. N. I.

Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D., 31st regt. N. I., to the med. charge of the staff of the 1st div. of the army of the India.

16. Ass.-Surg. J. Eadale, M. D., 47th, med. charge of the 15th regt., vice Surg. Innis, proceeding on furlough.

Garrison Ass.-Surg. J. Barber, of Chunar, in temporary med. charge of the 8th regt. L. C., to afford med. aid to the artil. div. assembled for practice at Sultanpoore, Benares.

Ass.-Surg. A. Walker, (2d) of the Ke-

local batt., to afford med. aid to comp. of artil.

Surg. John O'Dwyer, to be surg., ag. Kenneth Macqueen retired.

Surg. Hugh Donaldson, M. D., has left to his duty.

H. Bamsfield has leave to Europe on furlough.

Surg. J. Macanish has been appointed med. charge of the civ. sta. of West Bengal, vice Ass.-Surg. E. V. Davies, at the disposal of His Excellency Commander-in-Chief.

Ass.-Sur. G. G. Brown, M. D., of the 1st brig. horse artil., to the charge of the 71st regt. N. I.

Surg. J. Murray, M. D., of the 1st, to relieve Surg. J. Greig from the charge of the left wing 3d local batt.

Surg. A. Drummond, to the med. charge of the detachment of H. M.'s 49th regt. at Faraseebugh.

J. Thomson, of the 2d regt. L. C., to act as superintending surg. during the absence of superintending Surg. J. Greig, with the army of the Indus.

Surg. M. A. B. Gerrard, to do duty with the artil. at Dum Dum, during the absence of Surg. J. Greig.

W. Mitchelson, 23d, to perform the duties of the right wing of 34th regt.

Surg. William Grime, of the med. dep't., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the ground of ill health.

Following are removals:—

P. Carruthers, from the 9th to the 10th regt. N. I.

H. Bousfield, to the 9th regt. N. I.

J. Innes, M. D., from the 15th to the 10th regt. N. I.

G. Craigie, M. D., to the 15th regt. N. I.

Surg. S. M. Griffith, from the 34th to the 10th regt. N. I.

Surg. W. O. H. McCheyne, from the 10th to the 46th regt. N. I.

Surg. C. Maxwell, from the 18th to the 10th regt. N. I.

Surg. J. C. Brown, from the 67th to the 10th regt. N. I.

Surg. E. V. Davies, to the 10th regt. N. I.

Surg. W. P. Andrew, M. D., from the 10th to the 3d regt. N. I.

Surg. A. Chalmers, M. D., from the 10th to the 45th regt. N. I.

Surg. F. Anderson, M. D., from the 10th to the 49th regt. N. I.

Surg. G. Dodgson, from the 6th to the 30th regt. N. I.

Dr. David Woodburn, M. D., of the 10th regt. N. I.

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the med. depart. attached to the civ. sta. of Ramghur, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on med. cert.

Surg. W. Dyer, 55th regt. N. I., to receive med. charge of the 10th regt. N. I., and station staff, from Ass.-Surg. Leese, appointed to the Oude auxiliary force.

30. Ass.-Surg. T. C. Hunter, in med. charge of the 14th regt. N. I., to perform the civ. med. duties of Futtegher, during the absence of Ass.-Surg. Goss.

Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th regt. N. I., is appointed to afford med. aid to the officers of the general staff, and establishments attached to the head quarters of the army, during the time they remain at Meerut.

Feb. 1.—Surg. W. Mitchelson, 23d regt. N. I., to the med. charge of the 8th regt. L. C., during the leave of Surg. W. Jackson.

4. Ass.-Surg. James Anderson, M. D., to the med. charge of the civ. sta. of Jessore, vice Dr. J. Bowron proceeded to England.

Ass.-Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M. D. of the Sirmoor batt., is appointed to the med. charge of the 26th regt. N. I.

Surg. A. Chalmers, M. D., is posted to the 45th regt. N. I.

Surg. R. Rankine, from the 68th to the 4th regt. N. I., and Surg. B. Burt, M. D., from the latter to the former corps.

Ass.-Sur. E. V. Davies, from the 10th to the 68th regt. N. I.

6. Surg. E. T. Harpur, Ass.-Sur. J. Macintire, and G. M. Cheyne, to proceed with attachments to the Upper Provinces.

8. Ass.-Surg. James Esdaille, M. D., to the civ. dut. of Hooghly.

Ass.-Surg. J. C. Brown, 18th regt. N. I., to the charge of the detach. of recruits for H. M.'s service, ordered to the upper provinces, in the room of surg. E. T. Harpur, posted to the 67th N. I.

Ass.-Sur. T. A. Wethered, to do duty with the artil. at Dum-Dum.

The removal of Ass.-Sur. C. Maxwell, from the 18th to the 26th regt. N. I., does not take place, and Ass.-Surg. J. C. Brown, is appointed to the 23rd instead of the 18th regt.

Ass.-Surg. J. M. Brander, M. D., is removed from the 23 to the 28th regt. N. I.

Ass.-Surg. Hugh Donaldson, M. D., is moved from the 58th to the 9th regt, and Ass.-Surg. James Morice, from the latter to the former corps.

12.. Surg J. Row, of the 58th, to the med. charge of the 3d regt. N. I.

Surg. J. O'Dwyer is posted to the 69th regt. N. I.

14. Ass.-Surg. D. M. McQ. Gray, doing duty with the 26th regt. N. I., to the med. charge of the staff at Meerut, vice

Surg. Newmarch, who has requested to be relieved from that duty.

Ass.-Surg. D. McQ. Gray, to the med. charge of the staff at Meerat, vice Newmarch, relieved, D. McQ. Gray, is posted to the 26th regt. N. I.

Ass.-Surg. M. Richardson, to the Sir-moor batt.

Surg. Francis, to the 15th regt. N. I.

Ass.-Surg. Esdaile, to 47th N. I., the services of Ass.-Surg. T. Ginder, are placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief.

Surg. W. Duff, from 30th to 21st regt. N. I.

Ass.-Surg. Brown, from the 71st regt. N. I., to 4th batt. of artill.

For the following see Civil Assistant.

Ass.-Surg. Pagan, Ass.-Surg. Sill, Ass.-Surg. Wise.

### Military.

Jan. 13.—Major Gen. G. R. Penny, to the Divisional staff of the army, vice Major Gen. Sir William Richards.

Col. W. S. Whish, to be Commandant of artillery, with the rank of Brigadier and a seat at the military board, vice Major Gen. Faithfull, who has been promoted to that rank by Her Majesty's Brevet.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Dyson, 21st N. I., is directed to take charge of the recruits of that regt. at Kurnaul.

Lieut. H. A. Morrison, 63d N. I., is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter-master to the 6th L. C., vice Lieut. W. J. E. Boys, who is permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieut. C. C. Scott, 32d N. I., and at present attached to the 71st N. I., is appointed to act as interpreter and quarter-master to the 39th G. I., during the absence, on duty, of Ensign F. E. Voyle.

Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th regt., is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter-master to the 33d N. I., vice Lieut. Banks, who has been nominated as ass. to the com. at Saugor.

Cornet W. F. Tytler, 9th L. C., to officiate as an ass. in the office of the quarter-master gen. of the army, vice Ens. Becher, who has been nominated a dep-ass. quar.-mas. gen.

*Regiment of Artillery.*—1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Julius Brockman Backhouse, to be capt. and 2d lieut. Charles Hogge to be 1st lieut. in succession to Capt. J. S. Kirby, retired on the pension of a major.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the service, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

*Infantry.*—Mr. Robert Henry Tulloh, Mr. Thomas Peach Waterman, and Mr. William John Hicks.

Lieut. W. Barr, of art., to command a detachment with two 24-pounders brass howitzers complete, for field service, for the purpose of being attached to a mission proceeding to Pishawur.

Ens. F. F. C. Hayes, to officiate as int. and quart.-mast. to the 62d N. I., vice Grant, appointed to the survey depart.

1st Lieut. A. M. Sappings, to act as adj. and quart.-mast. to the detachment of art. drafts proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of Capt. P. A. Torckler.

1st Lieut. T. H. Sissmore, to act as adj. to the 1st brigade of horse art.

Ens. H. P. Budd, 17th N. I., to act as int. and quart.-mast. during the absence, on duty, of Lieut. Hill.

Ens. T. M. Cameron, to do duty with the 40th N. I. at Dinapore.

Capt. G. C. Armstrong, 2nd in command, to act as commandant, and Lieut. E. Garrett, doing duty with the corps, as 2nd in command, to the Ramgurn L. I. batt.

Ens. J. D. Fergusson, to offi. as int. and quart.-mast. to the 36th N. I., during the absence of Lieut. J. Lang, proceeding to the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the examiners of the college of Fort William is confirmed.

2nd Lieut. C. Hogge, art., to act as adj. and quart.-mast. in the division, vice Paley, who has applied for leave on med. cert.

The following appointment was made by Capt. W. J. Macvitie, commanding the art. assembled for practice at Sultanpore, Benares.

1st Lieut. A. P. Begbie, of the 3d comp. 2d batt., to act as adj. and quart.-mast.

Lieut. Col. L. R. Stacey, from the 5th to the 43d N. I.

Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, from the latter to the former corps.

Lieut.-col., W. H. Frith, is removed from the 2d to the 6th batt. art., vice Lieut.-col. and Brevet Col. W. Battine, C.B., who is removed from the latter to the former.

Lieut. col. J. Home, is removed from the 17th to the 5th N. I.

Lieut.-col. G. W. A. Lloyd, is removed from the 5th to the 17th N. I.,

Cor. Robert Christie, is posted to the 5th L. C.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty.

Capt. Bradshaw Yorke Reilly, of the corps of engineers.

Capt. John Handcock Low, 39th regt. N. I.

1st Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. Campbell, of the artillery.

Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, 65th N. I.



undermentioned officers are to proceed to Europe on furlough—

.-Gen. E. Cartwright, Maj. T. Croxson, artillery, Ens. H. C. Pennington, 1. I., and Ens. C. R. Larkins, 20th

following officers have leave—

t. J. Knyvett, 66th N. I., to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for leave.

t. J. Hawthorn, 7th L. C., to 15th day to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

t. W. A. Butler, 22d N. I., for two months, to apply for leave to go to sea.

t. W. B. Wemyss, 9th L. C., to 15th day, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

t. and Brev.-Capt. J. Maclean, 11th day to 26th March.

t. J. C. Alderson, 62d N. I., to 6th day to reside at Simla on medical certificate.

t. J. Moule, 23d N. I., to officiate as 1st Lieut. of brig., vice Brig.-Maj. W. E. who has obtained permission to join the 1st, proceeding on service with the 1st of the Indus.

-Gen. G. R. Penny, is appointed to command of the Dinapore division, in addition to Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Richards, 1. I., whose tour on the staff has expired.

t.-Col. G. E. Gowan, is removed from the 1st to the 2d brig. of horse-artillery.

t.-Col. C. Graham, G. B. (brigadier commanding the artil. of the army of the 1st, is removed from the 2d to the 1st of horse artillery.

undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

15th day establishment, Capt. H. Tanner, 15th day March, to visit Calcutta, on private leave.

N. I.—Lieut. J. Millar, doing duty as 1st Lieut. of Assam L. I., to 1st April, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

N. I.—Lieut. J. H. Phillips, to 11th day to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave.

European regt.—Lieut. D. Seaton, to 15th day, to visit the hills north of Deyra, on medical certificate.

N. I.—Capt. H. W. Leacock, to 15th day, to remain at the Presidency.

Maj.-Gen. F. J. T. Johnston, C. B., is to take the command of the Cawnpore division, on the departure of Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Richards, to join the army of the Indus. The Commander of the Forces is pleased

to make the following removals and postings in the regiment of artillery—

Capt. W. J. Symons, from the 6th to the 4th comp., 4th bat.

Capt. A. Wilson, from the 1st to the 4th comp., 6th bat., but to continue to do duty with the former comp. at Lucknow, until the arrival of the latter from Allahabad.

Capt. R. Horsford, from the 4th to the 6th comp., 6th bat.

1st Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. Campbell, from the 4th troop 1st brig., to the 3d comp., 3d bat.

1st Lieut. E. D. A. Tood, from the 8th comp. 6th, to the 2d comp., 5th bat.

1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, from the 4th comp., 1st bat., to the 1st troop, 3d brig.

1st Lieut. A. Huish, from the 2d to the 3d troop, 3d brigade.

1st Lieut. G. L. Cooper, from the 3d troop, 2d brig., to the 3d comp., 1st bat.

1st Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, from the 1st comp., 7th., to the 1st comp., 4th bat.

2d Lieut. F. Turner, from the 2d comp., 2d bat., to the 1st comp., 7th bat.

2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford, from the 3d to the 4th comp., 1st bat.

2d Lieut. J. H. Smyth, from the 1st troop, 2d brig., to the 1st comp., 3d bat.

2d Lieut. W. Maxwell, from the 4th to the 3d comp., 3d bat.

2d Lieut. G. Penrice, from the 2d comp., 5th, to the 5th comp., 6th bat.

2d Lieut. W. Hay, from the 2d to the 1st comp., 1st bat.

Lieut. and Adj. C. Apthorp, to act as 2d in command, and Ens. T. G. Leith, doing duty with the corps, to act as Adj. to the Arracan local bat.

Mr. C. H. Dickens is admitted to the service as 2d lieut.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on furl., on med. cert.

Col. J. Dun, 29th N. I.

Capt. G. H. Rawlinson, regt. of artil.

Capt. C. Field, 9th N. I.

Capt. T. E. Sampson, 22d N. I.

Lieut. G. D. Elliott, 33d N. I.

Ens. J. Clarke, 1st N. I.

22. Capt. W. Riddell, 60th N. I., to the command of the Bhopal contingent, v. Winfield, who has obtained leave of abs.

Capt. E. J. Smith, sup.-eng., central prov., is appointed to conduct the duties of the eng.-depart. with the troops assembled for service in the Jhansi territory.

Lieut. and Brev.-capt. G. H. Edwardes, 13th N. I., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-gen. W. Burch, com. the pres. div.

3d Bat. of Artil.—Lieut. G. P. Salmon

to be adj. and quart.-mast. in the room of Lieut. Sunderland, who has been removed to the mounted branch of the regt.

Lieut. H. Palmer, interp. and quart.-mast. of the 45th N. I., to act as brig.-quart.-mast. to the 1st brig. of the army of the Indus, during its separation from div. head quart.

50th N. I. — Lieut. H. Nicoll to be interp. and quart.-mast.

Lieut. F. Maitland, of the 4th, is appointed to act as interp. and quart.-mast. to the 67th N. I.

Lieut. J. E. Verner, of the 60th N. I., and adj. of the 5th local horse, is permitted, at his own request, to join the corps to which he belongs, during the period it may be employed on field service.

The following orders have reference to the army of the Indus :—

Lieut. J. Ramsey, 35th regt. N. I., to be deputy-assist.-commissary-general, to the 1st div. of the army, vice Watt, relieved from the commissariat duties of that division.

Maj.-Gen. W. Nott, to the temporary command of the 1st div. of the army, and Lieut.-Col. Dennie, C. B., H. M.'s 13th L. I., to the command of the 2d brig. of inf., during the period Maj.-Gen. Nott may remain in charge of the division.

Capt. W. Sage, 48th regt. N. I., to be post master to the army.

Lieut. Adj. R. D. Kay, 2d N. I., to officiate as an assistant in the office of the deputy-adj.-gen.

Ens. W. F. Hammersley, 41st regt. N. I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Nott; Lieut. J. G. Gerrard, interp. and quartermaster of the European regt., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. A. Roberts, commanding the 4th brig. of inf.; Local Lieut. J. Skinner, adj. of the 1st local horse, to be aide-de-camp to Brig. J. Skinner, C.B., commanding the brig. of irregular caval.

Deputy Provost Marshal W. Parry, from the 2d to the 1st div. of the army, vice Shield, from the latter to the former.

Capt. L. N. Hull, assist.-adj.-Gen. of the Cawnpore div. and attached to the 2d div. of the army, to join the 16th regt. N. I., to which he belongs.

Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L. C., dep.-assist-adj.-gen. of the Dinapore div. and acting as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Duncan, to join the regt. to which he belongs.

Lieut. and Adj. C. I. Harrison, 65th regiment N. I., district and station staff, vice Lieut. R. Price, 67th regt. N. I., proceeding from America with his corps to Bengal.

Lieut. and Adj. W. Lydiard, 11th regt. N. I., to act as station staff, at Sauger,

during the absence of the deputy-assist.-adj.-gen.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. B. Hall, 40th to act as adj. to the Bhongulpore hill rangers, in the room of Lieut. W. G. Don, 43d regt. N. I., permitted to join his corps.

The following officers are appointed to do duty at the convalescent dépôt at Landour, during the approaching hot season :—

Captain S. Nash, 4th regt. L. C.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th regt. N. I.

Ensign W. W. Egerton, 2d regt. N. I., doing duty with the Sylhet L. I., to act as adj. to the corps until the arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Verner.

Com. C. A. Kitson, to act as adj. to the 10th regt. L. C., during the absence on duty, of Lieut. Adj. Beston.

Lieut. G. H. Davidson, to be adj. vice Maitland prom.

The Gov.-gen. of India was pleased to confer the rank of lieut.-col., to have effect while employed in the Punjab and Afghanistan, on brevet-major C. M. Wade proceeding on a mission to Peshawur.

25. The gov.-gen. has been pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff.

Lieut. G. Carr, 21st N. I., to be aide-de-camp, vice Capt. G. A. Macgregor.

Lieut. G. M. Hills, 17th N. I., to act as aide-de-camp during the absence of Capt. W. L. Mackintosh.

The gov.-gen. has been pleased to make the following appointments in a corps about to be raised for Jalaon :

Capt. W. F. Beatson, 54th N. I. to be commandant.

Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L. C., to be 2nd in command.

Lieut. W. St. Leger Forrest, 29th N. I. to be adjutant of Infantry.

Lieut. Samuel Robertson Wallace, 39th N. I., to be capt.; and Ens. Francis Elliot Voyle, to be lieut., in succ. to Capt. H. Monke, dec.

41st N. I., Lieut. and Brev.-capt. John Cumberlege to capt. and ens. W. F. Hammersley to be Lieut. in succ. to Capt. J. Martin, dec.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :

Capt. D. G. A. F. Henry Mellish, 10th L. C.

Capt. Francis Edward Manning, 16th N. I. and Thomas Seaton, 35th N. I.

Lieut. Robert Hay, 50th N. I.

Lieut. E. S. Capel, 53d N. I.

The following gentlemen are admitted to the Service :

Artillery.—Messrs. John Wm. Fraser.

nder Christie, Charles Vyvyan Cox, Henry Hammond.

ms.—Messrs. Patrick Cheap Clarke, James Travers.

. William Jameson is admitted to the e as an assist.-surg.

undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on al certificate :

v.-major George Gladwin Dennis, of Artillery.

st. Richard Courtenay Johnson, In-Establishment.

ut. James Grant, 22d N. I.

ut. Richard Ponsonby Alcock, 46th is permitted to proceed to the Cape od Hope, on medical certificate, for ears.

ut.-col. Charles Frederick Wild, 30th has leave of absence for three months, it Bombay.

st. Robert Boileau Pemberton, 44th to officiate as agent to the Gov.-gen. orshedabad.

under-mentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet.

valry.—Lieuts. Charles Lowth, 4th ; Douglas Wiggins, 7th ditto ; and an Lloyd Lewis Scott, 1st ditto.

mtry.—Lieuts. Andrew Grant, 36th ; Archibald Park, 29th ditto ; John Farquharson, 8th ditto ; Henry n, 4th ditto ; Thomas Fergusson ng, 36th ditto ; Francis Edward , 69th ditto ; Rowland Hill, 70th ; John Lang, 36th ditto ; Keith g, 50th ditto ; Archibald Robt. John on, 32d ditto ; Astley George Francis Younghusband, 35th ditto ; James an Henry Jamieson, 52d ditto ; John l, 28th ditto ; Andrew Fisher, 35th

Peter Innes, 14th ditto ; Edward ury Lloyd, 49th ditto ; Tho. Francis 11th ditto ; William James Rind, ditto ; Leland Hone, 57 ditto ; Henry tt, 56 ditto ; Hugh Boyd, 15th ditto ; William John Cade, 13th ditto.

ut.-col. Spiers is removed from the o the 7th N. I.

ut.-col. J. Thomson, is posted to the I. I.

undermentioned officers have leave once :

N. I. Capt. J. Leeson, to 1st Dec. ension, to remain in the hills north rrah, on med. cert.

h N. I. Ens. C. Wright, to 15th May, t the Presidency, preparatory to ap- ; for leave to proceed to Van Die- Land, on med. cert.

Lieut. H. H. Duncan, of Engineers, no longer required with the 2d ion of Infantry of the Army of the , will proceed and join his appoint-

ment as Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division.

Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N. I. to act as station staff at Dinapea, during the absence, on duty, of Capt. Meroer, officiat. dep.-assist. adj.-gen.

Ens. R. G. George, 11th N. I. to the charge of the sude bazaar and commissariat duties at Saugor, during the absence on duty, of Lieut. Lloyd, sub. assist. commissary gen.

Lieut. G. Larkins, of the 3d troop 2d brig., to act as adj. and quarter-master to the artil. div. at Ferozepore.

Artillery.—Capt. J. S Kirby, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

4th Regt. L. C. Lieut. M. R. Onalow, to 18th March, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

10th L. C. rid.-mast. T. Peake, to proceed ro the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea, on med. cert.

Capt. C. Gale, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah.

74th N. I. Lieut. J. Chilcott to be interpreter and quart.-mast., vice Lieut. Pollock, appointed to the commis.-deprt.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence—

53th N. I. Lieut.-col. R. Blackall, to 10th May, to proceed to the Presidency, on med. cert. preparatory to applying for furlough.

8th L. C. Lieut. W. Prendergast, to be interpret. and quart. mast.

Feb. 1. Lieut. J. Millar, 26th N. I. doing duty with the Assam L. I. is permitted to join his regt.

By the President in Council :

Cavalry.—Major Henry Lechmere Worral, to be Lieut.-col. in succession to Lieut.-col. Adam Duffin, dec.

1st L. C. Capt. George Russell Cromelin, to be major, Lieut. and brev. capt. George John Fraser to be capt. and Cor. Valpy Francis Thomas Turner to be lieut.

Super. Cor. William Fisher is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry.

Major Henry Barkley Henderson, dep. mil. aud. gen, is appointed to officiate as mil. aud. gen, during the absence of Major-gen. Macgregor.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :

Major Arch F. Richmond, 33d N. I.

Capt. Fred. J. Simpson, 55th N. I.

Lieut. Thomas Smith Price, 8th N. I.

Lieut. Frederick Adams, 24th N. I.

Lieut. J. Kingston Phibbs, 41st N. I.

Mr. Monkton Nowell Coombs is admitted to the service as ensign.

Mr. Charles Gould Andrews is admitted to the service as an assist. surg.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on med. cert.

Lieut.-col. Charles Ramsay Skardon, 47th N. I.

Lieut. Charles Edward Steel, 61st N. I.

2d Lieut. Henry Robert Æneas Trevor, of artill.

Ens. Samuel Thomas Alexander Goad, 20th N. I.

Ens. Henry Redmill Dennys, 20th N. I.

Major William Henry Marshall 35th N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert. for two years.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals:—

Lieut.-col. R. Blackall, from the 50th to the 5th N. I. and Lieut. Home, from the latter to the former corps.

4. Lieut. W. J. Cade to act as Adj. 13th N. I., vice lieut. and brev. capt. Edwardes, appointed aide-de-camp to maj.-gen. W. Burgh.

Lieut. R. Renny to act as adj. 47th N. I., vice Corfield promoted.

71st N. I. Lieut. M. Bristow to be interpreter and quart. mast.

Ens. W. McCulloch, 13th N. I. has been pronounced qualified in the native languages.

5th L. C. Capt. E. M. Blair has leave to 15th May, to visit Cawnpore and Benares, on private affairs.

Ens. W. Egerton, 2d N. I., is directed to rejoin the Sylhet L. I. battalion, the services in the field of the corps to which he belongs being no longer required.

6. 1st L. C. Lieut. J. Moore to be adj.

2d L. C. Lieut. G. C. Crispin to be adj., vice lieut. J. S. G. Ryley, who resg.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2d N. I. Capt. H. W. Farrington, to 15th July, to visit Lucknow and the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

5th N. I. Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung, to 2d Aug., to visit Cawnpore and Simla, on private affairs.

18th N. I., Lieut. G. P. Austen, to 15th April, preparatory to applying for furlough, on med. cert.

28th N. I., Capt. W. Rutherford, to 15th Aug. to visit Simla.

42d N. I., Lieut. J. H. Phillips, to 31st Oct. to visit Simla on med. cert.

68th N. I., Lieut. B. Boyd, to 1st July, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. and Adj. W. Loveday, 37th N. I., to act as interp. and quart. mast., vice Lieut. Curtis, appointed to the comis. dep.,

and Lieut. C. Carlyon to act as adj., vice Lieut. Loveday.

Major-Gen. T. Newton is permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances within the limits of the Benares circle of payment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st L. C.—Lieut.-col. J. W. Roberdeau, to 1st Nov. to remain at Simla, on med. cert. 8th L. C.—Lieut. T. Moore to 31st Jan. 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

The undermentioned Ens. to do duty with the corps specified:—

Ens. R. H. D. Tulloh, 6th N. I. Ens. T. P. Waterman, 15th N. I. Ens. W. J. Hicks, 8th N. I. Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powys, of the 12th is appointed to officiate as interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 58th N. I.

11. Capt. D. Downing, commanding the Joudhpore Legion, has leave to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape, on sick cert.

Capt. C. S. Maling of the 68th N. I., to the command of the Joudhpore Legion, during the absence of Capt. D. Downing.

Lieut. W. C. Hollings, of the 47th N. I., to act as Adj. 1st Infantry Oude A. F., during the absence of Lieut. Shaw, v. Ens. C. M. Rees.

Lieut. W. C. Hollings, of the 47th N. I., to act as Adj. of 1st Reg. Infantry Oude A. F., v. Shaw.

12. 2nd Lieut. J. N. Sharp, officiating executive engineer, to proceed by Dawk to Oorcha, and join the force assembling for service in Jhansie.

Major G. Brooke, of the horse artillery, is directed to join the head quarters of the 1st Brigade at Kurnaul.

Lieut. J. Chilcott to act as interpreter and Quarter-Master 74th N. I., v. Lieut. Pollock appointed to the commissariat department, is confirmed.

2nd Lieut. E. Kaye, of the 4th troop 3rd brigade, is directed to do duty with the horse artillery of Shah Sooja's contingent, while in progress from Ferozepore to join the troop in which he belongs.

Leave of absence.—62nd N. I.—Capt. J. H. Smith, to the 1st March 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

66th N. I.—Lieut. J. MacDonald, to 15th April, to visit Seonee, on private affairs.

14. Lieut. W. C. Hollings, of the 47th N. I. to be Adj. to the 1st Infantry Reg. Oude A. F., v. Lieut. Shaw, nominated

an assist. to the pay-master, and commissariat officer to Shah Shoojah's force.

7th L. C.—Cornet E. J. Robinson to be Lieut. v. Lieut. D. Wiggins retired.

54th N. I.—Ens. F. S. Paterson to be Lieut. v. Lieut. G. D. Dawes retired.

The promotion of Lieut. D. Wiggins, of the 7th L. C. to the rank of captain by brevet, is cancelled.

Mr. W. McDermott is admitted to the service as a veterinary surgeon.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :—

Capt. A. L. Campbell, of the 1st L. C., Brevet Capt. G. C. S. Master, of the 4th L. C., Capt. W. Grant, of the 27th N. I., Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Smith, of the 28th N. I., Capt. J. Grissel, of the 46th N. I., and Lieut. F. C. Minchin, of the 67th N. I.

Capt. J. Drummond, of the 19th N. I., and commanding the Khoordah Paik company, is granted an extension of leave to the 1st February 1840, to remain in the hills, on med. cert.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. G. B. Hobson, of the 72nd N. I., in general orders of the 18th August 1837, is extended to a further period of six months, on account of his health.

Lieut. W. Hore, of the 18th N. I., to conduct the proceedings of an European general court-martial, directed to assemble at Secrole, Benares.

Capt. C. Jordan, of the European regiment, to officiate as Deputy-Judge-Advocate, and conduct the proceedings of a native general court-martial, directed to assemble at Agra.

Lieut. Marshall, 73d N. I., to be adj. to the Assam batt.

Ens. A. Harris, to be int. and quart.-mast. 1st N. I.

The following officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut. J. D. Wilson, 10th N. I., 30th Sep., on med. cert.

Ens. C. R. Robertson, 11th N. I., 15th April, on med. cert.

Brevet Major Ashe, 62d N. I., to 15th Aug., on private affairs.

Ens. Caulfield, 57th N. I., to 31st Aug., on private affairs.

47th N. I., Lieut. B. Benoy, to be adj., vice Cornfield, prom.

11th N. I., Lieut. Morrison to be adj.

The following officers have leave of absence :—

Capt. C. Campell, 53d N. I., to 58th April, on private affairs.

Lieut. Burton, 43th N. I., to 31st March, to remain at Calcutta, and appear before examiner of college.

For the following officers see Civil Appointments :—

Lieut. J. S. Banks, Lieut.-col. Alves, Lieut.-col. Sutherland, Lieut. Kirby, Cor. Robinson, Lieut.-col. J. Stewart, Lieut. Thomas, Capt. Boland, Lieut. Biggs, Capt. Vetch, Lieut. Wemyss, Lieut. Strut, Ens. Scott, Lieut. Dowson, Lieut. Macgregor, Lieut. Farrier, Capt. Lawrence, Lieut. Macnaghten, Capt. Trevelyan, Lieut. Brown, Lieut.-col. Low, Major Ousely, Major Wikinson.

#### BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, 4th January, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter.

At Garden Reach, 5th Jan., the wife of Charles Deares, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, 5th Jan., Mrs. E. Goodall, Jun., of a daughter.

At Kvoouk Phyo, 3d Dec. the lady of Capt. R. Taylor, 65th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Sangor, 16th Dec., the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., civil surg., Gyah, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 29th Dec., the wife of Mr. J. W. Casahon, of the Sudder Dewanny Office, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 10th Jan., the lady of Major Irtvine, C. B., engineers, of a daughter.

At Broach, on the 22nd Dec., the lady of J. Peart, Esq., civ. surg., of a son.

At Allahabad, on New Year's Day, the lady of Henry Byng Harrington, Esq., of a daughter.

At Azimghur, on the 6th Jan., the lady of Henry Carr Tucker, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Bhagulpore, on the 8th Jan., the lady of G. F. Brown, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th Jan., Mrs. C. J. Sutherland, of a son.

At Kurnaul, on the 11th Jan., the lady of E. W. C. Plowden, Esq., L. C., of a daughter.

At Subathoo, on the 18th Nov., the lady of Capt. McCausland, of a daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 28th Dec., the lady of Capt. E. Wintle, 71st N. I., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th Jan., Mrs. Langer, of a daughter.

In Park Street, Calcutta, on the 11th Jan., Mrs. J. R. Fraser, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th Jan., Mrs. A. Maroot, of a daughter.

At Lahore, on the 2d Dec. last, the lady of Col. H. C. Van Cortlandt, his highness Maharaja Runjeet Singh's Service, of a son.

At Cawnpore, the 3d Jan., the lady of Capt. C. J. Lewes, 50th N. I., of a son.



At Delhi, on the 3d Jan., the wife of Mr. J. Cowley, Custom Department, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th Jan., the lady of Major Cubitt, ass. sec. to the gov. mil. dep., of a daughter.

In Kyd Street, Chowringhee, on the 20th Jan., the lady of Major Burlton, comy.-gen. of the army, of a daughter.

At the Government House, in Fort William, on the 20th Jan., the lady of Major Presscott, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the morning of the 11th Jan., the lady of Douglas T. Timins, Esq., C. S., of a son and heir.

At No. 77, Dhurramtollah, on the 17th Jan., Mrs. James McDonald, of a dau.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Jan., Mrs. W. Horne, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th Jan., the lady of Mr. W. E. Jenkins, of a daughter.

At Pooree, on the 22d Jan., the lady of I. K. Ewart, Esq., of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 23d Jan., the lady of E. M. Gordon, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 25th Jan., Mrs. John William Peterson, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Jan., Mrs. C. B. Mendis, of twins, son and daughter.

At Park-street, Chowringhee, on the 26th Jan., Mrs. J. Nyss, of a son.

At Kidderpore, Lechkooty, on the 26th Jan., the wife of Mr. Henry Sedpold of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Jan., the wife of Mr. L. E. James, of the Sudder board of revenue, of a son.

At Ghazeepeer, on the 31st Jan., the lady of George Frederic Houlton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 8th of Feb., the lady of S. H. Boileau, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Jan., Eliza, the wife of Mr. J. Chaunce, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 14th Nov., the lady of Lieut.-col. Orchard, C. B. European regt., of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 19th Jan., the lady of Col. William Roberts, Oude Service, of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 29th Nov. last, the lady of Lieut. H. J. Michell, 72d N. I., of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 18th Jan., the lady of Capt. John Scott, 55th N. I., of a daughter.

At Allyghur, on the 20th Jan., the lady of J. P. Chiene, 34th N. I., of a dau.

At Garden Reach, on the 29th Jan., the lady of George Dougal, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 30th Jan., the wife of Mr. William Andrew, of the Catholic Free School, of a son.

At Bishop's College, on the 30th Jan., the lady of the Rev. S. C. Milan, of a son.

At Agra, on the 3d Jan., Mrs. H. Watson, of a son.

At Digha, Dinapore, on the 17th Jan., Mrs. Daniel Penhearow, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 20th Jan., the lady of George Wise, Esq., of a son.

At Mootipoor, on the morning of the 26th Jan., the lady of Robert Taylor Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th Jan., Mrs. Charles Scott, of a daughter.

At Spence's Hotel, on the 31st Jan., the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., of the C. S., of a son.

At Hoshungabad, on the 6th Jan., the lady of M. C. Ommaney, C. S., of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 26th Jan., Mrs. John Atkinson, of a daughter.

At Penang, on the 4th Jan., the wife of Mr. B. D. Tisbury, com. dep., of a dau.

At Singapore, on the 16th Jan., the lady of G. D'Almeida, Esq., of a dau.

At Lucknow, on the 26th instant, the lady of Capt. J. Sweetenham, 10th N. I., of a daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 27th Jan., the lady of Capt. George Thompson, com. dep., of a daughter.

At Ghazeepeer, on the 31st Jan., the lady of George Frederick Houlton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, 7th Jan., Mr. James Bernadotte Vallenta, to Miss Maria Soubisse, the only daughter of Mr. William Soubisse, an assistant in the Dewanny Sudder Adawlut.

At the cathedral, Calcutta, 10th Jan., by the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop, Alas Webb, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Service, to Emma Jane, the daughter of the late John Harvey Danby, Esq., of Hoxton, Devon.

At Calcutta, 10th Jan., Mr. Richard Williams Walters, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Sarah Selina Bean.

At Calcutta, 12th Jan., G. M. McClintock, Esq., B. C. S., to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Graham, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta.

At Agra, 3rd Jan., Mr. John Parwick, assistant Agra Bank, to Miss M. A. Albert.

At Calcutta, 15th Jan., Mr. Charles Jackson, of the H. C. M., to Eliza Grace, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Richmond, Esq., indigo planter.

At Calcutta, 15th Jan., Mr. A. T. Goodrich, of the H. C. M., to Helen Josephina,

youngest daughter of the late Joseph Richmond, Esq., indigo planter.

At Calcutta, 11th Jan., by the Ven. Archd. Dealtry, John Alexander Cripps, Esq., to Miss Eliza Master.

At Calcutta, 16th, by the Ven. Archd. J. W. Kaye, Esq., Bengal artillery, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of T. Puckle, Esq., Clapham Common, Surrey.

At Calcutta, 16th Jan., John Robert McMullin, Esq., 50th N. I., to Julia, only daughter of the late Capt. Vansandau, 68th N. I., and grand-daughter to the late Col. Forbes, of the same establishment.

At Calcutta, 22nd Jan., by the Ven. Archd. Dealtry, Capt. J. D. Bristow, to Miss J. C. Gale.

At Rangoon, 9th Dec., Mr. Ananias Jacobs, chief mate of the brig Catherine, to Miss Marianus Johannes Ter Minos.

At Calcutta, 24th Jan., Mr. Charles Dubordieux, indigo planter, Jessore, to Miss Clarissa Ann Taylor.

At Calcutta, 28th Jan., C. E. Barwell, Esq., youngest son of E. R. Barwell, Esq., C. S., to Frances Catherine, second daughter of Maj. Godby, 36th N. I.

At Cawnpore, 21st Jan., Capt. W. Freeth, 55th N. I., to Catherine, youngest daughter of Robert Logan, Esq., of Edin.

At Calcutta, 26th Jan., Henry Gloster French, Esq., to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Watts, Esq.

At Bhangulpore, 18th Jan., R. N. Farquharson, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Maj.-gen. Bowen.

On 22nd Jan., Mr. John Graham assist. surv., to Miss Caroline Ridge, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Charles John Ridge, 4th Bengal L. C.

At Benares, 30th Jan., Christopher George Fagan, Esq., 8th L. C., and paymast., Benares, to Louisa, third daughter of Maj. Williamson, commanding 41st N. I.

At Calcutta, 1st Feb., Mr. A. F. Laforgue, of Chanderagore, to Sarah Virginia, the widow of the late Mr. J. S. Da Costa.

At Calcutta, 2nd Feb., at the cathedral, H. J. W. Postlethwaite, Esq., H. M. 26th regt., to Henrietta Nelson, third daughter of C. R. Richardson, Esq., Kumtoul, Tirhoot.

At Calcutta, 1st Feb., Mr. A. Pratt, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Cartar, of London.

At Calcutta, 1st Feb., by special license, J. Duce, Esq., to Miss Louisa M. Mandy.

At Calcutta, 4th Feb., Mr. John Joseph Tucker, assist. Sudder Board office, to Miss Caroline Barber.

At Calcutta, 4th Feb., Mr. Henry Roberts  
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Slater, teacher at the Parental Academy, to Miss Harriet Lydia Horne.

At Chandernagore, 9th inst., Edmund Emanuel Dubus, Esq., of Chandpore, Nohatta, Jessore, to Mary Jane Clemence, the only daughter of Pierre Banuizette, Esq., of Lebourne Gironde.

On Saturday, the 20th Jan., at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. Jackson, Richard Lockington, son of Capt. Cole, formerly of H. M. 12th drags., to Margaret Caroline, daughter of the late Lieut. Pratt, N. I.

At Haupper, 11th Feb., by the Rev. J. Whiting, chaplain of Meerut, the Hon. Robert Palmer Byng, 62nd N. I., to Elizabeth Maria Lowther, eldest daughter of Maj. E. Gwatkin, superintendent of the stud at that place.

#### DEATHS.

At Agra, on the 27th December, at the residence of Captain Graham. Lewis Thackery Watson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, 4th battalion artillery.

At Sulkea, on the morning of the 5th January, Mrs. E. F. Colliard, the wife of Mr. T. S. Colliard, assist. in the Salt Golahs, aged 31 years 2 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 8th January, Mr. J. Seaton Harris, Midshipman of the ship St. George, aged 18 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th January, Mrs. A. E. Fleming, the wife of Mr. R. Fleming, an assistant in the secret and political department, aged 42 years, 10 months, and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on the 8th January, Mr. E. Edmunds, assist. indigo planter, of Guttall factory.

On the 10th January, Anna, the daughter of D. Ross, Esq., aged 11 months and 20 days.

At Delhi, on the 30th December, Adolphus, the infant son of Mr. Webb, of Mussoorie, aged 6 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 10th January, Miss A. Ross, daughter of D. Ross, Esq., of the East India Company's Mint, aged 11 months and 20 days.

At Calcutta, on the 10th of January, Mrs. E. Rayman, aged 47 years.

At Calcutta, on the 12th of January, Master C. Watling, son of Mr. R. Watling, up-country trader, aged 1 day.

At Calcutta, on the 14th January, Mr. J. Lawrie, aged 27 years.

At Camp, near Jhansee, on the 3rd November, Kate, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-col. Tulloch, 60th regt. N. I.

At Shanjehanpore, on the 4th January, W. Shaw, the beloved infant son of J. W.

Muir, Esq., civil service, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 11 January, of fever, Ens. G. Pearson, of Her Majesty's 9th foot.

At Kurnaul, on the morning of the 10th December last, 3 hours after her arrival by Dawk from Simla, Mrs. Winn, the wife of J. Winn, Esq., after a lingering sickness of nearly 12 months.

At Muttra, on the 6th January, daughter of Captain Free, 10th Light Cavalry, aged 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 19th January, of cholera, S. Chollet Hornet, Esq., aged 32 years.

On the Indus, near Bhawalpore, on the 28th December, 1838, Lieut.-col. A. Duffin, 2nd cavalry, sincerely regretted.

At Etawah, on the 14th January, J. A., the infant daughter of A. P. Currie, Esq., civil service, aged 8 months and 4 days.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd January, Miss C. A. Stuart, daughter of R. Stuart, Esq., M.D., aged 2 months.

At Calcutta, on the 30th January, Miss H. Hall Harris, aged 14 years, 10 months and 23 days.

At Muttra, on the 20th January, suddenly, Lieut. John Hickey, 10th Light Cavalry.

At Calcutta, Sobhabazar, on the 22nd January, at 5 P.M., the Maha Ranee or grandmother of Maharajah Kalikrishna Bahadur, aged 80 years. [A grand *Shraud* is to be made at the sacrifice of a lack of rupees in the Rajah's family.]

At Calcutta, on the 27th January, Master C. Montrion, son of Lieut. C. Montrion, I. N., aged 10 months.

At Calcutta, on the 29th Jan., Mrs. M. Stewart, wife of Mr. W. Stewart, coach-maker, aged 34.

At Garden Reach, on the 29th Jan., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Dougal.

At Delhi, on the 15th Jan., Mrs. Bonner, widow of the late Capt. Bonner, of Begum Sumroo's service, aged 70 years.

At Agra, on the 21st Jan., Mr. W. H. Ereth, aged 30 years and 11 months.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Jan., Mrs. M. McRannen, aged 90 years, most sincerely regretted by all her friends.

At Howrah, on the morning of the 1st Feb., Mr. W. M. Haward, aged 34 years.

At Chinsurah, on the 1st Feb., Mrs. M. Penny.

At Calcutta, on the 2nd Feb., the Rev. J. G. Penney, superintendent of the Benevolent Institution, aged 47 years.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 2nd Feb., Astwachatoor M. Manuk, Esq., third son of the late Malcom Manuk, Esq., aged 19 years and 3 months.

At Howrah, of spasmodic cholera, J. Percival, Esq., chief officer of the bark Will Watch, and late 2nd officer of the Kellie Castle, sincerely regretted by all his friends.

At Balasore, on the 2nd Feb., M. I., the beloved wife of J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., assist. revenue surveyor, aged 22 years.

At Moulmein, on the 15th Jan., Mr. R. R. Beauchamp, ship-builder, of Calcutta, aged 50 years, 3 months and 17 days; sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relatives.

At Hingoly, on the 20th Jan., Lieut. A. Roberts, Adj. of the 7th regt. of His Highness the Nizam's Infantry, aged 28 years, greatly regretted by all who knew him.

At Dundee, on the 9th August last, Mrs. Low, wife of R. Low, Esq., cashier Dundee Bank.

At Calcutta, on the 9th ult., Mrs. A. M. Krefting, aged 31 years, 2 months and 9 days.

At Chinsurah, on the evening of the 10th ult., W. C. Arrow, Esq., aged 37 years.

At Purneah, on the 21st Jan., of fever, Lieut. M. F. Ximenes, H. M.'s 16th foot, aged 21 years and 7 months, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

At Hingolee, 20th Jan., of paralysis, Lieut. Arthur Roberts, adjt., 7th N. I., aged 28, deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a kind and dutiful son, a fond and affectionate brother.

## MADRAS.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

##### GENERAL ORDERS.

Dec. 25.—Leave of Absence from Station.—S. I. Popham, Esq., is permitted to

proceed to England for three years, on sick certificate, with the benefit of the furlough allowance.

Appointments.—W. H. Babington, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of

out to continue to act as principal and magistrate of Coimbatore.  
 Schrane, Esq. to be sub-collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.  
 Saylor, Esq. to act as head assist. principal collector and magistrate of ring the employment of Mr. W. other duty, or until further orders.  
 , Esq. to be head assist. to the collector and magistrate and col-magistrate of Arcot.  
 Lonckton Esq. to be an assist. to pal collector and magistrate of

-- Appointments. — H. Forbes, t as sub-collector and joint mag. elly, during the absence of Mr. ick certificate, or until further

ook, Esq. to act as head assist. cipal collector and magistrate of luring the employment of Mr. on other duty, or until further

. J. Losh of the 9th N. I. to act se translator to Government, absence of Mr. Walter Elliot, other orders.

om a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Dept. 21 Nov. 1838.—We have itted the Hon. W. H. Tracy, of estabishment, to return to his gypt.

## Medical.

. surg. J. Richmond is per-return to Europe, and to retire L. I. C.'s service from the 14th regulated pension of his rank.  
 surg. Mayer, to be civil surg. r.

surg. A. Mackintosh to act as Negapatam during the absence arg. Gregg.

—Sen. assist. surg. W. G. Max- to be surg. vice Richmond re- of com. 14th Jan. 1239.

rg. R. Davidson to be a super-urgeon from the 14th inst.

orge Knox to be garrison surg. re, vice Davidson.

. surg. R. Davidson is posted d districts, vice Richmond re-

g. T. Aston is permitted to sea on sick certificate, with sence for one year and to em-be western coast.

## Military.

Jan. 11.—Promotions.—Infantry.—Sen. Lieut.-col. (Brevet Col.) J. Wahab, C. B. to be colonel, vice Monin deceased; date of commission 5th Jan. 1839.

Senr. Maj. J. H. Winbolt from the 5th regt., to be lieut.-col., in succession to Wahab promoted; date of commissou 5th Jan. 1839.

5th N. I.—Senr. Capt. W. Justice to be major, Senr. Lieut. to be captain, and Senr. Ens. R. Shubrick to be lieutenant, in succession to Winbolt promoted; date of commissions 5th Jan. 1839.

In consequence of the death of Maj.-gen. A. Monin of the infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off reckonings is authorized.

Col. Maj.-gen. C. A. Walker, half a share from the off reckoning fund, from the 6th Jan. 1838.

Jan. 18.—10th N. I.—Senr. Ens. W. Chatfield to be lieut., vice Cook deceased; date of com. 8th Nov. 1838.

Appointment.—Lieut. F. Ditmas of the corps of engineers, to be adj. of that corps.

The following leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the Presidency Division, are confirmed:—

26th Foot.—Brevet Capt. Thompson, to England for two years from date of em-embarkation, on private affairs.

Ditto.—Lieut. Sibley, ditto ditto.

16th ditto.—Brevet Capt. Bell, in ex-tension, from 15th Oct. to 31st Dec. 1838.

13th L. I.—Maj. J. Johnson, to Eng-land, for two years from date of embark-ation, on medical certificate.

Ditto—Lieut. J. Forbes, ditto ditto.

Jan. 18.—The appointment of Lieut. Ditmas to be adj. of engineers, made in G. O. dated the 15th inst., is to have effect from the date of embarkation of Lieut. Lake.

Return to Europe on sick certificate.—Lieut. D. S. Young, 43rd N. I.

Ensign H. A. O. Const, 48th ditto.

Capt. W. Bremner, dep. assist. com-gen., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, with leave of absence for eighteen months from the date of embark-ation

Jan. 22.—Lieut. C. Lancaster of the horse-brigade, to be adj. of the D. troop from the 16th December 1838., vice Lloyd, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) D. Buchanan of the 22nd N. I. to be fort adj. at Masuli-patam, so long as his corps may continue to form part of the force composing that garrison.

Lieut. T. B. Walsh of the 52nd N. I., to be brigade maj. at Sholapore during the period his corps may remain at that station in the room of Capt Hitchins returning to Europe.

Maj.-gen. Sir John Doveton, K. C. B., commanding the centre division of the army, is permitted to return to Europe, on the expiration of his tour of duty on the staff.

Ensign E. J. Colebrooke doing duty with the 34th L. I., is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Appointment. — Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K.C.H. to command the centre division of the army from the 23rd current.

Maj.-gen. E. M. G. Showers is admitted on the general staff of the army and appointed to command the southern division, from the 23rd current, vice Maj.-gen. Sir John Doveton, K. C. B., whose tour on the staff will expire on that date.

Col. W. M. Burton to be commandant of artillery, with the rank of brigadier and a seat at the Military Board, vice Maj.-gen. Showers, who has been promoted to that rank by her Majesty's brevet.

Jan. 25. Capt. J. Briggs, of the 13th N. I., second assistant to the commissioner in Mysore, is permitted to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, with leave of absence for eighteen months from the date of his embarkation.

Capt. F. J. Clerk of the 3d L. I., has been appointed in the public department, under date the 22d instant, a police magistrate at Madras.

29. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. E. S. G. Showers, of the horse artil., to be aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Showers, commanding the southern div. of the army.

Lieut. J. I. Sherwood, of the 23d L. I. having returned to his duty by permission of the honourable court of Directors, and having produced a certificate that he was unavoidably prevented from landing at Mangalore, is to be re-admitted on the establishment from the date of his arrival at Bombay, viz. the 9th inst.

Lieut J. M. H. Phillips, of the left wing Madras European regiment, is permitted to resign the service of the East India Company, in compliance with his request.

Feb. 1st.—*Promotions and alterations of Rank.*—42d N. I.—Sen. En. Charles

Roper to be lieut. vice Smith, deceased: date of commission 13th Jan. 1839.

#### BIRTHS.

At St. Thomè, Madras, on the 18th January, the lady of B. Cardoza, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church, Madras, on the 16th Jan., by special license, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, Montague De Lima, M. A., to Christiana Aurora Comfort Goodman, second daughter of Hamilton Goodman, Esq., of Graham's Town.

At the Cathedral, at Madras, on the 17th Jan., by the Rev. Vincent Shortland, Lieut. and (Bt. Capt.) A. C. Anderson, H. M.'s 4th or King's Own regiment, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Arthur Brooke, Esq. Civil Service.

At Madras, on Wednesday the 23rd Jan., by the Rev. Mr. Mahon, Mr. James Hughes, Printer, to Miss Mary Ann Edmunds, the youngest daughter of Mrs. C. Edmonds.

At Scotch Kirk, Madras, on the 28th Jan., by the Rev. Mr. Bowie, Mr. J. R. Farely, to Mr. M. Harding.

At the Scotch Kirk, Madras, on the 28th Jan., by the Rev. M. Bowie, Mr. James Slater, to Miss Penepole Hadley.

#### DEATHS.

At Sydapett, Madras, on the 16th Jan., after a few hours' illness, of Spasmodic cholera, Cortlandt Edward Buller, aged 21 months, the only son of Captain Cortlandt Taylor.

At Madras, on the 21st Jan., Mary Anne, widow of the late Surgeon S. Higginson, Madras army, aged 21 years and 6 months.

At the General Hospital, at Madras, on the 21st Jan., Daniel Parker, Esq., Chief Mate of the Barque Lonach, aged 34 years and 21 days.

At Madras, on the 16th Jan., thirty miles Kamptee, after a short illness, Christina, the lady of Major J. Keer, Commanding the Madras European regiment.

At his residence at Trichinopoly, on the 5th ultimo, at half past two o'clock, P. M., Major-General Anthony Monin, 17th regt. N.I., after having served his King and the Honourable Company for a period of sixty years, greatly lamented, and deeply and deservedly regretted, by all who knew him.



## Bombay.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil and Ecclesiastical.

*Jan.* 24. Messrs. A. Campbell and A. Bettington, to act as first and second assistants, respectively, to the collector of Belgaum, from the date on which Mr. Townsend may leave that station to proceed to Poona.

Mr. S. Babington, to be assistant to the collector of Belgaum.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private business.

25. Mr. C. M. Harrison, to be acting second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tannah.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, to be acting third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Rutnageeree.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the expiration of the three months prescribed in section XXII. of the absentee regulation.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, acting collector of Tannah, delivered over charge of the collectorate from Mr. Jackson, on the 22nd instant.

30. Mr. H. Liddell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmedaban, received charge of that collectorate from Mr. Jackson on the 14th inst.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector and magistrate of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency and to the Deckan, on private affairs.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, to act as collector and magistrate of Tannah from the 3rd proximo.

29. The leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain Jacob, acting 4th assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, on the 2nd inst., is extended to the 1st April next.

Mr. R. G. Chambers returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, on the ship *Berkshire*, on the 9th inst., with the permission of the honourable Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

The Rev. Frederick James Spring, appointed by the Honourable the Court of

Directors, as assistant chaplain for this presidency, is admitted on this establishment from the 8th instant, the date of his arrival at Sholepoor, and appointed to the chaplaincy of that station from the same date.

The Rev. W. M. Burnell, A. A., is appointed chaplain to the Scinde Reserve, and directed to proceed to the place of its destination.

31. Mr. A. Elphinstone, collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts from the 1st proximo.

*Feb.* 2. The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to withdraw the Rev. Frederick James Spring from Sholapoor, and to appoint him to Kharack.

The Rev. Joseph Laurie, Senior Min. of St. Andrew's Church, returned on the 28th ultimo, from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place he had proceeded under the leave, on sick certificate, granted under date the 27th April, 1837.

Mr. H. Willis, junior magistrate of police, is allowed an extension for twelve months of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 13th of December 1837, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

9. Mr. J. S. Law, first assist. to the coll. of Sholapoor, is allowed leave, under sect. 16. of the absentee regulation, for two days, by which he exceeded the period allowed for travelling from Belgaum to Sholapoor.

12. Mr. W. Wilson, uncovenanted assist. to the coll. of customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to the coast for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted to Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2nd assist. to the political commiss. for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, under date the 9th ult., is extended to the 1st proximo.

Lieut. H. Aston, acting 2nd assist., has been appointed acting 1st assist. to the political agent in Katteewar, from the date of his joining that agency, until further orders.

13. Rev. Y. Keays returned to his duty as chaplain on this establishment, by the ship *Walmer Castle*, on the 5th instant.

15. The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Rev. A. Stockhouse, acting chaplain of Ahmednuggur, leave of absence to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, until the 28th instant.

Mr. J. H. Jackson delivered over charge of the Tannah collectorate to Mr. R. K. Pringle, on the 4th instant.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, acting coll. of Tannah, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation from the 12th instant.

Mr. W. E. Frere, acting 1st assist. to the coll. and magist. of Poonah is allowed leave of absence for seven days, to proceed to the presidency under sect. 14. of the absentee regulation.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting 2nd assist. to the coll. of Tannah, having joined his station on the 7th instant, he is to be placed in permanent charge of the Kullian Prant from that date.

Mr. D. M. Harrison, acting 2nd assist. coll. of Tannah, is allowed, under sect. 14. of the absentee regulation, leave of absence for one day, by which he exceeded the period prescribed for travelling from Rutnageeree to Tannah.

Mr. C. Price, 2nd assist. to the principal coll. of Surat, is allowed leave, under sect. 14. of the absentee regulation, for 31 days, by which he exceeded the period prescribed for travelling from Rutnageeree to Surat.

Mr. J. Williams received charge of the general-treasury general pay-office; and the office of the superintendent of stamps, from Mr. Morris, on the 11th instant.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, acting senior magistrate of police, is allowed to be absent from the presidency for a few days, for the benefit of his health; and Mr. E. E. Elliott is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

Ensign J. D. De Vitre, of the 25th regiment native infantry is appointed to act as 2nd assist. to the political agent in Kattewar, during the absence of Captain Jacob on sick certificate.

### Military.

Jan. 16. — The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the formation of a reserve force, for service in Scinde, as follows: —

#### Detail.

3rd Company, 1st battalion artillery.

5th Company, golundauze battalion.

Detail of pioneers

H. M. 40th regiment foot.

2nd Grenadier regiment, N. I.

22nd Regiment N. I.

26th Ditto ditto.

Staff.

Col. Valiant, K.H., H. M. 40th regt., to command, with the rank of a Brigadier of the 2nd class.

Capt. Donnelly, 2nd grenadier regt., deputy-assist. adjt.-general.

Lieut. Del Hoste, 16th N. I., assist. quarter-master-general.

Lieut. Postans, 15th N. I., interpreter.

Lieut. Whichelo, 9th N. I., assist.-commissary-general.

Lieut. Preedy, 25th N. I., sub-assist.-commissary-general, charge of Bazar.

Brevet Capt. Farquharson, artillery, deputy-commissary of ordnance.

Captain Corsellis, 18th N. I., pay-master.

Capt. Harris, engineers, field engineer.

Lieut. Margary, ditto, assist. ditto.

Major Gibson, Golundauze battalion, to command detail of artillery.

Lieut. Hutt, ditto, to be adjt. to ditto.

Major T. Groundwater, of the regt. of artillery, is allowed to retire from the service, agreeably to the regulations, from the date of the departure of the Hugh Lindsay steamer.

16. 2nd Lieut. G. McLeod of the engineers, is appointed assist. to Capt. Harris, the field engineer with the Scinde reserve force.

Lieut. G. Hutt, is appointed adjt. and quarter-master to the artillery of the reserve division proceeding to Scinde.

The following temporary arrangements in the Scinde field forces are made: —

Lieut. Col. Croker, H. M.'s 17th regt., next senior officer in the 2nd infantry brigade of the Scinde field force, to assume command thereof, until the arrival of Col. Gordon in camp.

Assist.-Surg. Don, M. D. medical store-keeper, to afford medical aid to the staff-officers of the Scinde field force, from the 1st Nov. last.

Capt. Outram of the 23rd regt. N. I., to be extra aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, from the 17th Dec. 1838.

Private T. Bird, H. M.'s 17th regt., to act as baggage master-serjeant to the Scinde field force from the 23rd Dec. 1838.

A. Furlough to Europe for three years is granted to assist.-surg. R. A. J. Hughes of the Guzerat Provincial battalion, for the benefit of his health.

21. The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, and promoted to Ensigns: —

Mr. F. Fanning; R. L. Taylor; J. J. Combe.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :—

Lieut.-col. R. Sutherland, of the 20th regt. N. I.; Ens. C. Grey, of the 8th regt. N. I.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Col. T. Valiant, K.H., of H. M.'s 40th regt. of foot, and Major F. T. Farrel, of the 6th regt. N. I., to assume the command of the Deesa brigade, the former from the 1st, and the latter from the 4th instant.

Lieut. C. D. Mylne, of the 6th regt. N. I., to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to the 3rd regt. L. C., from the 5th instant.

Lieut. C. Lodge of the 25th regt. N. I., acting interpreter in Hindoostanee to the wing of the 21st regt. N. I. at Poonah, to act as interpreter in the Mahratta language also to that wing, from the same date.

The following temporary arrangement is made :—

2nd Lieut. E. Welland to act as adjt. to the 2nd battalion of artillery, till an officer may be available for the duty.

The leave granted to Lieut. D. E. Mills, of the 19th regt. N. I., deputy-paymaster at Deesa, by government-general order of the 19th ultimo, is prolonged for another month on the same account.

22. Assist.-surg. Atkinson is directed to proceed to the Presidency as medical officer next in waiting for service in the Indian Navy.

23. The division orders, under date the 10th instant, directing that all reports and returns be made to Col. England, K.H., of H. M.'s 41st regt. of foot, on the departure of Major-General J. Saker, C.B., from the southern division of the army, until further orders, is confirmed.

24. The following promotions are made :  
Regiment of Artillery.—Capt. (Brevet Major) J. Laurie to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Capt.) T. E. Cotgrave to be Capt., and 2nd Lieut. E. S. Blake to be 1st Lieut., in succession to Groundwater retired.

Lieut.-col. G. R. Jervis of the engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

28. The appointment of Surg. Gray, Bombay Europ. regt., to the med. charge of the depot, Queen's troops, on the 5th June last, made by Maj.-gen. Sullivan, C.B. commanding the garrison is confirmed.

29. The division orders, under date the 14th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieut. H. Berthon, executive-engineer at

Ahmedabad, to proceed to the sea-coast, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

Captain H. C. Teasdale of the 25th regt. N. I., received charge of the com. dep., Poona division of the army, from Lieut. E. Whichelo on the 19th inst.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Capt. C. J. Westley, of the inval. estab., to take charge of the bazar depart. at Dapolee, from the 27th ultimo.

The brigade orders issued by Brigadier Napier, under date the 7th inst., appoint. assist.-surg., Driver of the Madras horse-artill., to act as civil-surg. and to have med. charge of the staff and detail at Sholapore, during the absence of assist.-surg. Leggett on sick certifi., is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the brev. rank of capt.

Lieut. G. Clarkson, 21st N. I. H. Aston, 10th N. I. S. Landon, 16th N. I. A. Goldie, 26th N. I. D. E. Mills, 19th N. I. T. D. Fallon, 7th N. I. J. C. Anderson, 24th N. I. F. C. Hall, 4th N. I. S. C. Baldwin, 20th N. I. E. Whichelo, 9th N. I.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Brev. Capt. T. Cleather, to act as adj. to the Golundauze battal., on the departure of Lieut. Hull from the station, until further orders.

Lieut. S. J. Stevens, 21st N. I., received charge of the pay department at Poona from Capt. H. N. Corsellis, on the 21st instant.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :—

Capt. J. Hobson, right wing European regt. E. Walter, 3d L. C. Brev. Capt. J. Crozier, 26. N. I. Lieut. J. McDonell 19th N. I.

30. Surg. L. Hathway of the medical estab, is permitted to retire from the service agreeably to the regulations.

Surg. W. Carstairs is removed from the 10th, and posted to the 21st N. I. and will join as early as practicable.

The services of Lieut.-col. M. E. Bagnold, of the 9th N. I., are placed at the disposal of the government of India.

The services of Lieut. C. H. Burnes, 17th N. I., are placed at the disposal of the government of India.

31. Surg. Carstairs will continue for the present in med. charge of the 10th N. I., and will also relieve assist.-surg. Winchester, from the med. duties of the 2d battal. artillery.

Surg. A. Mackell, is directed to proceed and join the 8th N. I. at Ahmedabad, at his earliest convenience.

Brev. Capt. C. H. Wells, on being re-

lieved from his present duties in the southern division, will proceed to Poona, and assume charge of the deputy-judge advocate-general's office, Poona divis. of the army.

Assist.-surg. H. S. Arnott, M.D. to afford med. aid to the staff, and detail of artill. at that station, on the departure of assist.-surg. Cahill, M.D., is confirmed.

*Feb. 1.* The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—9th N. I., Ens. C. Halkett, from 19th Jan. to 28th Feb., on med. cert., to proceed to Bombay.

The undermentioned officers having been reported the garrison-surg. as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 28th instant:—

Capt. W. J. B. Knipe, 17th N. I. Lieut. and Adj. J. Holmes, 12th N. I. Ens. R. Fitzgerald, 12th N. I. Ens. E. Bowen, 26th N. I. Assist.-surg. J. Gibson, unattached.

4. Cornet L. M. Jones, of the 1st. L. C., and Cornet H. F. Denys, of the 2nd L. C., are permitted to exchange regiments at their own requests, each joining as junior of his rank.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Captain N. Lechmere, to act as adj. to 2d batt. of art., from the 29th ult., the date of the departure of 2nd Lieutenant Massie,

Brevet Captain C. H. Wells, dep. judge adv. gen, to conduct the duties of dep. asst. adj. gen. and dep. asst. quart.-mast. gen., on the departure of Captain Hart from the division.

Surg. Howison, of the 25th N. I., to take med. charge of the med. store depot, staff, and details of Poona, on the departure of Surg. Carstairs, from the station.

Brevet Capt. T. Cleather, received charge of the com. dep. at Ahmednuggur, from Lieut. S. J. Stevenson, on the 19th ult.

Lieut. F. Ayrton received charge of the Ahmednuggur Arsenal, from Brevet Capt. Farquharson, on the 19th ult., on Brevet Capt. Farquharson's responsibility, pending the arrival of Brevet Capt. Grant.

Ass.-Surg. W. Hardy, M. D. is relieved from doing duty in Indian navy, and placed at the disposal of the maj.-gen in charge of the forces.

Lieut. G. S. Blake of the art., to perform the duties of staff officer to the troops at Hursole, on the departure of the 26th N. I., from that station, is confirmed.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the Guzerat prov. batt. be

augmented by an addition of ten privates per company.

The services of Ass.-surg. White, vaccinator N. W. div. of Guzerat, are placed at the disposal of the maj.-gen. com. the N. D., for the purpose of relieving Ass.-surg. Wright, at Hursole, whose services are required for the Scinde reserve force.

*Feb. 5.*—No. 91 of 1839.—Major J. Laurie, having arrived at the Presidency on the 28th ult., the unexpired portion of his leave to the Cape of Good Hope, is cancelled from that date, and that officer is directed to resume his duties as sen. dep.-com. of Ordnance at the Presidency.

*Feb. 9.*—No. 92 of 1839.—The hon. the gov. in council is pleased to direct, that the station of Dapoolce be annexed to the Poona division of the army until further orders.

*Feb. 11.*—Capt. G. P. Le Mussarier, 14th N. I., is app. to offi. as ass. quart.-mast. gen. on the establishment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the app. of Ass. Quart.-mast. Gen. Lieut. Delhoste, to the Scinde reserve.

Ass.-surg. R. H. Manley, M. D., of the 47th Madras N. I., to relieve Surg. Montgomery, from the med. charge of the civil dep. at Dharwar.

No. 96 of 1839.—The following promotion is made.

Ass.-surg. R. B. Owen, M. D., to be Surg., vice Hathway, retired.

No. 97 of 1839.—The following native promotions are made:—

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

En. H. Fenning, of the 21st N. I., to act as quart.-mast. and int. to that regt., during the period Lieut. Stevens may remain in temporary charge of the Poona Pay Office.

No. 101 of 1839.—En. S. W. Brown, of the 26th N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

*Feb. 13.*—No. 102 of 1839.—Lieut. W. Paley, of the Bengal art., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 103 of 1839.—The following temporary arrangements in the Scinde field force, made by the officer commanding H. M.'s L. D. are confirmed.

Lieut. Janvrin, to act as quart.-mast. and int., and Lieut. Scudamore, as adj. to the det. of H. M.'s 4th L. D., with Scinde field force, from the 4th Nov. last.

14. Brevet Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 4th Reg. N. I., is appointed commandant of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, vice Troward.

16. Capt. A. Troward of the 14th

L., is appointed commandant of malar corps about to be raised at Varree; and Lieut. W. Gibbard, 5th reg. N. I., as 2nd in command adjutant of the same corps, on g of an adjutant of the line.

evet Major J. W. Watson, com- of ordinance, Poona division of , is allowed leave of absence to to the Mahableshwur Hills, on icate.

ist.-Surgeon A. Arnott of the Establishment, is allowed a fur- Europe for three years, for the his health.

M. Wyllie, of the 8th reg. N. I., d a furlough to Europe for three the benefit of his health.

-Surgeon J. Gibson, of the me- blishment, is allowed a furlough for three years, for the benefit lth.

Gen. J. Kinnersley, command- ndeish, is allowed leave of ab- m the 1st to the 31st of March roceed to the presidency on pri- rs.

ie following appointments are

Col. G. Moore, deputy auditor- and secretary to the clothing- be stipendiary member of the board.

F. Lester, agent for gun-carriages, etary to the military board.

H. Thornbury, 2nd assist. to the sneral, to be assist-sec. to the board; date of appointment, 1839.

on. the Governor in council is o make the following appoint-

A. F. Johnson, 17th reg. N. I., uty military auditor-general and to the clothing-board, in succes- out.-colonel Moore.

V. Jacob, agent for gunpowder, tary secretary to the honourable nor.

Major J. W. Watson, of the to be agent for gun carriages.

J. Sinclair, artillery, to be com- f stores at Poonah.

H. Barr, 8th reg. to be acting the military auditor-general, in ce of Captain Jameson.

J. Stanton, artillery, to be aid- to the governor, from the date on ceases to act as ordnance-assist. mandant of artillery.

#### BOMBAY MARINES.

l.—Mr. George Norris Adams, ed to the service in conformity d *Herald*.—Vol. 3.—No. XVII.

with his appointment as a volunteer for the Indian navy.

Jan. 22.—Captain Lyons and Lieutenant Woosnan proceeding to Scinde, to be accommodated with passage on board the cutter Margaret.

Mr. Woolaston, of the *Semiramis*, to perform the duties of that vessel, from the 9th Nov. last.

Captain Gilland and Dr. Hebbart, proceeding to Scinde, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Hon. Com- pany's brig of war Euphrates.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Henry Newham Garrett is admitted to the service as volunteer for the Indian navy.

Assist.-surg. W. Hardy, M. D. is re- lieved from doing duty in the Indian navy and placed at the disposal of the major- general in charge of forces.

Feb. 5.—No. 8. of 1839.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed:—

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Lieut. Buckle, assist. to Capt. Pepper, proceeding in command of the naval branch of the expedition to the Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Euphrates.

Lieut. Jardine, assist. surveyor, to deliver over charge of the cutter Margaret, to Lieut. Young, and join the *Hastings* as supernumerary and to be considered as lent from the *Palinurus*.

Lieut. Frushard, to the temporary com- mand of the Euphrates.

Acting Lieut. Barker, to join the Eu- phrates as acting lieut. and mate.

Assist. Surg. Deas, proceeding to the Persian Gulph, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Emily*.

Apothecary McLean, proceeding to the Persian Gulph, to join the steam-vessel Euphrates, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Emily*.

Capt. Swanson, paymaster of the field force, with establishment, proceeding to Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Bheema*.

Mr. R. Fallon, clerk, appointed to the *Semiramis* as clerk in charge, v. Dawson.

Mr. Betham, clerk, to act for Mr. Fal- lon, in the *Semiramis*, as clerk in charge, until the arrival of the latter, or until fur- ther orders.

Mr. Bone, to act as examiner of the indents, v. Betham at present attached to the *Semiramis* as clerk in charge.

Mr. J. Eilbeck, to take charge of the hon. company's schooner *Emily*.

Lieut. Warden, to take charge of the cutter Margaret, v. Young, subpoenaed to attend at the ensuing session.

Acting Lieut. Stephens, from the *Ata-*



lanta, to proceed per Berenice to join the Coote at Aden, as acting lieut. and mate, v. Hamilton, appointed to the Berenice, and Lieut. Bowing, relieved from the duties of mate, on board the Coote, 29th Nov. 1838.

Acting Lieut. Stephens, proceeding to join the Coote, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice.

Mr. Ford, to perform the duties of mate on board the Berenice, from the date of Mr. Balfour's discharge to the shore sick, until relieved by Mr. Hamilton, or until further orders.

Lieut. Jardine, assist.-surveyor (lent from the Palinurus) to take charge of the Snake steam vessel built for service on the Indus, 30th Nov. 1838.

By the senior Indian naval officer in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Graham, clerk, proceeding to the Presidency on med. cert., to be accommodated with a passage on board the ship John Marsh, from the 1st to the 24th Nov. 1838, inclusive.

Mr. Metcalf, to act as clerk to the Commodore, from the 2nd Nov., v. Graham sent sick to the Presidency.

Mr. J. Ward, purser of the Tigris, to act as clerk of the vessel from the 2nd Nov. 1838.

Mr. Midshipman Nesbit, to take charge of the schooner Frolick from the 1st August 1838.

Lieut. Winn, to the charge of the hon. company's brig of war Tigris, from the 30th August 1838.

8.—No. 9. of 1839.—Capt. J. Pepper is appointed senior naval officer at Surat, in succession to Capt. E. W. Harris, whose period of service has expired.

11.—No. 10. of 1839.—Mr. H. Oceanus Cook, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as a volunteer in the Indian navy from the 5th inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay.

20.—No. 11 of 1839.—Conductor W. Maxton of the Indian naval storekeeper's department is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

#### BIRTHS.

In the fort, on the 11th inst., the wife of Capt. W. Jeffrey, of the brig Lady Grant, of a daughter.

At Bycullah, on Sunday the 10th inst., the lady of Capt. Haines, I. N., of a son.

#### DEATHS.

December 1st, 1838.—Washed overboard and perished, from on board the ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, of Glasgow, M. Stewart, commander, while lying to in a gale of wind off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. William Ried, aged 22, second officer (late H. E. I. C. Service,) youngest son of James Reid Esq., Minto Place, Edinburgh.

At Bombay, on the afternoon of the 1st. inst., in the 42d year of his age, Surgeon Hathway, late of the 21st regt. Bombay N. I.—Dr. Hathway had but recently proceeded as far as Cutch with the Field force, when he was assailed with symptoms of that invidious disease of the brain, which has just terminated his life of active usefulness and benevolence. If mortality imparts dignity and importance to the profession of which Dr. Hathway was a member, it is nevertheless the fatal bar to its infallibility, for we are doomed to see one, whose experienced talents were so often and so successfully exerted for the safety of others, descend himself into an early grave. He was of the sound practical school of medicine. Few men investigated disease with more sagacity, or met it with greater promptitude, and in him may be truly said, Death has slain one of his keenest antagonists, and the service lost an able surgeon.

## China.

#### DEATHS.

At Whampoa, on Thursday the 8th November, on board the Viscount Melbourne, Mr. Samuel Stansbury, second officer of that ship.

At Manila, on the 22nd of October, Mrs. Mary Catherine Strachan, the be-

loved wife of James Strachan, Esq., deeply regretted by all her friends.

At the residence of Capt Elliot, H. B. M. Chief Superintendent at Macao, on the 23rd of August last, of a fever, after fourteen days illness, Miss Eliza Wedderburne, niece to his Excellency Sir F. Maithland, K. C. B., the naval Commander-in-Chief.

## Sydney.

### BIRTHS.

1 Sept., of a son, Mrs. Smith, Smith, of Smithfield, Eastern

ix Park, on the 26th inst., R. Robertson, of a daughter.

Cottage, on the 28th inst., Smith, of a daughter.

or Lodge, the 3rd inst., Mrs. son, who lived only a few

uesday last at her residence, t, Mrs. Cameroux, of a dau.

the 5th October, the wife of, of H. M.'s colonial brig illip, of a son.

ay the 8th Oct., Mrs. James daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

ay the 6th Oct., at St. James' awford L. Brown, Esq., of Williams' River, to Sarah, ighter of the late Lieut. Ward, t regt. or royals, and niece to eral Hawkshaw, H. E. I. C.

### DEATHS.

On the 27th Sept. Richard Wyatt, youngest son of Mrs. W. C. Alger, Castle-reagh Street, aged 15 years.

On the 6th Oct., at his lodgings in Kent Street, John Sullivan, Esq., aged 19 years, son of Major Sullivan, of Chesterfield House, in the county of Limerick, Ireland. His remains were followed to the grave by the Postmaster-General and a few friends.

At his father's residence on Wednesday the 3rd of Oct., Henry Giles Blake, the infant son of Mr. Robert Blake, of Mount Shamrock.

On the 7th Oct., Frances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Brignell, in the 23rd year of her age.

At his residence, Campbell Street, on Saturday the 6th of Oct., Mr. Patrick Callaghan, aged 39, after a short and painful illness.

On Monday evening last, the 8th inst., aged 29 years, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Grant Smith.

## Penang.

### MARRIAGE.

orge's church, on Thursday, t., by the Rev. Mr. Jones, C. Godfrey, staff-officer of

the Madras artillery, stationed at Fort Cornwallis, to Eliza Bruce, fourth and youngest daughter of Charles Buchan, Esq. of Edinburgh.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

Vindsor, from London. 12. Repulse, do. 13. Cambria, from Liverpool. 14. do. 15. London, do. 17. Duke of Buccleugh, from London. 19. 20. Cove, from Newcastle.—Mary Eliza, from London.—Ann, do. 22. do.—Lord Hungerford, do.—Allerton, from Liverpool. 24. Earl of Hard- London.—John, do. 25. Bland, do.—Richmond, do. 26. Strabane, do.

31. Mary Taylor, do. Feb. 3. Northumberland, do.—Emily, from Liverpool. 4. Advocate, from London. 5. Thomas Grenville, do. 6. Marion, do.—Courier, do.—James Mathieson, from Liverpool.—7. Fatima, do.—William Money, from London.—Baboo, do.—Matilda, from Liverpool. 11. Mary Ann Peters, do.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8. Adelaide, for London.—Isabella, for Hull.—Louisa, for Liverpool. 7. Duke of Bedford, for London. 10. Allerton, for Liverpool.—Bloreng, do. 13. Ruby, for Bristol. 8. London, for London.—Britannia, do. St. George, for Bristol. 11. Mary Eliza, for London. 12. Red Rover, for Liverpool. 16. Lord Hungerford for London. 19. Richmond, do. 20. Strabane, do.—Madagascar, do. Earl of Hardwicke, do. 26. Northumberland, do. 28. Java, do. 29. Scotia, do. 30. Fatima, for Liverpool. 31. Bengal Merchant, do.—Courier, do. Feb. 1. Robert Small, do.—Fatima, do. 2. Courier, for London.—Victoria, for Bristol. 4. John Knox, for Liverpool.—Mount Stuart Elphinstone, for London. 7. Richard Bell, for Plymouth. 8. Catherine, for London. 11. Artemis, for Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

Passengers per *London*, for London—John Wimble, commander—W. Hall, chief officer—J. Flower, 2nd ditto—T. F. Ganate, 3rd ditto—L. Lyffe surgeon.—Passengers—Mr. O'Donnell and family; Mr. Ross and family; Mr. Morrell and family; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Robson and family; Mr. D. Thompson and family; Mr. Thompson; Misses Dunbar, Meajine Wood, Ross, Morrell, Lamb, Thompson, Allen and Baxter; two Master Guffins; two Misses Burnard; Master Plumb and Miss DaCosta.

Passengers per *St. George*, for Bristol—E. Williams, commander—S. Louttie, 1st officer—H. H. Jones, 2nd ditto—F. W. Gardiner, 3rd ditto—H. A. Courtenay, 4th ditto.—Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Holroyd and child; Mrs. Harry Holroyd and three children; Mesdames Garnet, Timings, Pennington, Raben and Strickland; Messrs. George Cheape and Dunlop; Lieut. Pennington; Mr. Hinton; Dr. Chelland; two Misses Omans, and two Misses Davidsons.

Passengers per *Lord Hungerford*, Captain Saunders, for London, touching at the Cape.—General and Mrs. Macgregor and Mr. Vaughan, for the Cape; Mrs. General Torrens; Mrs. Cowell; Mrs. E. MacNaghten; Mrs. Lawrence; Mrs. Spiers; Mrs. Conwell; Mrs. Farquharson; Miss Ross; Hon. A. Ross; Messrs. Elliott MacNaghten; W. Spier, and Larkins; Captain Farquharson.—Children—Misses Farquharson and L. Farquharson; Master Torrens; Miss Letitia McNaghten; Master Elliot McNaghten; Misses Hamilton and Mary McNaghten; Master Hamilton; Misses Emily Smith and Henrietta Smith; Master Archibald Hills and James Hills, and four children of Mrs. Lawrence.

Passengers per *Richmond*.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Croxton, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Colonel Herring, Mrs. Captain A. C. Spottiswoode, Mrs. Hulse; and Mrs. T. W. Burt; R. H. Scott, Esq. B. C. S.; Major Croxton, Artillery; Dr. Jackson, 8th Cavalry; Drs. McCosh and Bonsfield, B. M. S.; Lieut. J. W. Forbes, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Mr. Templar; Master Scott, J. H. Scott, John Templar, Raikes, and Arthur S. Spottiswoode; Misses Maria Croxton, Isabella Burt, Raikes, Jessy A. Spottiswoode, Helen C. Spottiswoode, and Mary A. Herring.

Passengers per *Ruby*, for Bristol.—Assistant Commissary of Ordnance J. Sperin; Conductor D. Wheeler; Miss Eliza Wheeler, daughter of Colonel Wheeler.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mrs. Smith and two children; Mrs. Parks and three ditto; Mrs. Angelo and three ditto; Mrs. Mackenzie and child; Mrs. McQueen; Mrs. Walker; Misses Watson, Oakes and Bagshaw; W. Mackenzie, Esq.; Dr. McQueen; Dr. Goss; W. Leslie, Esq.; Lieut. Bird, 12th N. I.; Lieut. Gunthorpe, 6th M. N. I.; two Misses Carter; Masters Carter, Richardson, Transom, and Glass.

Additional Passengers per *Madagascar* for London.—Mrs. J. W. Cragg, Master Cecil Cragg, Miss Ann Gallagher, and Mrs. Ward, European servant.

By the *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Lady Grant; Mesd. Pennington, Halhed, Charters, B. Macleod, D. H. Crawford, and Henning; Miss C. A. Halhed, J. W. Laing, Esq.; W. Blunt, Esq.; William Ewer, Esq.; Thomas Taylor, Esq.; Col. Chartres; Capt. Emly; Ens. G. D. Elliott; Ens. J. Clarke. Children.—Misses C. Lindsay, C. Crawford, H. M. Reid, C. L. Reid, and M. A. Leith; Masters W. B. Halhed, J. W. Reid, and T. F. Leith. Servants.—Mrs. Lend, Mrs. E. Welch, Mrs. Parsons, and John Slade.

Per *Scotia*.—Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Mytton; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Freer Smith; J. Shaw.

Esq., C. S.; E. Bental, Esq., C. S.; R. H. Mytton, Esq., C. S.; T. Bruce, Esq. C. S.; Adam Freer Smith, Esq.; Maj. Johnson, H. M.'s 13th ft.; A. Harton, Esq.; Dr Inglis; Capt. Johnson; W. Huggins, Esq.; three Misses Shaw; Master Shaw; Miss Mytton; two Masters Mytton; Miss Bruce; two Masters Bruce; two Misses Smith; two Masters Smith; and Miss Eliza White.

Proceeding home in the *Robert Small*.—Mrs. Barwell; Mrs. Col. Low and family; Mrs. Wintour and daughter; Mrs. Crawford and family; Mrs. Tudor and family; Mrs. Walker; F. R. Barnwell, Esq., C. S.; Lieut.-Col. Low; J. H. Crawford, Esq., C. S.; H. Ricketts, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Shakespeare; W. H. Abbot, Esq.; H. Colquhouns, Esq.; and Ens. Clarke. Children.—Two Masters Bechers, Master Hawes, Miss Lindsay, Miss Abbot, and four Masters Wilcox.

Passengers per ship *Victoria*.—Mr. and Mrs. Goodewe, five children and servant.

Passengers per *Mountstuart Elphinstone*.—Mrs. Pringle; Mrs. Tronson; Mrs. Lane; Miss Dale; General Fagan; Colonel Dun; Mr. Pringle; Major Lane; Mr. Moreton; Mr. Boyce; Mr. Reid and children; Miss Pringle; Miss Tronson; Miss Lane; and Miss Dirom.

Passengers per *Catherine* bound to London, *via* Cape.—Charles Samuel Evans, commander—William Gregson, 1st mate—William Brown, 2nd ditto—Joseph Slead, 3rd ditto—Charles Coleman, Surgeon. Passengers—Lieut. Alcock, 36th reg.; Lieut. Dennys, 20th reg. N. I.; Lieut. Fyffe, H. M. 31st reg.; Lieut. Stule, 61st reg. N. I.; Lieut. H. Trevor, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Good, 20th reg. N. I., and five children; Lieut. Mann, M. N. I., two servants.

Passengers per *William Money*, for London.—Mrs. Capt. Caine, H. M. 26th; Mrs. Troquet; Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Mackintosh; Mrs. French; Mrs. Major Lawrence; Mrs. Mullen; Mrs. Sinclair; Mrs. Kershaw, and Mrs. McGrath; Misses McEwen, Louisa McEwen, Amelia McEwen, and Christiana McEwen; Major Lawrence; E. Mackintosh, Esq.; Dr. Campbell and twelve children.

#### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. Jan., True Briton, Beach, from Calcutta, and sailed 31st for London. Lady Flora, Ford, from Portsmouth, and was to sail 2nd March for London.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 17th, Wellington, Liddell, for Cape and London. 26th, Carnatic, Voss, for ditto. 27th, Mary Ann, Tarbutt, for ditto. Lord Lynedoch, Stead, for Alleppe and London. Feb. 6th, Duke of Argyll, Bristow, for ditto.

Passengers per *True Briton*, for London.—Lady Doveton; Mrs. Col. Freese; Mrs. Watts; Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Beach; Major-General Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B.; J. J. C. Scott, Esq.; Rev. M. Hill; Capt. R. Watts; Dr. Clark; Lieut. Buxton in charge of troops; Masters R. Wallace, H. Napier, G. Lavie, A. Freese, G. Mollett, and G. Clerk; Misses J. and G. Dyce, J. Tulloch, and E. Snow—female servants, Mrs. J. White; Mrs. Baynes; Mrs. M. Ruth; A. Catherine—male servants, Toolchee, Chinatombe, Ramasawmy Mootoo; Messrs. Laurence, H. McAndrew and Solomons, Grooms; 61 men, 9 women and 16 children.

For CAPE.—Captains Woodburn and Briggs, and Dr. Virtue.

#### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 4th, Walmer Castle, from Liverpool. 5th, Reliance, from Liverpool; Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Glasgow. 22nd, Lady Rowena, from Liverpool; Morly, from London. Jan. 28th, Mermaid, from London.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 17th, Jupiter, for Liverpool. Feb. 4th, Cornubia, for Liverpool. 7th, Lady Feversham, for London. 14th, Lady East, for London. 17th, Balfour, for Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 17th, passenger per *Jupiter*, Mr. T. Brukwell.

Per *Berkshire*, bound to London, Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. Simson; Mrs. Pinhey; Mrs. Col. Wild and two children; Mrs. Codrington, and three children; Mrs. Hodgson and one child; Mrs. Green; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Maule and three children; Doctor Stuart Bombay Presidency; T. Strange, Madras Civil Service; two Miss Harrisons, Master Harrison, Master Naylor, and Master Campbell.

Per *Aurora*, Capt. J. A. Cox, bound to the Cape and London, Lieut. Poore, 4th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Harvey, H. M. 17th; Lieut. Gaban, H. M. 57th, Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Poore; Mrs. Unwin; Mrs. Postans; Mrs. Cragie; Mrs. Gahan; Master Hughes; four children of Mrs. Hunter; two children of Mrs. Masters, and ninety-nine invalids.

Per *Lady Feversham*, Mrs. Col. Stevenson and two children; Mrs. Major Forbes and three children; Mrs. Coghlan and three children; Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Stiles;

Major Forbes; Capt. Lumley, II. M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. Ries, M. N. I., three Europeans and two Native servants.

CHINA.—SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. General Palmer, Down, for London; London, Tait, for Cape of Good Hope and London.

SYDNEY.—DEPARTURES.—Oct. 7, Marius, for London; Chieftain, ditto, ditto.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 3, the John M'Lellan, 588 tons, Capt. McDonald from Portsmouth; the Parland, 546 tons, Capt. Tait, from Londonderry, Loch Foyle, (Ireland,) 3rd June, with 295 emigrants.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—ARRIVALS.—Sept. 18.—The barque Parsee, M'Keller, master, from London.

Sept. 19.—The brig Francis, Kirkus, from London.

Sept. 21.—The barque Isabella, Sampson, master, from Newcastle. The barque Mayflower, Headley, master, from London.

Oct. 25.—The ship Coromandel, Loader, from London.

COLOMBO.—ARRIVALS.—Jan.—Symmetry, Mackwood, from London; Morley, Evans, from London.

## Price Current.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

			Buy.	Sell.
Stock	{ Transfer 5 per cent. of 1835-36, in- }	Prem.		
Paper			15 0	14 0 per cent.
			rs. as.	
Second	{ According to Nos. 1151 a 15,200 - }		0 a 4	3 0
5 per cent.				
Third, or Bombay 5 per cent. Co.'s Rs.			2 8	2 0
4 per cent. .... Discount, Co.'s Rs.			4 8	5 a 8

BANK OF BENGAL—Stock, 112,50,000 Rupees.—Shares of both descriptions, old and new, have fallen to a par, viz. 2,025 Rupees premium. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, or Company's Rupees, 200 per share, has been declared for the past half year; this evidences a falling off of business, but we hope the new branch establishment, which it has opened at Mirzapore, and the auspicious beginning which has attended its opening, will compensate Proprietors for the small dividend now paying by the declaration of a larger one the next half-year's day, owing to the plentiful supply of money now in the bazaar has been reduced.

### RATES OF DISCOUNT.

Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than three months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum.

Government and Salary Bills, ditto; 4 ditto, ditto.

UNION BANK—Stock, 80,00,000 Company's Rupees.—Shares in this institution have been quiet and little doing in them: a dividend of 11 per cent. per Company's Rupee, or 55 Rupees per share has been declared. This Bank, as well as its neighbour, undertake the remittances of the dividends of absent Proprietors without charge, by their own Post Bills, and generally they do not object to conducting money agencies.

### RATES OF DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills, and Notes not exceeding 1 month	6 per cent.
On ditto ditto .....	2 ditto .....
On ditto ditto .....	3 ditto .....

AGRA BANK, Stock 20,00,000 Company's Rupees. The unsubscribed shares in this Bank sold at 10½ per cent. advance. The past half year's operations have been very favourable, and a dividend of 11 per cent. per Company's Rupee, or 27 8 per share or 13 12 per half share has been declared.

### BILLS ON ENGLAND.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates:—

At six months' sight .....	per Company's rupees.....	2 0
At three months' sight .....	ditto .....	1 11½
At sight, for sums not exceeding 100l. ....		1 1



	Rs.	As.	P.
Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight.....Discount per cent.....	2	0	0
Bills on Calcutta, at 51 days' date.....Discount „.....	3	0	0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight, (for sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000) Disct.	2	4	0
Ditto ditto at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000) Discnt. per cent.	2	0	0

BONDED WAREHOUSE, Shares Company's Rs. 500. Since our last, further contribution of 5 per cent. or 25 rupees per share has been called. Shares continue at a discount.

DOCKING COMPANY, Shares Company's Rs. 1000, at par.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION, Shares Company's Rs. 1000, at par.

MONEY is very plentiful and difficult of employment with early returns. Sovereigns from heavy importations have fallen to 10 3 and 10 4 ; other bullion is under.

## BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Company's Rs. 220	8	0	a	221	0	0	per 100
Doubloons.....	32	0	0	a	33	0	0 each
Joes, or Peazas.....	19	12	0	a	20	0	0 „
Dutch Ducats .....	4	8	0	a	5	0	0 „
Sovereigns.....	10	3	0	a	0	0	0 each
Old Gold Mohurs.....	18	15	0	0	19	0	0 ditto
New .....	17	10	6	a	17	12	0 ditto
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	0	0	0	a	15	5	0 ditto
Gold Bars .....	12	0	0	a	15	8	0 per sa. wt.
Sycee Silver .....	104	0	0	a	104	8	6 per 100 ditto
Gold Dust.....	12	0	0	a	15	0	0 per sa. wt. according to quality.

## CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore, at 60 days' sight..... 205 pr. 100 Sp. drs.

France, at 6 months' sight..... 2-75 pr. Co.'s Rs.

Bills on Bombay and Madras, may be had at either sight, or 30 days' sight, according to amount at par, and 2 and 3 per cent. premium.

## PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

To Europe, not north of Great Britain .....	2½	a	3	per cent.
„ Europe, north of Great Britain .....	3½	„		
„ America and New South Wales .....	3	„		
„ China, (on Opium and Specie) Manilla and Java .....	2½	„		
„ China, on Ship and Goods .....	3	„		
„ Penang .....	1½	„		
„ Malacca and Singapore .....	2	„		
„ Bencoleen and Ports on the West Coast .....	3½	„		
„ Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmien .....	2	„		
„ Mauritius, Madras, and Coast of Coromandel .....	2	„		
„ Madagascar and Bushire.....	3	„		
„ Bussorah or Persian Gulph.....	3½	„		
„ Red Sea.....	4	„		
„ Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalie.....	2½	„		
„ St. Helena or Cape .....	2½	„		

\*.\* Insurances on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

Vessels at the Company's moorings, one quarter per cent. per month : at their own moorings, one third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates.

Three months certain	2½	per cent.
Six „ „	4½	„
Nine „ „	6½	„
Twelve „ „	8	„

An extra premium of one per cent. for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

## BOMBAY. FEB. 23.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Buy. Rs. as.	Sell. Rs. as.
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86		
From No. 1131 to No. 3404 .....	108-8	108-12
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86		
From No. 3401 to No. 10404 .....	108-12	109
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86		
From No. 10401 to No. 14,004 .....	109-8	109-12
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86		
From No. 14,001 to No. 15,004 .....	110-8	110-12
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86 .....	110-8	110-12
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86 .....	102	102-4
Five per cent. Loan of 1885-86 Company's Rs. ....	97-8	97-12
Five per cent. Transfer Loan of 1884-85, nominal .....	113-8	114

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on Calcutta in 34 days' sight Company's Rs. ....	101-8	102
Bills on Calcutta in 50 days' sight Suez Rs. ....	108-4	108-8
Bills on Madras in 50 days' sight .....	100	100-8
Bills on Calcutta in 50 days' sight per 100 dollars .....	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London in 5 months' sight .....	2 1½	2 1½
Bills on London in 34 days' sight (Ceylon Government) ..	1 11½	1 11½

## PRICE OF BULLION AND SPECIE.

	Buy. Rs. as.	Sell. Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole per 100 .....	219	219-8
Ditto ditto broken per 100 .....	219-12	220
German Crowns per 100 .....	215	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes, per Pound Sterling ....	10-3	10-2
Silver large ingots, per 100 Tola's, scarce .....	103-8	103-12
Ditto ditto, small ingots, per 100 Tola's, ditto .....	103-8	103-10

## PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London .....	3 0 0	3 8 0	per cent.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope .....	2 0 0	2 8 0	ditto
Ditto, Port Louis .....	1 8 0	2 0 0	ditto
Ditto, Calcutta .....	2 0 0	2 8 0	ditto

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**OVERLAND MAILS.**—On the 13th April, despatches were received at the India House by special messengers, with accounts from Bombay up to the 26th February. Letters via Marseilles were received on the 18th April, and via Falmouth on the 29th.

**EAST INDIA ISLANDS. STEAM.**—We understand that a company formed some time since with a view of establishing Steam navigation on the rivers of India, has been dissolved.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY.**—A deputation from the Van Diemen's Land Company, consisting of Mr. Cripps, M.P., Governor; Mr. Burnie, Deputy-Governor; Messrs. Cattley, Rougement, Fletcher, Pearse, and Mr. Samuel Ewen, the Secretary, had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby at the Colonial-office on 15th April.

**STEAM NAVIGATION VIA THE CAPE.**—We understand the project for establishing Steam communication with India round the Cape, has been abandoned; and that the vessel in which Sir J. Ross was to have left England this month, has been offered for sale.

**H. M. SHIP VICTOR.**—This vessel arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies, on the 28th March. She is said to have brought home £50,000. from the Mauritius, being the fourth part of a sum the governor of that island has transmitted to England, as an excess over the expenditure of his government.

**CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.**—On the 12th April, a deputation from the General Assembly of Scotland, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Black, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and three other clergymen, left London, for Marseilles, in progress to the East. The sole object of their mission is the conversion of the Hebrew people.

**CAPTAIN MC CREA.**—The Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, have resolved to present Captain McCrea, late of the Zebra, with a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas, to mark their sense of the satisfactory manner in which he performed the service of the removal of the ex-King of Quedah from Bruas.

**RUSSIA AND INDIA**—The special correspondences between Sir A. Burnes, and the Supreme Government of India; between Sir John McNeill and the Foreign Office, relative to the affairs of Persia, and the communication between Lord Clanricarde and the Court of St Petersburg, respecting the general policy of Russia in the East, has been published by order of Parliament. Upon the latter subject Lord Melbourne said, on the 11th April, in reply to Lord Aberdeen, that the explanations afforded by the Court of St. Petersburg, were deemed perfectly satisfactory.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major Thomas Livingston Mitchell, Surveyor-general of New South Wales.

**SIR JOHN MCNEILL.**—The Queen was graciously pleased, on the 15th April, to knight and invest John McNeill, Esq., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, with the ensigns of a knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath. Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir William Woods, Deputy-registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Bath; and Mr. Martins, Gentleman Usher bearing the sword of state assisted at the ceremony. Mr. McNeill was knighted by the Queen with the sword of state.

**SIR P. LINDESAY.**—Sir Patrick Lindesay, whose demise was recently announced, commanded the army that invaded the Coorg country, and captured the Rajah. The country was attacked by five columns, commanded by Colonels Foulis, Stewart, Jackson, Waugh, and Sir Patrick in Chief. Jackson was baffled by the difficulties of his route, but without a shadow of impeachment of his skill or conduct. Waugh was beaten, and Colonel Mills of the 55th, was killed. Lindesay heard of Waugh's defeat; it was midnight: he kept the sad information to himself, roused his troops from their bivouac, advanced in forced march on the Coorg capital, and received the Rajah as prisoner but half an hour earlier than the arrival of a despatch to inform the Rajah that his Coorg men had beaten the English. The Rajah declared, that had his messenger arrived before Lindesay, he would have defended his capital to the last. Had he so done, all India would have been in revolt. Lindesay's conduct was of the school of Wellington. An ordinary-minded general would have delayed—a *very scientific one* would have adjusted the checked column before he resumed his own advance. Lindesay, a stately-minded man, rushed forward and saved the Indian Government blood and treasure to an immense amount; and, on his returning to England, the *Board of Directors* paid him his prize-money *most liberally*, viz. in the most depreciated currency of the rupee, robbing this good and gallant soldier of about three-half pence in each rupee or 2s. The rupee is that coin which the Government issues at 2s. 3d., and will only receive at 1s. 10d.—or did until very lately so. Sir Patrick was personally known to the Duke of Wellington, and was a visitor at Apsley House, in itself for an officer a certificate of soldiership.

**PRESENTATIONS.**—The following presentations took place at Her Majesty's levee on the 17th. :—

Major-gen. Macleod, C. B. Madras-army; Captain Williams, 4th regt.; Captain Bunbury, 21st Fusileers; M. M. J. Melville, on return from India; Major Robb, Bengal-army; Major-gen. Sir H. Bethuen; Captain W. V. Milner, Bengal-army; Jas. D. Fitzevans, Bengal-army; Lieut. S. Buller, Bengal-army; Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P., Chairman, Mr. W. B. Bayley, Dep.-chairman of the East India Company; Major-gen. Sir E. Stannies, C.B., on his promotion; Major-gen. Briggs, on promotion; Lieut. Samler, Bengal-army; Lieut. J. Phillott, Bengal-army; Lieut. J. H. Tapp, Madras-army; Lieut. A. F. Macpherson, Bengal-army, and Lieut. Tabor, Bengal Light Cavalry.

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**—On 10th April, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Major-gen. Sir

James Lee Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman, and Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P., Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

A ballot was afterwards taken for the election of six Directors in the room of Mr. P. Vans Agnew, C.B. : Major-gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B. : Messrs. G. Lyall ; J. P. Muspratt, M. T. Smith, and W. Wigram, who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen upon Mr. Josias Du Pré Alexander, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw, and Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The ordinary meeting was held on Monday evening, W. R. Hamilton, Esq., president, in the chair. The secretary announced that a letter had been received from Major Rawlinson, dated December 5, 1838, giving an account of his successful expedition into Persian Koordistan. Mr. Fellowes next detailed his late expedition to some of the provinces of Asia Minor in the spring of last year, part of which was a route unknown previously to Europeans. His communications contained the results of a great deal of topographical and antiquarian research in the districts through which he passed. The inhabitants were described as very hospitable and honest, and as an instance of the latter he stated that on one occasion, his servant having lost his great coat, he offered the persons who brought it back a reward, which was, however, declined, as they expressed their surprise that money should be offered for what did not belong to them. The tameness of the birds was remarkable, and as he was making a collection of skins, his servant was obliged to draw back some distance before he fired, or the shots would have torn them to pieces. He described a simple process which he had employed in taking off impressions from inscriptions. It consisted in merely rubbing the paper with black lead and soap over the inscriptions, when the indentations would remain white.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

3d Regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet and acting Adjutant George Gladstone, from the Cavalry depot at Maidstone, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Hollingworth, deceased.

4th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Algernon Goding Brenchley, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Surtees, whose appointment has not taken place.

18th Foot—Ensign Sir William Macgregor, Bart., to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hare, who retires.—J. Cochrane, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sir W. M'Gregor, promoted.

26th—Ensign Henry James William Postlethwaite to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shun, promoted ; Albany French Wallace, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Postlethwaite,

40th Foot—Capt. A. Trotter, from half-pay of the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice S. W. Mayne, who exchanges ; Lieut. J. M'Duff, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Trotter, who retires ; Ensign E. Lee, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Duff ; E. H. Eagar, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lee.

63rd Foot—Lieut. Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mahon, who retires ; Ensign James Burley Leatham, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Swyny ; John Hardie, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leatham ; Lieutenant William Darling, to be Adjutant, vice Swyny, promoted.

Assist.-Surgeon R. Allen to be Assist.-Surgeon to the forces.

87th Foot—James Gordon Inglis, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Allan, appointed to the Staff.

90th Foot—Francis Brookman Morely, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woolcombe, who retires.

Jan. 13. The following promotions are made till H. M. pleasure be known—

— 16th Foot—Lieut. J. G. Wilson, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Minton, retired. Ens. R. S. Cole, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wilson.

— 16th Lancers—Lieut. Pattinson, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Arnold.

— 13th Foot—Ens. Wade, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Col. Dennie, C. B.

16. 16th Lancers—Assist.-Surg. Champion, to afford medical aid to the Staff of the Cavalry attached to the Army of the Indus.

25. 3d Foot—Col. J. Dennis to be a Brigadier, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Oglander to a Divisional Command.

Following officers have leave of absence—

Foot—Brevet-Capt. Thompson, to England, for two years on private affairs.

—Lieut. Sibley, ditto ditto.

Foot—Maj. J. Johnson, to England, for two years, on Medical Certificate.

—Lieut. J. Forbes, ditto ditto.

Foot—Ens. Bourke, from 10th Feb. to 26th April, 1838, the date of rejoinment.

Ditto—Maj. Ainsworth, from 19th Dec. 1838, to 18th Feb. 1839, on Medical Certificate.

Foot—Capt. Caine, appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Oglan—a reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

13th Foot—Ens. F. L. Bennett, to do duty at the convalescent depot, Lanchester, his stay at that place on Medical Certificate.

Foot—Col. Dennis to command the Station at Cawnpore.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

### BIRTHS.

On the 23d March, the lady of the 13th Light Dragoons, of a

son, April, in York-terrace, the Russell, B.C.S. of a daughter.

10th January, at Blackwood, the lady of W. R. Kennarday, of a son.

10th April, at Budleigh Salterton, the lady of W. R. Kennarday, of a son.

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Queen's College, Cambridge, to Maria Love Robertson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Robertson, of the East I. C. S.

16. At St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. E. B. Vardon, B.C.L. Charles Payne, Lieut.-Col. Bombay army, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard Passmore, Esq.

16. At Winchester, by the Rev. W. H. Gunner, David Thomas Morgan, Esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. James Brook Ridge, H.E.I.C.S.

18. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. — Nevin, Wm. Brown, third son of Alexander Brown, deceased, late of Calcutta, and Farnham, Surrey, Esq. to A. Ellis, eldest daughter of John Willisford, Esq. of 98, Sloane-street.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George J. J. Mair, Esq., son of the late John Mair, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, to Jane, only daughter of the late V. Rumley, Esq.

— At Tours, in France, James Walker, Esq., of the Hon. East India Co. Service, to Jane Charlotte, widow of the late H.P. Hadow, Esq. and daughter of Richard Holden Webb, Esq.

24. At the Chapel Royal, Tower, London, James Rutherford Lumley, 9th reg. B. N. I., and son of Major-gen. James Rutherford Lumley, adjutant-gen. Bengal Army, to his cousin, Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Chambers Wilkinson, M. A., rector of All Saints, Stamford, county of Lincoln.

11. At Christ's Church, Marylebone, E. C. Willoughby, Esq., of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to Mary, daughter of F. Law, Esq., of Woodstock-house, Sittingbourne, Kent, and late of the H. E. I. C. S., Bengal.

At St. Marylebone Church, W. Cogan, Capt. Walter Wil- the H.E.I.C.S. to Lucretia, ter of the late Robert Clerk,

Peter's Church, Worcester, William Smith, Vicar of Saint Minor Canon of Worcester Mary Ann, only surviving Capt. George Brown Walker, .C.S.

ar Church, J. M'Gregor Skin- . E I. C. S. to Jemima, eldest F. Frumpton, Esq.

Ipolit's, Herts, by the Rev. a, Robert, eldest son of John Esq. of Crookdale, Cumber- rian, younger daughter of the . Lax, Lowndes, Professor of a the University of Cambridge, o the Hon. Mrs. Amos, of

George's, Hanover-square, by bishop of Chester, the Rev. Burnett Stuart, B.D. Fellow of



At Heavitree, near Exeter, Lieut.-col. Christopher Lethbridge, E.I.C.S. to Emma Martha, second daughter of the late W. Mackie, Esq., of Sidmouth.

—  
DEATH.

*March* 12.—Capt. T. Grant, formerly of the E.I.C.B.S.

30. At her residence, 102, Albany-street, Regent's Park, Mrs. Charlotte Clarke, (widow of Mr. William Barnard Clarke, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row, architect), youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. William Brooks, of the H.E.I.C.S.

*April* 2.—At St. Germain's-place, Blackheath, most deservedly and sincerely respected, Mrs. Mary Cleiland, the beloved wife of Major-Gen. Cleiland, of the Bombay Establishment.

6. Major George Fuller, late of the Bengal Artillery.

12. Very suddenly, at his residence near

Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B., formerly Commandant of the Maidstone Cavalry Depot, and for many years in command of extensive divisions of the Madras army, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

15. At her house at Brighton, Lady Chambers, of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 80, widow of the late Sir Robert Chambers, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

16. At 26, North-bank, Regent's-park, in the 30th year of his age, Lieut. Francis Jeffreys, 70th reg. of B. N. I.

17. In Bernard-street, Russell-square, aged ten months and fifteen days, Sophia Owen, youngest daughter of W. R. Smyth, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establish.

20. At Redcar, Yorkshire, aged 32. Lieut. John Scott Waring, of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Artillery.

24. At Birdhurst-lodge, Croydon. C. Henry Clay, Esq., late of Madras.

# THE ORIENTAL HERALD.



## SCENES OF HINDOO PILGRIMAGE.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

### No. II.—OMERCUNTUC.



THE Nerbudda river, though quite as sacred in the eyes of the natives of India, and scarcely less celebrated than the Ganges and Jumna, has not attracted an equal number of European pilgrims to its source, which has only lately been traced by scientific men. As early as 1795, Capt. Blunt, while employed in surveying a route between Berar, Orissa, and the Northern Circars, approached within a few miles of Omercuntuc, on the summit of which the river takes its rise, but was prevented from farther advance by the hostility of the native mountaineers. A long time elapsed before any other attempt was made to penetrate the fastnesses of Gundwana, where, on the summit of a wooded hill, 2,460 feet above the level of the sea, the sacred river springs to life and light; in these days however of adventure and research, an excursion to the temple of Omercuntuc is frequently undertaken by the Anglo-Indian inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The source of the Nerbudda, therefore, is no longer a *terra incognita*; and, though the ascent of the hill is still attended with considerable difficulty, since fatigue, hardship, and privation must be encountered by the way, a lady has been found bold enough to join one of these exploring parties. Sportsmen were of course the first to try the adventure, for to the pig-stickers and tiger-slayers of the Indian army we are indebted for many interesting particulars relating to remote and almost inaccessible places, penetrated in the true spirit of the chase. Jubbulpore, a town in the province of Gundwana, to the north of the Nerbudda, and one of the military stations of the Bengal army, generally contains some eager aspirants, anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity to vary the monotony of the scene, by excursions to celebrated places in the vicinity. Some of the best fishing in India is to be found in the Nerbudda, which is famous for its Mahasseer, and the hunter may encounter nearly every Asiatic zoological specimen in its neighbourhood. The jungles between Jubbulpore and Omercuntuc abound in the fiercest description of savage beasts; tigers, bears, leopards, and panthers, bold in consequence of their numbers, and not much disturbed on account of the feebleness and the

scantiness of the native population, roam fearlessly abroad in the noon-day, and are sometimes to be found on the public roads. The country about Jubbulpore, which is one of the prettiest stations in India, offers a pleasing contrast to the surrounding wildernesses, the immediate neighbourhood being distinguished for the richness of its cultivation. A late Governor-general, on his way through central India, was particularly struck with its river landscape, and the resemblance which it bore to some of the most charming scenery about Putney. This in former days would have been called a cockney comparison, but travellers may now fearlessly assert the claims of the environs of London to picturesque beauty, since in comparing them with remote places of acknowledged celebrity, they are found to lose nothing.

A march through the valley districts of the Nerbudda from Jubbulpore, towards the hills, conducts the traveller on his first stage to Bamuny, over sheets of cultivation, but the appearance of the face of the country changes at the latter-named place. Instead of the smiling succession of garden-like fields, which attest the skill and industry of the tillers of the soil, the ground becomes rugged, rising over a series of rough and stony eminences covered with forest, and leading through passes or ghauts exceedingly narrow, and difficult to climb : the habitations of men becoming more remote from each other, fewer in number, and degenerating into mere huts. Nothing however can exceed the beauty of these woody regions, which teem with animal life, the noblest beasts of the chase making their lairs in the thickets, while the trees are tenanted by innumerable tribes of monkeys and of birds, many being literally full of wild peacocks. In these sylvan solitudes the traveller is particularly impressed by the novel sounds which assail his ear, many being peculiar to certain hours of the day and night. Those who accurately mark the cries of wild animals, which, after a short sojourn in the jungles, are easily recognized, will seldom require a watch or clock, since each will regularly return at its appointed period. The dawn is always ushered in by the loudest and shrillest matins, every bird rendering joyful homage to the return of day : from sunrise to sunset the constant cooing of the doves, like the monotonous tick of a clock, never relaxes for a single instant, but is broken in upon occasionally by the gabbling and chattering of monkeys, and the shrieks of more solitary creatures. Vespers are commenced by frogs and insects, the wild cries of night-birds, and the yells of jackalls ; while the loud roars of the nobler beasts of prey add a more sublime chorus as the night advances.

It is necessary for travellers to keep strict watch and ward during the hours of darkness in districts thus infested, panthers being particularly formidable. These savages climb like cats, and sometimes succeed in getting into the *michaums*, the small huts raised on high bamboos, for the purpose of affording the poor men, who guard patches of cultivation, a place of security. The great distances of the villages from each other render it impossible for the inhabitants to rid themselves of these troublesome and dangerous neighbours, while they have not yet discovered any better means of providing a refuge from their attacks, than the *michaums* before-mentioned.

The only place of importance on the road from Jubbulpore to Omercuntuc is Mundlah, a celebrated fortress formerly belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, which was ceded to the British in 1818, once deservedly considered one of the strongest places in central India ; it is now deprived of

all its former consequence, being only garrisoned by a hundred men, under the command of an officer detached from a regiment stationed at Jubbulpore. The duty is not very enviable, except to a naturalist, since, cut off from all companionship with Europeans, the person thus circumstanced must find all his amusement in the beauty of the landscape, and the study which its products afford. Gurrah Mundlah, as it is called by the natives, presents a very fine specimen of the fortresses constructed in ancient times by Indian warriors. It stands out boldly in the centre of the stream, a channel being cut through on the side in which the Nerbudda did not naturally flow. It is situated on the right bank of the river, which is very deep and rapid during the rainy season, rushing tumultuously along with loud and sullen murmurs. Though originally very strongly built of stone, neglect is aiding time and the elements to hasten its decay. In its present stage of existence, however, its tower-crowned bastions, and battlemented walls, afford evidences of former solidity and grandeur, and hold out a hope that it will yet last until the superior numbers, and intellectual advancement of the native population, may induce them to make an effort to save it from impending ruin; this fortress, as well as many others of the same nature, being easily convertible into warehouses, should the increasing wealth and commerce of the country demand them. The luxuriant growth of vegetation in India is unfortunately very detrimental to even the most massive buildings, that are suffered to fall into decay; the walls are in many places perforated by the expanding force of the roots of ancient tamarind and peepul trees. This is greatly the case in the town and fortress of Gurrah Mundlah; the former, from which it is divided by the river, is fast mouldering into ruin, the walls being in many places choked up with thick brushwood, or obscured by the pappyah tree, while black-faced monkeys sport from bough to bough, and battlement to battlement. Wild balsams are growing every where, and though still beautiful to the eye, it presents a mournful kind of beauty, depressing to the spirits of the gazer.

Gurrah Mundlah in former days has been the theatre of many stirring scenes, a field for the exploits of Patan warriors, who established themselves as the Thakoors or chiefs of the surrounding districts; while, during the Pindarree incursions, it was made the frequent halting-place of those daring freebooters in their route from Bundelkund to Cuttack. Officers who served in the campaigns of 1817 and 1818, were particularly struck by the picturesque appearance made by the enemy upon the wild and rocky banks of the Nerbudda, and the neighbourhood of Gurrah Mundlah in particular. More than once the sudden starting up of mailed figures from the tall grass, or grey stones, the bristling of spears where a moment before leaves alone had stirred in the breeze, realized the poet's description of the martial array of Roderick Dhu, emerging at a call from crag and heather. Had the skill of the defenders of these passes been equal to their valour, the country, so profusely supplied with natural defences, might have been made impregnable; but, either overlooking or despising these advantages, they ventured to give battle upon the open plain, and were defeated at every point.

Gurrah Mundlah was also a great haunt for pilgrims, who came from distant countries to worship on the banks of Nerbuddajee, the very sight of the sacred stream being supposed to cleanse the soul from all impurity. This splendid but solitary place is, however, no longer the resort of war-

riors or of numerous devotees ; its beautiful ghauts and temples, dedicated chiefly to Mahadeo, being deserted, excepting by the dwindled population of the neighbourhood, and a few poverty-stricken strangers. Numerous wild and striking tales are told concerning the saints and soldiers who have made the ancient city famous ; but the most interesting of the traditions connected with the place, records the warlike deeds of an Amazonian queen, said to have reigned over a district to the eastward, and to have held a splendid court in a large and populous city now wholly effaced from the surface of the earth, not a vestige remaining to shew its former magnificence. The people of Gurrah Mundlah are fond of talking of this female warrior, who they describe as being beautiful beyond compare, and brave as the bravest hero of her day. Amid many exploits they relate one, in which she is described as leading on a body of Mohammedan horse, in a desperate charge against a host of enemies, whom she defeated. Her death is stated to have been worthy of her life, falling bravely on the field at the head of a loyal and devoted band, and it is said that while all traces of the city where she reigned have entirely disappeared, the tomb in which she lies interred, in the depths of the jungle to the eastward of Mundlah, is still in existence. This tomb is further stated to be an object of pilgrimage to the pious of all sects ; no European unfortunately has yet succeeded in finding out the spot, though many parties have been made by young officers, while sojourning at Mundlah, for the purpose.

Ramnuggur, the ancient capital of the Gouda, is situated about fifteen miles from the above renowned fortress, on the left bank of the Nerbudda : little however remains of this once celebrated place, excepting the palace of the Rajah, which, though in ruins, still consists of two stories, and contains some curious inscriptions, which when deciphered will in all probability throw considerable light upon the history of the place. The Nerbudda throughout the whole distance from Mundlah is wide ; free from rocks, transparently clear, and unruffled in its course : the banks on either side are soft and verdant, with a back-ground of luxuriant forests ; but all is desert, not a single village or trace of human habitation being at present to be seen. On one occasion a party, anxious to explore the ancient palace, were driven in haste from the spot, in consequence of their servants having inadvertently kindled a fire under the nests of the wild bees ; insects living in this solitary place in large communities. Compelled to abandon all hope of allaying the fury thus excited, the intruders retreated as speedily as possible, being followed to a considerable distance by their persevering assailants. The only consolation of the party under this disappointment,—for they had scarcely entered the palace before the accident occurred,—consisted in the return, by moonlight, down the Nerbudda, the beautiful effects of the scenery being heightened by the frequent self-ignition of the bamboos on its banks. The willow-like branches of these trees, at certain seasons of the year, when thoroughly dried, will, when the breeze rustles through them, kindle as they clash together, the red light flaring suddenly up and illuminating the forest.

Though portions of Gundwana have been frequently subjected to the Mohammedan rule, the population is essentially Hindoo ; and close to Mundlah the waters of the Nerbudda are held so sacred, that even the fish, which in many places are eaten without scruple by the most orthodox believers in the doctrine of metempsychosis, are under the protection of the Brahmins, who feed them with parched grain and balls made of flour.



Thus feasted, the Rhoee, in particular, grows to an enormous size ; but woe to the profane wretch who should presume to make a dinner of one of these monarchs of the flood, the crime of slaughtering beef being considered scarcely less heinous. The sacrifice of the sacred cow is looked upon as a crime of the greatest atrocity by the dwellers upon the banks of the Ner-budda, who attribute every evil that befalls the country to the conversion of its sacred flesh into an article of food. They shew trees which they allege to have withered in consequence of beef having been hung upon, or cooked under their branches, by the European and Mohammedan troops stationed in the country, and they say that even the marriages contracted by the widows of Brahmins are less calculated to bring down divine vengeance than the slaughter of the cow.

The temple of Omercuntuc, situated on the table land of the hill or mountain of the same name, is five days' march from Gurrah Mundlah. A fakeer presides over the source of the sacred river. This recluse is held in general esteem as a man of extraordinary sanctity, who, enlivened only by the visits of a few pilgrims during one portion of the year, remains in undivided solitude throughout every change of season, enduring all the vicissitudes of heat and cold. Prayer and meditation, it is said, form the whole occupation of this eremite, who is however in communication with the wild people in the neighbourhood, and has always been found courteous and attentive to Christian visitors. The road, or rather track leading to the base of the hill, is beset with obstructions which oppose serious difficulties to the passage of men and beasts of burthen, while the constant prowling of wild and savage animals renders it necessary to keep a good look-out, in order to guard against some unpleasant surprise. Nothing however can be more beautiful than the scenery along the bed of the river, which is here a narrow stream, foaming and struggling on its way over huge masses of granite, and tumbling from rock to rock in those frequent falls which form one of the characteristics of this celebrated stream. The roar of the warring waters, added to the howling of wild beasts, render the nights passed in these tremendous solitudes beyond description awful : sleep, snatched amid sounds so indicative of uncivilized life, is broken and unrefreshing, while it seldom happens that a party can rest without some serious disturbance. Though tranquillity of repose is out of the question, no one will venture to stir from the spot made tolerably secure, until after sunrise ; and advantage cannot therefore be taken of restlessness to prosecute the journey. It is not until the sun has appeared in all its brightness that the tigers steal away to their dens, and leave the forest in comparative security.

Cattle and baggage must be abandoned at the foot of the hill, the traveller trusting to his pedestrian powers ; from this point the ascent is very rugged and stony, cumbered in many places with detached pieces of rock, which cannot be climbed without difficulty ; and at other times rendered distressing by beds of loose stones, which roll away from under the feet. Few, even the most apathetic of travellers, can approach the source of any celebrated river without being under the influence of a strong degree of excitement. The temple on the summit of Omercuntuc, the terminating point of the pilgrimage, and the infant stream welling out at its threshold, are however no sooner gained, than the Christian visitant, to whom the sanctity of the place is a secondary consideration, feels every faculty absorbed in the contemplation of the grand expanse of landscape

which bursts at once upon his enraptured eye. Three streams hurry down in different directions from their birth-place on the hill, the Soane, the Mahanuddee, and the Nerbudda. According to Hindoo legends the two latter were lovers, who, the course of their affection being crossed, met in secrecy at Omercuntuc, the handmaid of the goddess keeping watch. Being surprised at one of these interviews, they fled hastily down the sides of the mountain, each taking a separate direction, and were transformed into rivers in their flight. Emerging into the plain below, the course of the Soane can be traced to a considerable distance, as it hastens from the northern declivity to join the holy Ganges, while the Mahanuddee pursues its tortuous way to Cuttack; and from the southward the Nerbudda, taking a westerly direction, appears beyond the thick jungle, which for a time conceals its foaming waters. Below, plains, apparently boundless, stretch out afar, meeting the distant horizon, while the forest immediately beneath the feet spreads itself like a carpet.

A small cistern, under the immediate care of the resident fakeer, contains the first wavelets of the Nerbudda and the Soane: bamboo pipes, pointing east and west, seem to give somewhat of an artificial direction to the course pursued by these impetuous rivers, which, uncurbed by man, rush onwards to their destination, fretted only by powers as mighty as themselves.

A melah, or religious festival, is held at Omercuntuc once a-year, but notwithstanding the alleged superior sanctity of the rivers, and the comparative ease with which their sources may be attained, the attendance is not so much more numerous than that at Grungootree and Jumnootree, as might be expected. In addition to the advantages of ablution, and of imbibing the holy waters of Omercuntuc's thrice-blessed rivers, the true believers who visit the mountain, if not encumbered with too much flesh, may find a speedy and certain road to heaven. A large rock rising abruptly on the summit of the hill, has been carved into the form of an elephant, there is a space, or rather hole, between the body of the sculptured animal and the earth, and those who can contrive to insinuate themselves through this aperture, are secured, after death, of an entrance into the regions of the blessed. But devotees in India will do well to engage a proxy, since wealth and fat being almost synonymous, they would have very little chance of beatitude, if tested by such an ordeal. The fakeer who has established himself at the temple, is a venerable-looking personage, very respectable in his appearance and deportment, and in all probability a sincere enthusiast, who finds in contemplation and prayer the solace of his present existence, and the delightful conviction of an eternity of happiness in another state. The temple at Omercuntuc is said to have been built by one of the ancient rajahs of Rutturpoor, a district of Gundwana, and to contain an image of Bhavani; under which name the consort of Siva is worshipped in this part of the country. The blessings derived from these lakes and rivers, and the wise enforcement of the ablutions enjoined by the religious worship performed upon their banks, render every stream sacred in the eyes of the Hindoos, and no doubt led, in the first instance, to the gratitude to the Divine Dispenser of all good gifts, which, corrupted into idolatry, is now, by the perversion so unfortunately connected with the gross notions entertained of the Creator of the Universe by ignorant men, rendered absurd and contemptible. In tracing, however, the superstitions of a nation to their source, we generally find that they

have originated in something natural and praiseworthy. In other hot countries of the East, not so bounteously provided with shade and water, India is spoken of as a sort of terrestrial paradise of inconceivable beauty, its trees and rivers being the theme of every tongue.

The hills of Omercuntuc are thinly inhabited by a wild tribe of Gouds, supposed to be one of the lowest classes in the scale of civilization to be found throughout India. The manners and customs of these people are peculiar to themselves, and their physiognomy differs very widely from the usual characters found in the natives of the Peninsula. Their skin is much blacker than the ordinary shade, their lips are thick, and their hair woolly, resembling that of an African: their forms are well proportioned, being strong and athletic, and though steeped in the grossest ignorance, there appears no reason to suppose that they are incapable of mental improvement. They had for a long time obtained the reputation of being cannibals, before the unhallowed nature of their banquet was established beyond a doubt. Unlike the general habits of those savages who devour human flesh, they are rather particular in their tastes, and will only partake of a feast afforded by persons belonging to their own tribe; the sacrifice of the victim, and the preparation of the abhorrent food, partaking somewhat of the nature of a religious rite. It appears that when any member of a family is seized with a hopeless malady, or becomes aged, and therefore of no farther use to the community, he is forthwith killed and eaten, thus rendering his death a public benefit. When closely questioned, no Gond will deny this practice, but all indignantly exclaim against the supposition that they would partake indiscriminately of human flesh, and disgrace themselves by eating that of a stranger, or any individual not belonging to their own tribe. This singular and unprepossessing class of persons, who are scattered over the country about Omercuntuc, live in the most barbarous manner possible, upon wild roots and vegetables, and such animals as they can snare or kill, not troubling themselves with the care and cultivation of the soil, and being frequently reduced to great extremity. They construct rude cisterns of bamboos and mud in the most accessible parts of the forest, which, in the rainy season are filled with water, each family congregating round one of these cisterns, and should all the water contained in it be consumed before the next fall, they wander to another of these rude reservoirs, which are formed at the distance of several miles from each other, and to which they also fly at the approach of an enemy. Partaking of the propensity common to all the inhabitants of India to divide themselves into separate communities or castes, they are tenacious of the customs of their tribe, yet they do not conform to any of the prejudices respecting animals held sacred by other classes of Hindoos; making no scruple of killing and eating the cow, when they can obtain a prize of such magnitude, and feeding without hesitation upon snakes, monkeys, or any thing else that may come in their way. These people are well known to the fakeer of Omercuntuc, who, if assistants should be wanted by the European officers now in the habit of ascending the hill for the purpose of visiting the source of the Nerbudda, recommends individuals, who will gladly afford their services for a small remuneration. On one of these occasions, a wild Goud was engaged to carry a mussaul or torch, and in order to feed the flame was entrusted with three seers and a-half, about seven pounds of linseed oil. When the torch was wanted, to the surprize and consternation of the officer benighted

on the hill, he learned that the whole had been drank by the savage in whose care it had been placed. When taxed with the fact, and asked how he could bring himself to swallow such horrid stuff, he confessed the truth of the charge, saying, that seldom having an opportunity of getting a good drink of oil, the savoury smell exhaled from the vessel which contained it, proved a temptation too strong for human nature, and that he had indulged in the highest gratification with which he was acquainted. These people have very little intercourse with Gonds of different tribes, who live under chiefs in towns or villages, or, until lately, with the more civilized portion of the community residing in the plains, seldom venturing beyond their own districts, except when driven by necessity to barter any of the products of the hills for provisions. The difficulty of procuring the means of existence prevents them from congregating in large numbers, and there are seldom more than eight or ten huts in one place. In sacrificing their aged or sick relatives to Devi, they consider that they perform a meritorious action,—first, by propitiating the goddess; secondly, by putting their friends out of their misery; and thirdly, by assuring to themselves an ample meal, in addition to the blessing which descends upon all who comply with the insatiable demands of that gloomy deity, who craves unceasingly for blood. Independently of a superstition at once so revolting and degrading, the result of the most barbarous state of ignorance, the Gonds are a simple race of people, not addicted to the usual vices of the savage character. It is said, that a growing taste for salt and sugar is now bringing them into more frequent contact with the people of the plains, and could they be induced to estimate the blessings of civilization, and take back with them the means of improving the condition of their fellow-tribes, they would prove valuable members of the community, since they alone can live throughout the year in the pestiferous atmosphere of their hills.

These wild Gonds recognize a chief, and many extensive tracts of country belong to their Rajahs; the Rajah of Bustar, in the Nagpore country being one. All the Gond chieftains, and this man especially, are in the habit of propitiating the favourite deity, the goddess, Devi, by the sacrifice of human victims; their sacrifices being distinct from the immolations before mentioned, which are confined to the more savage tribes, who only murder their nearest relatives. When they have the success of any undertaking very much at heart, they make a vow to Dive, promising a certain number of human offerings should their wishes be fulfilled. This vow is religiously kept, the victims being selected, if possible, from the Jungum caste, on account of a supposition generally entertained, that the smallest portions of their bones and flesh, will, if buried in fields, render the crops miraculously abundant. If such persons are not easily obtained, others are procured by the collectors employed by the Rajah for the purpose who seize any strangers that may be passing through. These practices were brought to the notice of the British Government, in consequence of complaints having been made by the relatives of persons who were so unfortunate as to fall into such inhuman hands, to the Company's political agent at Nagpore. The protection, or the supposed protection of this gentleman, proved in one instance a sufficient safe-guard; but it is to be feared that this horrible practice still prevails to a very great extent, and that it is dangerous for natives of India from distant parts of the country, to venture amongst a people addicted to such frightful religious ceremonies. Those, however, who engage in the train of an European traveller, have nothing to fear, and the frequent presence of British officers in the wild and unre-

claimed jungles, inhabited by this unhappy people, will operate favourably as a check upon their eagerness to shed human blood.

It will be seen that, in the present settled state of the country, there are no difficulties of any importance to prevent European travellers from exploring the source of the Nerbudda, but these districts can only be traversed, without injury to the health, at a certain season of the year, that is, the months between January and May. The commencement of the rains in June, and the consequent rapid growth of every description of vegetation, occasion jungle fever to all who are exposed to an atmosphere loaded with deleterious matter, a south-east wind prevalent at the time adding its influence to other causes. The breeze, heavy with miasma, produced by decaying foliage exposed to constant and baleful damps from the mists which rise in places where not a single sunbeam can penetrate, and where there is no free circulation of air, brings death upon its wings. The water is equally unwholesome, being a decoction of rank weeds and poisonous foliage, highly charged with the worst description of gas; proving that shade and water, however beautiful and delightful, have their disadvantages, and are not always conducive to health. At Jubbulpore the evil influences of the pestilential air of the jungle are felt whenever the wind comes from the east or the south. Fortunately, during the greater part of the rainy season, it takes a westerly direction, blowing steadily up the valley of the Nerbudda, and rendering the climate both healthy and agreeable; when it changes, as it does occasionally, and sweeps over the extensive jungles to the east and south, sickness generally follows. The effect of a south-east wind on animal and vegetable life, and the influence it exercises upon the physical and mental energies, are proverbial all over the world; but it comes armed with tenfold power when it passes across an impenetrable jungle in its progress. Nearly all the unhealthiness which is endured in India may be traced to the same cause: malaria frequently travelling over vast tracts, and causing sickness in places usually supposed to be free from its influence.

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## SYUD KURRUM ALLY.

BY ROBERT NEAVE, ESQ., B. C. S.

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It was towards evening that I went forth to take a stroll among the curious scenes which this fair exhibited, and to catch a mouthful of the air which had about that time begun to become tolerably cool. I sauntered along in a species of semi-dress, which might be more properly termed undress, with my favourite curls flowing from one side of the scull-cap, placed negligently on the other, according to the most approved banka<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Banka, signifies buck, bean, rake, debauchee, and much else which it is difficult to define, save that to these explanations, we may not unfrequently add the term black-guard. They are a species of dare-devils, who pride themselves in their dress, which is extravagant to a degree, their profuse expenditure, and their prowess in love and fighting. They are of course, generally young men, and to ape them and their manners, is the fashion with youths of family.



form, affected by the youths of rank and fashion in the province ; a good sized latee,<sup>2</sup> loaded at the end with rings of iron, added a finish to the equipment. Nothing particular occurred in my way up the fair, except that I recognised some persons who had come there apparently on the same errand, on account of which I had graced the spot with my presence—mere amusement ; among these was a young acquaintance named Roostum Khan, the descendant of a highly respectable Pythan family, whom I had often met at Patna. I perambulated the fair as far as the range of hills which limited the scene, and having satisfied my curiosity, was about to return, when a loud shouting, and a noise as if of many people vociferously contending reached my ears and attracted my attention. I looked up towards the direction from whence the noise came. Nearly half way up the hill was situated a small Hindoo mut or temple, whose peaked steeple, from which hung remnants of flags hoisted on bamboos, emerged from among a number of small surrounding shrubs, for trees they could hardly be called. Outside of these appeared a very large bamboo of great height, supported by ropes, extending from it to pegs driven into the ground. From the top of this flag-staff streamed a triangular drapery made of red kurwa or coarse cloth, in the centre of which was a lion rudely designed in white. I could plainly see that around this building many people were collected, and the noise which issued from them proved that some matters, in which they were greatly interested, were going on. To this uproar, a continued din of dowuls<sup>3</sup> and tomtoms added increased discord. I gazed on the scene as it appeared in the distance, and feeling but little interest in that which concerned me not, was in the act of turning away, when I saw a police jemadar<sup>4</sup> proceeding to the spot with two armed dependants. On what a very slight point do many of the most important of our actions turn. On this incident depended the whole of my fate, eventful as it has been. I was about to go back quietly to my own home, and had I done so, what did happen would never have come to pass ; but fate, which is indelibly written<sup>5</sup> in our foreheads, had otherwise destined it for me, and what could I do ? We are after all but blind instruments in the hands of fate, and what is to happen will happen.

Well ; this sudden appearance of the police force prevented my returning home, as it raised the importance of the affair in my eyes, and to a degree excited my curiosity. Crowds of people were following the police to the spot in expectation of seeing the result, and all were occupied in discussing the matter in dispute. Among the group was a person with whom I had some acquaintance, and him I accosted, requesting him to let me know the cause of the disturbance. “ Ah Mean saheb,” he replied, “ for the love of the blessed Imams, do not stop me from going to see the fun which is about to begin,—A huma-ool-Ullah, please heaven, we shall see some sport among these infidels.” “ But will you not let me know what it

<sup>2</sup> Latee, a species of club, though rather long in proportion to its thickness, in comparison of weapons so called in Europe. They are, nevertheless, capable of inflicting a very severe wound, as all medical gentlemen, who have been compelled professionally to attend on those wounded in affrays, can testify.

<sup>3</sup> Dowuls and tomtoms ; various descriptions of drums.

<sup>4</sup> Jemadar ; serjeant, under an inspector of police.

<sup>5</sup> “ Mettha nuheen kirm ki rekha ;” a favourite quotation among the people of Hindostan, who say that each man’s fate is written on his forehead, and that what is there inscribed, cannot be removed.

is all about?" said I. "Come along with us then," he replied, dragging me in no way unwilling with him; "and as we ascend the hill together, I will tell you all I have heard of this affair. I really do not know much of the matter, nor do I care who is right or who is wrong; all I know is, that there will be some fine fun, and if there is a head or two cracked in the business, which I think likely to be the case, so much the better." I observed to him that the police were going in that direction, which would put an end to all apprehension of such an issue as that. "Oh, never mind that," said he, "they will never spoil sport until they see some reason to do so, and when they hope to have a good game for themselves; trust them for that. They have sharp nose at a scent towards their own interest, and they have an idea,—nay, they pretty well know, that they will pick up something where they are going. You may be sure that they will not run in the way of their own gains, by preventing a fight which is likely to take place, instead of fleecing both parties after they have committed themselves by fighting." My friend's companions agreed with him on this subject most fully, and having uttered several expressions to that effect, persuaded him, as he seemed to know more of the matter than any one else, to give them his version of the story. "Why," said he, looking up to the little temple from which all the disturbance seemed to issue, "that place which you see is a shrine, as these Hindoo cows call it, at which those drunken, insolent, lazy, good-for-nothing Kuhars worship, and make offering—ustuferoolla! may heaven pardon us; but it is a pity that we cannot defile these places, as of old before the Feringhees came among us. Now these stupid boot-perusts, these idol worshippers, always save up a large part of their receipts to offer up at this place, so that the Mohunt<sup>6</sup> makes a good thing of it, especially in this third year. It seems that on this year, there is a dispute as to the ownership of this mut, between the Mohunts of two religious establishments, one at Rajhowly, and the other at this place, Rajgriha. People who have recollected this place for many years, say, that the Mohunt of Rajhowly has had possession of this place for a long while; and that the Mohunt of Rajgriha, not being satisfied with his own gains, wishes to obtain the mastery over this place also. Now I neither know nor care any thing about this, or who is right, or who is wrong. I have heard, from whom it matters not, that some fellows with clubs have been hired to be there, and so I suppose there will be a fight, and fine fun it will be;" with this they all pushed up the hill with redoubled activity. The recital had much interested me, since one of the contending parties was well known to me. My father, though a strict Mussulman, was greatly divested of the bigotry and intolerance inculcated by many of the doctors of Islam, and could duly estimate a Hindoo of good character and liberal notions. The Mohunt of Rajhowly was a near neighbour of ours, with whom we had been on terms of friendly intercourse. In matters of business, wherein local union and interest were required, he usually sided with my father, and had on several occasions been to him of essential service. In return for this, my father had shewn the Gosain many kindnesses, which cemented a friendly feeling, not often entertained between people of such opposite religions. I followed my

<sup>6</sup> The heads of the monasteries of Geer, Bhartee, and Rawut Gosains, who are, or ought to be religious ascetics, are called mohunts, or abbots. These people profess, and ought to be, dedicated wholly to religion, but their present practice corresponds much with that of the monks of old, and their superiors.

friend and his companions up the hill, until we came very near the little temple which was the scene of all this commotion. If the scene below was a matter of amusement, this was much more so on account of its peculiarity. There might have been about three hundred people assembled round the little temple, of whom by far the greater part were spectators, evidently come there for the same purpose, as did my friend the narrator of the foregoing story. The actors in the drama were about thirty, more or less, and these were all Gosains attached to one or other of the contending parties; these were divided into two bands, those on the part of the Mohunt of Rajhowly who had possession of the sanctuary, and the others on the part of the Mohunt of Rajgriha who claimed right of entry upon the holy place. Each of these parties was backed by a small body of retainers armed with heavy clubs, who calmly looked on at the scene, and did not interfere in the wordy warfare which raged between the respective adherents. It was, indeed, a curious sight to see so many men, principally elders, in high conical caps, and their faces besmeared with ashes, vociferating abuse and argument at one another: many of them made hideous grimaces, and wagged their heads with a pertinacious ferocity; while others stretched out their hands as if to strike the faces, and pull the beards of their adversaries, though neither of these unpardonable insults were actually carried into effect. Had they been, indeed, forbearance could not have lasted much longer. It was in vain that in the midst of this wordy warfare, this confused mixture of tongues, I tried to discover the rights of the case; both sides asserted their claim and defied the opposite party to prove theirs.

I had conceived, in spite of what my friend had said, that the approach of the police jemadar and his attendants would have had some effect in preserving the peace and settling the dispute. I knew little of such things then, or I should have thought otherwise; I soon perceived that that officer's presence had no effect whatever, nor did he intend that it should have: at first he stood some way off, viewing the scene; at length, as the debate grew fast and furious, he approached the place of contest with great dignity of demeanor. An attendant burkundaz<sup>7</sup> stuck a spear upright in the ground, and thrust the people away from the right and left. The deputed Jack in office opened his mouth and addressed them:—"Soone sub koe—choop ruho," (Hear all of you—be silent). Here followed an interval, during which an unhappy individual, heedless of the great man's presence, uttered some sound. "Tain bukta kis waste," growled the other burkundaz, and bestowing on him sundry cuffs and kicks, pulled him out of the crowd, using many terms of abuse, with which, though lavished on his female relations, I will not stain my narrative. The jemadar, again clearing his voice, proceeded,—“Listen all; it seems to me that you have some cause of dispute among you.” “Such bat han, saheb—True words you speak; yee, yee, sir,” exclaimed many eager voices, “your worship has rightly perceived the truth.” “Silence, once more, I command,” said the learned and acute functionary; “did I not at once perceive this? do you think that I cannot perceive that in the twinkling of an eye? Now, I tell you all one thing; I am a servant of the government, and I hereby

<sup>7</sup> Burkundas; thrower of lightning—so literally,—I presume, from their having been furnished with matchlocks. Those of the present day who bear this high-sounding title, are ordinary police constables.

proclaim, that all fighting and quarrelling is forbidden by the Huzoor,<sup>8</sup> the presence, and also by—by,” here the worthy officer seemed puzzled and unable to go on, as if his memory were somewhat at fault; but shortly assuming his serenity, he added—“ah, now I recollect, by Section 15, Regulation 3, 1905, of the English era, all public fighting is forbidden; and if any body after this does such a thing, he will be punished. This is a proclamation—take care.” These words having been uttered, he retired, leaving the silent multitude as wise as they were before, and just as ready to adopt the only method to which they could, in the absence of any other mode of settling their differences, have recourse, *i. e.* club law. It seemed to me singular, that where there was a manifest wish and determination to fight on both sides, it would have been better for the functionary of government to have made a summary arbitration of the dispute, and thus to have taken away all cause for fighting; while the parties might afterwards have resorted to the courts to prove their respective titles; but so it was not; and I was told by a by-stander, to whom I made the observation, that such was not allowable.

No sooner had the jemadar retired to a short distance, where he sat himself very unconcernedly under the shade of a shrub springing up from behind a rock, than the wordy warfare again arose among the priests: “Come,” cried he of Rajgriha, to his brother, of sacerdotal rank, from Rajhowly, “for once be just, and commit no more fraud on me; give up your temple, and you will soon see that I will give you your just share of the profits.” “Fine words, truly!” said his opponent; “you talk of justice indeed? what brings you here with such cherub zebanee, (such fat words), while you meditate such wrongs? Where were you or your ancestors—your predecessors on the guddee,<sup>9</sup> that they never made their appearance here before?” “Hold your lying tongue,” was the sweet reply; “you are the usurper, who lived at such a distance off that no one here knows you: I am here; I live in the place—in Rajgriha; every body knows the case.” “Ah, truly,” asseverated the priest of Rajhowly, “every body does know the case, as you say. I know who knows the case; Maharaja Miterajeet, Sing of Teekary, can speak in my favour.” “Well,” replied the other, “suppose he does; then the Raja Torul Nurain can speak for me.” “And the Mohunt Sheo-geer, of Bood Gya, and Debee Sing,” said he of Rajhowly, to which many voices enumerated fifty other names that quite staggered the other party. The Rajgriha Mohunt again spoke: “All this is nonsense; I do not care who speaks for you; that is not the business now; the present affair is, who is to have possession and do the duties here? Come, give way at once; do not you see the people crowding up with their offerings? while you thus interrupt their progress, how can they pay their respects at the shrine?” “No,” returned my friend of Rajhowly, “not quite so fast as that, if you please: I shall take very good care that the spiritual interests of all my jujmans<sup>10</sup> shall be looked after. I rather think that it is their duchna, their fees, which you regard

<sup>8</sup> Huzoor; a word literally signifying “the presence,” but used in a respectful sense towards persons in authority, and often even by servants to their masters, and meaning, his, or your worship.

<sup>9</sup> The seat of government or supremacy.

<sup>10</sup> Jujmans. This word may be rendered parishioner, but does not fully express the proper sense. Religious client, if such can be conceived, is the more correct interpretation.

with such a special interest. Where, and when have you ever received any fees from any person, that you can attempt to set forth a claim here?" "A re, Bolukea, Chintamunea, O Bhutton—come here, come here, speedily," cried several voices, and from the midst of the crowd came out and stood by the side of the Rajgriha Mohunt, several of the Kuhar caste, who seemed somewhat ashamed of the publicity to which they were suddenly summoned. "Here," cried the whole body of the cheylas, or disciples of the Rajgriha priest, for now the wordy contest seemed no longer confined to the heads of the parties, "here are witnesses to the truth of what we have said; these, both last year and the year before, gave their duchna to our side; do you hear that? Did you not, O Bolukea?" "Yes; yes, we did," vociferated the ready Kuhars. A loud shout of derision, mingled with anger, arose from the holy men of Rajhowly. "This is indeed a fine contrivance," cried they; "why, these your witnesses are slaves, run away from our master, who wish to get free from him by taking shelter with you, and swearing black is white for your sake." The exasperation of both parties had now amounted to a very high pitch. The assailants of Rajgriha had, imperceptibly, in the midst of their vehement recrimination, drawn close to the temple and its defenders, while the hitherto quiescent people who bore the clubs, began to rouse themselves, as if the time of action was approaching, and the battle would become more serious than the mere bandying of words. I saw that the catastrophe was approaching, and my blood, which was always rather hot, began to boil at the injustice which seemed to me about to be committed, in the assault against my father's old friend. I felt very much inclined to join in the dispute. The recollection of my father's strict injunction, and his great dislike to my doing anything which might bring me into collision with the police, of whom he had a great aversion, kept me for a time quiet.

My resolution, however, did not last long, and when the crisis arrived, I became involved in the consequences. Hitherto, words only had passed between the contending parties. On a sudden, I saw one of the people attached to my friend the Mohunt of Rajhowly, draw a piece of paper from his waist, on the top of which was a round black mark,<sup>11</sup> nearly as big as the palm of my hand; beneath this mark was some portion of writing. The person who held it, elevated the paper above his head, and cried out with a loud voice, "Look here, all of you; here is a perwana, a court order, giving over the place to my master; we got it some years back, and if nothing else is a proof, this is. Any one who dares to oppose us, after I have read the contents, will be guilty of the crime of adool-hookkumy—of disobedience of process, and of contempt of court. Here, Lalla Sahab," said he, addressing a fair-looking man with a large well-folded turban, strangely contrasting with the dingy yellow head-pieces which characterized the surrounding multitude, "read this, as I cannot understand Persian,"<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The seals of the Courts of India are not impressed on wax, but in ink, so that the surface of the seal being blackened and impressed on the paper, the letters cut in the seal appear white, and the rest of the impression black. Cases have been known, where attempts have been made to impose on credulous people, by the exhibition of false court orders and proceedings, apparently attested with the court seal, whereas the mark has been made merely with the exterior of the hand at the ball of the thumb. The imitation is not bad, and the extreme illegibility of some of the court seals, from use and age, favours the illusion.

<sup>12</sup> Strange as it may appear, it is still nevertheless true, that until very lately, the judicial proceedings in India, were conducted in a language unintelligible to the mass of



and let these people know what they are about to do." The person addressed, took the paper and commenced reading. "To the respectable Heera lal Darogah of Behar, may his welfare be established. Whereas it has been brought to our notice that—" Here the words of the speaker were suddenly brought to a conclusion by an event, which to explain, requires me to return to the actions of the other party. They were now beginning to look very crest-fallen, for the production of the perwana, or order of court, had produced a visible effect. Numbers who would have been perfectly ready to handle and use their clubs in a case of fair dispute, hesitated to do so, when they saw a paper purporting that the case had already been decided, and that they were about to fight against established authority. My friend of Rajhowly had been politic, but not perhaps strictly warranted in bringing forward this document, since, as I afterwards heard, it did not relate to the temple in question, but to a well in connection with it. Still, the formidable document had nearly gained him the victory, for his adversaries, priests, and people, seemed completely chop-fallen and dispirited.

The fortune of war was turned by a bold stroke on the part of the Rajgriha's adherents. The Mohunt saw plainly how things were going on, and that his opponents were getting the best of it, as far as words were concerned. There still remained the use of clubs. He perceived too, the effect which reading the court order had produced, and that it was essentially necessary to nullify its dispiriting effect. A few words passed in silence between him and one of the club-men, whose appearance indicated that he was their sirdar, or chief, and a whisper went round among the cheylas. A confused murmur arose, that the alleged perwana or order was forged; some said, that if it were really a court order, it did not relate to the spot in question; others declared that they had seen one of the other party dab his hand in ink, and make the mark resembling the court seal. In the midst of this confusion, a rush was made on the temple; a stone thrown by an unseen hand hit the reader on the mouth. The paper was torn from his hand and trampled under foot. A loud shout from both sides, shewed the excitement of their feelings. All hesitation at once vanished, and both parties, armed or unarmed, joined in the fray; sticks and fists were used indiscriminately, and blows mingled with abuse, were lavishly interchanged. I was as much excited as were the contending parties themselves, and with difficulty restrained myself from the contest. It seemed, nevertheless, and notwithstanding all their apparent fury and real uproar, that either party received but very little damage. Each seemed wholly occupied in obtaining entrance into or defending the temple, which was the object of contest, since therein were deposited the offerings which had been made. The Mohunt of Rajgriha, being the aggressor, had wisely taken the precaution of having the larger force; he soon succeeded in casting down to the ground, the flags which the men of Rajhowly had erected, and his party were making their way to the spot, the possession of which they had earnestly sought. Once more did I wonder, that now an affray had taken place, the professed preservers of the public peace did not approach and quell the riot against which they had made proclamation: but, no—no one came. It occurred to me, that though they must

the community. This gross injustice has been, however, remedied, and the evil no longer exists.

have heard the uproar, they might not have been aware that blows were being given and received. I was on the point of going to the spot where they had ensconced themselves, and had turned round for that purpose, when I heard my name called in a loud voice. I again turned to see who had mentioned my name, when I beheld a scene which caused my blood to boil with a tenfold fierceness. Two ruffians had forced their way into the temple, and were dragging thence by the head and shoulders, our old friend the Mohunt of Rajhowly, and treating him with other indignities, which his followers, now almost overpowered, could not prevent. The venerable man's looks fell upon me, and in a loud voice he conjured me not to suffer him to be thus used ignominiously. "See," said he, "Kurrum Ally, how these fellows are abusing me even in my own temple. If your father was here, Kurrum Ally, he would not have allowed such a scene as this." "Hold your tongue, you old scoundrel, and come out of a place to which you have no right," said another of the fellows, smiting him on the mouth. It was with some difficulty that I had hitherto kept myself quiet, but the address and indignity which had been put on my friend, was too much. I knew that there were many youths in the crowd, who liked nothing better than joining in such a fray as was going on, and that they refrained merely from the same reasons which had operated on me. I was well known among them as a good wrestler and sword-player, and I reckoned that my example would induce many to follow me, (two or three friends whom I had recognized, I was sure of,) and also that my example and theirs would be eagerly followed. Had I been alone and unarmed, my feelings would never have permitted me to leave our old and venerable friend in such a condition as he then was, after such an irresistible appeal; although indeed, in such a case, my single and unaided arm might have been but of small avail. Fate, however, had ruled it, that I should assist him more materially. I raised my club and uttered a loud shout, at the same time calling some of my friends by name to aid me in my task. They rallied round me, and others soon joined us. This was effected in a less space than it requires to narrate the event. In a short minute, a dozen or more stout youths, some armed with sticks, though many had no weapon at all, but whose hearts and spirits were better auxiliaries, were gathered together, and followed me in the onset. I made my way direct to where my friend the Mohunt of Rajhowly was passively suffering indignity, in the hands of his captors, and one blow of my club laid low the vagabond who had smitten him. Some of my aiders went to close quarters with their antagonists, and having succeeded in wresting from them some clubs, soon cleared the temple from intruders. In a more peaceable hour, how would these holy men, as they call themselves, have resented so unhallowed an intrusion upon their sacred shrine! And how sedulously would they have hastened to purify it from the unhallowed profanation of mussulman pollution! Now, no word was uttered, nor did one look even betoken displeasure against these welcome contaminators.

This unexpected aid operated favourably for my friend in two ways; that is, in encouraging his supporters, who had become exceedingly dispirited, and in discouraging the superior forces of the adversary. Our numbers were even now but equal, and the prospect of a severe combat still remained, if our antagonists were determined on continuing the warfare. The battle was now exclusively confined to the men of war, and was more of a personal contest between the armed parties than the men of peace, who

had drawn off to wash themselves and arrange their disordered apparel. The object was no longer that of obtaining possession of the sanctuary, because, with the force which we then had, that was our own; the battle promised a severer issue. It was rather a contest of pride and prowess, to which was added, on the part of our adversaries, a feeling of rage against us, who had no part in the original dispute, for our needless interference. It is true, that these goharreas,<sup>13</sup> or club-men, themselves had as little personal feeling in the affair as many of our party, and they would as willingly have fought for one side as another; or, indeed, for any one else, who would have paid them well; but they had by degrees, and in spite of themselves, acquired a spurious sort of interest in their employer's behalf, and felt as if they were really bound to uphold his cause, as well as their own honour. With these motives and causes for excitement, both parties met, and some fearful blows were given. Had the battle raged much longer, death would doubtless have ensued, for some of the parties had received dreadful injuries; amongst others, I had not escaped some very extensive bruises, while one blow had cut my head through the folds of my turban very severely. It was, perhaps, fortunate for the parties that this scene was of no longer continuance. It would seem that, by this time, the police had begun to think, as my friend had predicted, that there had been sufficient fighting to suit their purposes, and that had they let it go much further without their intervention, a case or two of murder would have encumbered their Thanna books,<sup>14</sup> and have swelled the catalogue of crime, which it was necessary to despatch monthly to the court of the magistrate, and therefore have brought down upon the whole body of police officers, that worthy functionary's supreme displeasure. The approach of the Jemadar and his followers was speedily perceived, and a cry was immediately raised. Each arm seemed paralysed at the sound, and every one stood for one second as if he had been suddenly frozen to marble in the attitude in which he had heard it. It was, however, but for one second; for immediately after, each person concerned in the fray began to scamper down the hill as fast as his legs could move, and in the rush, sticks, clubs, and staves were left behind. The cause of this sudden movement, and the process which in this infinitely short space of time occurred in the mind of each individual, would seem wonderful, considering how bellicose was each combatant's soul, and how intent we all were on cracking each other's crowns; more especially, too, as we were so superior in numerical force to our common adversary. The point, however, is easy of solution. Each person knew that he was doing what he not only knew was wrong, but what had but a short time before been specially prohibited. Each suspected, that had the police come to the spot, he individually would have been recognised, and that, had that been the case, he would have been subjected to all the harassing and protracted consequences which necessarily follow even the imputation of guilt, under the present system.

<sup>13</sup> Goharreas. There was in former times, and I believe still is, a class of men, whose profession was to hire themselves out for the purpose of fighting. They usually stipulate for a certain reward, and a provision in case they should suffer imprisonment for any affair, in which, having been engaged, they should be apprehended and punished.

<sup>14</sup> The police superintendents are required to keep sets of records, detailing every crime brought to justice, and all proceedings connected therewith, a copy of which, with a list of crimes ascertained to have been committed, is sent to the magistrate, and by him to the government.

Each person thought, that if he personally avoided the eye of the police, he might, by some one or other of the thousand ways by which people escape justice, get off the penalty. Some there might have been who did not think thus, and, perhaps, followed in flight the examples of others; but thus thought the majority. I can only say in my own defence, and that of my friends, that we did not run, until our opponents had vanished before us, and then we made the best of our way off. The parties interested in the result, the two Mohunts and their respective disciples, alone awaited the issue of the advent of the police-officers.

In after-days, my friend described to me what took place, and I shall here briefly advert to it; not as an uncommon proceeding, but to show why people in this country prefer righting their own wrongs if they can do so, rather than apply to those in authority; and why they wisely, if possible, keep everything from the notice of the daroghas of police, whose occupation has been well described by one of our wags—

Ai ufsoos, ufsoos, Behar ki ye hal,<sup>16</sup>

Rat ko loote chor, din ko loote cotwal.

The Jemadar first set to work by placing one of his two men at the entrance to the mut, or temple, that no one might enter therein, and, doubtless, also to prevent the abstraction of any of the spoil which was supposed to be there. He then caused the whole of the Gosains to seat themselves on their hams on the ground, and placed over them another burkundaz as sentry, commanding that no one should have access to them, nor should they speak to one another. This done, he himself commenced picking up the clubs and sticks which had been thrown away, and numbered them by sticking a piece of paper on each, to which he attached the Thanna seal. In this task he was assisted by two or three hangers-on, who seemed to be on familiar though respectful terms with him. These were omedwars, or expectants of office, who hoped to obtain through interest, persuasion, or purchase, some subordinate situation under Government, which might afford them golden opportunities of plunder and wealth. The bundle of clubs thus collected and ticketed, was subsequently sent in to the court of the magistrate, to prove how many, and how desperate, were the combatants in this awful affray, and how great was the courage of the government servants, who, with such a handful of men, had suppressed the disturbance, and put to flight by their timely approach such a large body of the disturbers of the public peace. I was told on good authority, that to make the matter of more consequence, and to give it a graver and a braver appearance, two or three old rusty swords of no value were thrust into the bundle; to this I cannot personally speak, but I can at least affirm, that no swords were there used, since, had such been so, it would naturally have followed, from the warmth of the passions of either party, that much greater injury must have ensued to both.

Scarcely had this arduous task been completed, when the head officer of the district police himself made his appearance. There was no necessity for

<sup>16</sup> Behar's most piteous plight,  
The populace thus say,  
Thieves plunder us by night,  
And the police by day.

this measure, for all symptoms of riot and disorder had been quelled ; but he too saw that something was to be had out of what had occurred, and though the Jemadar would have rendered him an account, and given him a share of what might be obtained, he wisely preferred being a principal to acting by deputy. When he came, minor matters were left to themselves ; he did not busy himself with ascertaining who had been concerned in the affray, but he went with his people into the temple and the surrounding buildings, to take account of the disputed offerings. Under pretence of sending the valuables in dispute to the magistrates' office, he placed his seal on all the boxes and chests, and sent them to his Thanna.<sup>16</sup> All the persons present, both the superiors and their disciples, were then marched off under a guard to the station-house, and placed in restraint. No evidence was taken as to the criminality of the parties, or any means used by which their respective conduct could be found out. The two Mohunts, by dint of bribery, obtained certain accommodations and conveniences which the others were not permitted to have, and were treated in a somewhat respectful way. On the next day the depositions, or rather declarations, of all the parties were taken, and as the Gosains and their Cheylas had suffered but little in the fray, since they were not the fighting portion of the mob, they were released by the police-officer on heavy bail. The recently contending parties had, indeed, soon after their capture, begun to drop their animosities, and to discover that it was now much better for all to be silent rather than to recriminate on each other, and thus to ensure their mutual conviction. Thus it was that all the police officers' attempts at extracting any rational evidence failed, for proof could be brought home to no party. The respective Mohunts did, indeed, allow that they had a dispute as to the right of the temple, but as to the consequent affray they denied all knowledge of it, farther than that such an event had taken place, of the cause of which they professed perfect ignorance. The many bystanders, who might have recognised every one present, refused to give the slightest information on the topic, because they well knew, that if they had done so, they would have been compelled to leave their several occupations for many weeks, and to remain in attendance at the Zillah court, at their own cost, and to the utter ruin of their respective families, wholly dependent on themselves for daily bread. Thus it happened, that the darogha could make no effective case against any one ; perhaps also he was not over-anxious to do so, for which he had, doubtless, his own good and sufficient reasons. The report, therefore, sent to the magistrate was worded accordingly ; it merely stated that a petty dispute had occurred between a few people on each side, that other parties had begun to assemble, and were in the act of commencing a desperate fight ; when the activity of the police prevented the occurrence of any thing serious, and put the rioters to flight. The order which was passed on this report was conformable to its tenor. The magistrate highly applauded the vigilance of the police, and the activity of the darogha ; he directed the parties who had been apprehended to be released, with instructions that the case should be brought before the civil court by any one who felt aggrieved. The order specified that the Mohunt of Rajhowly, having been in possession of the temple, should be reinstated therein, and that all the attached property should be made over to him, while both parties were to be bound

<sup>16</sup> The station-house of the darogha, or superintendent of police, is called a Thanna.



in their personal recognizances to keep the public peace. The order was not a bad one, considering that the magistrate acted on a statement drawn up to suit particular purposes; all sides too were rather rejoiced at hearing it. Both parties were at once released from a harassing attendance at the police-office; my friend, the Mohunt of Rajhowly, had recovered back, and became confirmed in, his original rights; the Mohunt of Rajgriha had escaped the punishment due to his unprincipled aggression; while the police had gained credit and applause from their superior, besides no inconsiderable share of spoil by threats of ill-treatment, by the showing of favours, and many other ways and means which they possess of raising money, and which we of the country know but too well. All this was apparently good for all parties; but, after all, my poor and injured friend, whose part I had so zealously advocated, was the greatest sufferer. His chests and his boxes were duly delivered over to him, and replaced in his temporary abode near the temple, and on them was the inviolable seal of the police darogha, even as it was when the goods had been removed. When, however, he came to open this sacred seal, great was his astonishment to find that every thing of any value had been abstracted, and that he had lost all his property save a few trifles; worse than all, was the manifest fact that he was without remedy. That his effects had been plundered either at the time of their attachment, or while lying at the thanna, where the darogha, having possession of his own seal, might have done whatever he pleased, was plain; but how could he bring home this charge to any one? He had no witnesses to any single fact. We could, it is true, have proved that he possessed all the property before the attack occurred, but it might be alleged that the loss had taken place in the conflict, and before the police came up: look upon the question which way he might, remedy there was none, and so my friend was obliged to sit down in the corner of resignation, and fold the hands of patience on the lap of contentment; being fully assured that what would happen, would happen, and nothing else. At the same time, he could not fail to draw the inference from the whole of the case, that it would have been much better for him to have yielded a part to his spiritual competitor of Rajgriha, even though the demand was unjust to a degree, than to have lost all the offerings which he had already received, as well as much of his own private property, and also money which he had to pay to the police officers for good treatment. I know no more of this case, save by report, nor was it otherwise connected immediately with my history. The two parties went to law, but which succeeded in establishing his claim in the civil court I cannot say. With the police officer, however, the darogha, who had thus cleverly contrived to fill his purse with the fleecing of both sides, it was my fate soon to become more intimately acquainted.

I now return to the period when my friend and myself, together with all who had been engaged in the fight, ran down the hill, on the side opposite to that on which the police Jemadar had made his appearance. My first thought was to go to a neighbouring tank, and wash myself of the tokens of the fray; but I felt that I had received a wound in the head which required dressing, and that it might be best effected at my own tent, where my mother professed a great knowledge of herbs, roots, and such like remedies, for which old ladies in general have so many receipts and nostrums. At the same time, I was not aware that, what with my own wound and the blood of others with whom I had come in contact, my

turban was almost completely saturated with gore, and certainly had a very hideous appearance; leading, in fact, to the erroneous notion, that the injuries which I had received were worse than they really were. As I slowly paced along in the rear of the booths, with which the fair was thickly crowded, that I might avoid the impertinent curiosity of the multitude, who would have asked me a thousand questions as to the issue of an affair in which they would have instantaneously presumed that I had been an actor, I observed a long string of carts filled with household goods and chattels, followed by several rhuts and covered carts evidently filled with females, the ladies and attendants of some respectable and opulent landholder, which were proceeding towards an extensive and handsome encampment, pitched at some distance from the rest of the fair, and close to one of the farthest hills. My way was right across the track by which this procession was progressing, and I did not deviate from my path on account of it; I was, in fact, anxious to get home. You know well the small slits or openings in the red cloth covers of the ladies' carriages, which just permits the fair one to expose her eye only, and thus serves to gratify her curiosity as to external objects, without herself becoming exposed to the vulgar and profane gaze. I walked along, not thinking or dreaming of an adventure; but I could not help casting a passing glance at the red curtains, as I went by these mysterious vehicles, bearing such fair freights. The dreamy vacancy with which I gazed on the passing spectacle, yielded to a sudden and tumultuous rush of blood towards my heart, as I beheld an eye peering out of the centre vehicle—that which, from its superior size, the fatness and sleekness of the oxen, and the superior splendour of the trappings, seemed to contain the heads of the family. The eye was seen for a second, it was but an eye, and seen only for one small second, yet how suddenly and how surely was it recognised by me; how plainly did I then feel and know, that whatever might have been, or might be the period of our separation, I could never forget or cease to love Zebun. That I too had been distinctly recognised, admitted of no doubt; for a shriek, piercing and loud, issued from the carriage, and entered my inmost soul. A hand from within now speedily closed the scanty aperture which had been the means of admitting this mischief, while a female voice in harsh tones bid the driver proceed quickly to the tents of Ibrahim Ally. Some loitering armed attendants, on hearing an unusual noise, ran up alongside of the rhut, and looked rather fiercely at me, as if I had been the cause of mistrust; but it was fair-time, thousands of people were wandering about, and who could blame any one for crossing the plain?

Here was now a new turn for my thoughts, which soon put to flight all recollections of the recent affray. Zebun at the fair!—it suggested to me a hundred wild and improbable ideas, each of which struggled to get uppermost, though none were clearly defined. There could be no doubt that it was Zebun and her family, for had I not spontaneously recognised her, yet the voice in the carriage had happily volunteered the confirmatory information. And that cry! why was that piercing cry? Was I changed in my appearance? was my condition altered so as to create such a horrid impression? It then recurred to me, that my disordered dress and bloody turban must have frightened Zebun—she might have thought me very much injured, or she might have imagined me fresh from some disgraceful broil, or indeed, my appearance was open to many conjectures not the most favourable. At all events, it was a very unfortunate thing that our first

meeting (if ever there was to be another I hardly then knew or thought of,) should have been on this fashion ; but so it was fated to be, and that is enough. To cleanse myself thoroughly from the effects of my encounter, was the next thing necessary, lest perhaps my appearance might bring about more misfortunes, and therefore I turned my way homeward, and regained my father's tent. It was not without some apprehension that I returned to my paternal abode, for as I before said, my father had strictly cautioned me against mingling in anything which could, by any possibility, involve me with the police. Now, in the present case, I had not strictly adhered to his instructions ; but I had, nevertheless, done nothing which could disgrace myself or my family, and I deemed that I had a good excuse for what I had done. Still a feeling remained within me, that I had violated an injunction of my father's—and filial obedience was a virtue, strictly as it is observed in the houses of all Mussulmans, most especially maintained in ours. My first appearance, indicating severe injury, created alarm ; the real state of the case was soon made apparent, and I was congratulated by many of my family on my prowess and my escape. My father alone preserved an ominous silence, which, however, was maintained only until my ablution and refreshment were ended. Thereupon I received a lecture couched in friendly, yet somewhat severe language, upon the risks which I had run, and of the unpleasant consequences which might have ensued to my family from my indiscretion. The cause in which I had embarked my juvenile strength was, he observed, good, and palliated what had taken place, and which would have been, but for that, unpardonable. The main point of his argument however was, that disobedience could be in no way justified. There were, he said, very many cases in life, in which our inclination prompted us to act as we wished, and as the impulse of the moment directed ; but it was the part of a wise man to guard against such feelings, and govern them. He concluded his lecture by telling me, that a youth who had shown such little command as I had, could not be permitted to run wild in a large fair like that of Rajgriha, for that I might come to much harm and bring disgrace on my family. I was then desired to take my departure forthwith, for my own home, where I was to remain until the whole family returned there.

This was a rebuke, equally harsh and undeserved, so at least I then thought. My whole soul burnt with fury within me, and I felt as if I could, had I the power, have crushed the whole world and its contents into atoms under my feet. My eyes glowed with fire ; my father saw the storm which he had raised, but he said no word to appease it. My mother and family had not been participators in the injury which I conceived done to me, and yet in my untamed mind, they seemed to have joined in a conspiracy against me. This was wrong,—but I do not now defend my actions, I only relate what was the case. I disdained to take leave of those whom I thought had thus injured me, and I turned round, without deigning even to salute with reverence him to whom I owed my being, and left the tent with a haughty frown. As I passed the threshold of the tent, an audible sigh, which came from my father's breast, reached my ears. At any other time this would have stopped me on the spot ; but I was then too angry to listen to any thing. Now, indeed, I know why my father thus spoke and acted ; he deemed my spirit too impetuous, and wished to curb it ; but his attempts were then vain. Would they had been otherwise ! Another reason, however, and perhaps the strongest of all, which determined me on

leaving my father's abode without making any attempt at assuaging his anger, was the indefinite and yet scarcely formed notion which arose in my mind, that by some means or other I might be able to communicate with Zebun, a thing which would be wholly impossible while I resided with my father. The result of this notion, and my success or otherwise, the sequel will show.

(To be continued.)

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## ADVENTURE WITH A WILD HOG.

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DURING the rainy season in Bengal, which usually lasts from July to October, the river Ganges with its numerous tributaries, overflows its banks in many places, inundating the low country either totally or partially, according to the nature of the ground, for many miles around. It was during the highest of one of these annual floods, enhanced by torrents of rain which had fallen for several previous days, that I was voyaging on the mighty stream, at one time sailing in its usual channels, at another avoiding its windings by passing over submerged fields and through the outskirts of villages barely raised above the level of the fresh water ocean by which they were surrounded. My destination was an indigo factory, located in the higher parts of the *Purneah* district, to which the readiest access was by means of the "Little *Coosie*," a mountain feeder of the Ganges, which, in the rains, becomes navigable to some distance in the interior. It was at the spot where this body of water disembogues itself into the sacred river, not far from a village named *Muneeahry* which Major Rennel considered to stand on the site of ancient *Palibothra* that I arrived in the afternoon of a day in August 1822, and after purchasing some fruit and sweetmeats at a *haut* or temporary market-place, proceeded on my track, favoured by a strong south-west wind, which propelled my boat at a rapid rate against the sluggish current, rendered almost inert by the vast mass of water collected in the already overflowing receptacle to which it was destined. Soon after entering the *Coosie*, the weather began to brighten, the rain ceased, and the sun shone out, not fierce and intolerable as in the hot season, but with a mildness which is frequently experienced in India, when the sky is loaded with vapors, which have the effect of mitigating the intensity of its beams. This was a pleasing relief to me, who had for some time been cooped up under the roof of my boat, stifled with heat, with no companions but my own thoughts, and no occupation but to listen to the ceaseless rush of the rain as it descended in a manner unknown in northern climes, or to calculate the way which the little craft was making, by the roar of the wave which she turned up in her course. A chair having been placed on the frail bamboo-work which served as a deck, I seated myself on it, and enjoyed at once the cooling breeze, and the prospect which met my view. This consisted of the tops of tall reeds, with here and there patches of greensward, little *oases* as they might be deemed, in the desert of waters which reached almost around the horizon. The course of the river itself was tolerably well defined by the continued line of low bush and high grass with which it was bordered; but wherever it was more than usually tortuous, the boatmen made no scruple of taking short cuts over the flooded

tracts, by this means considerably shortening the distance which they had to traverse. In this manner I proceeded until the evening was drawing on, when observing an apparently dry ridge of land about a mile a-head, I directed my people to steer towards it, with the view of bringing to for the night. This was done; but on nearing the shore, which was scarcely a few inches above the level of the water, symptoms of surprise and alarm began to be manifested by the crew, who on being questioned with regard to the cause of their apprehension, gave me to understand that a large wild hog had been seen to move off that part of the islet opposite to which we then were, and pass over a low bank, a little further inland. This piece of information had quite a different effect on me, for I resolved at once to put the boat to, and land in quest of the monster which had so daunted my company. I was at that period young and thoughtless, and accustomed to adventures, to which, at this distance of time, I should hesitate to expose myself, except at the call of duty or some powerful inducement. Then, I never so much as reasoned on the chances of danger, but was in the midst of it, before more careful men would have made up their minds to go or to stay. I had with me no other fire arms than a long-barrelled foreign-made duck-gun, of large bore, with a treacherous, asthmatick lock, which the best gun-smith of that day, in Calcutta, had pronounced incurable. Nevertheless the piece, when it did go off, carried to a great range, a point of some consideration where game of this kind had to be met on foot.

The depth of water being insufficient to allow the boat to moor to the bank, a grapnel was thrown out, about ten yards off, a circumstance which seemed likely to be of serious inconvenience, inasmuch as it involved the necessity of dispensing with my nether vestment, and precluded a ready retreat to a place of safety in case of discomfiture. This difficulty was in part remedied by running out a long bamboo, by means of which a sort of hand-rail was afforded from the vessel to the shore. Previously to starting on the expedition, I endeavoured to take a survey of the locality, which appeared to be a sand-bank interspersed with hollows in which water was collected, leaving the intermediate parts tolerably firm ground; but there was not a blade of grass, or any other vestige of vegetation on this solitary spot, which could afford shelter or food to any animal, wild or tame, so that I almost doubted the correctness of the report which had been made to me. However, I was aware that the district had the reputation of abounding with game, and I had heard, as after more extended experience proved to be correct, that among many gregarious creatures, it is usual to find particular individuals, at certain seasons when they are most dangerous to be approached, separating themselves from the main body, and retiring to inaccessible places, till the paroxysm is over; which reason, to my apprehension, sufficiently accounted for the hog being found imprisoned in so unusual a place. In its ordinary state, the animal in its annual migrations to the plains of Bengal, from the Terrai or hilly country at the foot of the Nepaul range of mountains, affects the jungle or belts of low bush in swampy situations on the borders of the rice cultivation, to which it does infinite damage; lying close during the day, and coming out at night to commit its ravages, so that there is scarcely a field which has not to be closely watched during the months of August and September, to preserve the crop from devastation. The plantations of *indigo* are also favourite resorts of the wild hog, since these being undis-



turbed until the time of manufacture, afford the opportunity of concealment for its young, to bring forth which, in security from the attacks of other wild animals, and in situations where food is abundant, seems to be the principal object of its periodical visit to the lowlands.

In the present instance it was also probable that the hog had been compelled by the rise of its waters in the vicinity, to make for the nearest dry land; for, however the case may be with the tame species, the undomesticated kind are excellent swimmers, frequently effecting their escape from pursuers, by taking to the swamps, when driven from their preferable haunts in the bush. I had, some time previous to this, been engaged in buffalo hunts, but these were conducted in a regular manner, on elephants trained to the sport, and in the company of experienced marksmen; but I had never before had the fortune to fall in with the grisly forest boar. I, therefore, considered it prudent not to go alone, and on sounding the boat people, four of them, with a little persuasion, consented to attend me, taking with them stout *lattees* or poles to defend themselves in case of their being attacked. Borne on the shoulders of two of these men, I was soon placed on firm ground, if a compact sand can be so called; and marshalling my forces, proceeded with wary pace to rouse the lurking enemy from his lair. This proved to be a matter of easy accomplishment, since on attaining the top of the ridge mentioned above, the hog was seen, judiciously planted, out of gun-shot, on a small strip of sand which intervened between two of the widest pieces of water on the island. These, however, were so shallow, being scarcely knee-deep, that I decided on crossing them, so as to get within range of the animal, in a position which I calculated would be less dangerous than if I were to advance on him by land. In pursuance of this plan, I detached two of the boatmen to either flank, with the view of preventing the hog from making to the right or left, and bringing him sooner to a stand, which I judged he would do as soon as he found his retreat cut off. But the men, encouraging each other with loud shouts, and beating the surface of the water with their sticks, advanced so quickly on the hog, which slowly retired as they approached, as to give the former an opportunity of charging unawares, which he did with great rapidity on the two men who were on the right hand. The scene which ensued would have been laughable, had it not been for the serious nature of the circumstances under which it took place. Both of the unfortunate wights took to their heels, the hindmost, in desperation, turning round just as the beast reached him, and planting a heavy blow on its skull, which had the effect of diverting it from a direct course, and of giving scope to the aggressor to make to a place of safety. But it fared differently with the other individual, after whom the hog rushed with a speed which precluded the chance of escape. Although conscious that the distance was too great, yet as a last resource I fired a ball at the hog, which fell short as I had expected, and I had just given the man up for lost, when I observed him throw himself at full length into the water, the hog at the same moment passing over his back, overshooting itself by several feet. To rise, and rejoin his comrades, was the work of a minute, and on examination, it was found that the hunted boatman had experienced no other damage than a slight graze on the calf of the leg; whether from the hoof or tusk of the animal it was difficult to determine.

A retreat was now sounded, as much to collect the scattered force, as to consider what steps should be taken to obviate a second failure. As my

auxiliaries shewed themselves unwilling to advance a second time, and as from the circumstance of my doubtful piece having actually gone off, I placed somewhat more confidence in its qualities than I had previously entertained, the resolution was taken to go alone. The animal had by this time crossed the last remaining strip of water, and stood in full view, but out of gun-shot, on the very verge of the islet, with the comparatively boundless expanse of the inundation behind it, precluding the hope of escape, but in the direction of its enemies. Having carefully reloaded, and satisfied myself that the water was only knee deep, and the bottom a firm sand, I set foot in it, and proceeding step by step, gradually bore down on the hog, which every instant became more and more restless, shaking its ears, and pawing the ground; while with curled tail and arched back, it exhibited the picture of apprehension and fury. For my own part, I confess, that some considerations for my own safety did occupy my thoughts for a few instants, as I found myself drawing within effective range. If my aim failed, I ran the chance of being tusked or mangled; since it was impossible to fall rapidly back through the body of water I was in, although by this time it was only ankle deep. However, the boatmen taking confidence from my boldness—for the natives of Bengal will readily follow when an European leads the way—had come up within a prudent distance in the rear; and such is the nature of the human mind, that even this forlorn hope gave me additional nerve. I was however saved further cogitation, by the hog veering round on a sudden, and making a rapid rush towards me. Fortunately I had him covered at the moment, and with so sure an eye, that the report of the explosion, and the death-squeak of the animal, were almost simultaneous; and as the smoke cleared away, I beheld the prostrate beast in its last struggles, as it spurned the discoloured water, on the very verge of which it had fallen when the leaden messenger of fate cut short its career.

I now leisurely walked up to my victim, which proved to be a full-grown female, in very poor condition; and from certain marks, apparently of spears or arrow-heads, I judged it had been the object of chase by native *shikaries* or jungle-hunters, to escape from whom, it may possibly have betaken itself to the place where I found it. Subsequently to this adventure, I had numerous opportunities of hog hunting, on elephants, cart, and horseback; which were comparatively free from danger; but from the nature of the high grass and bush, in which they are generally put up, I never again had the good fortune to walk up to one deliberately and single-handed; nor to speak candidly, would I do it at the present day, even for what Trapbois delicately terms a consideration.

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#### FROM THE PERSIAN OF THE EMPEROR AKBAR.

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My fair one kissed mine eyes last night;  
 Then fled, and left then full of tears:  
 She kissed mine eyes with fond delight,  
 Because in them her face appears.

## THRENODIA,

FOR THE LOSS OF THE HALF-BATTA.

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“ I'll give you a verse to this note, that I made yesterday in despite of my invention.”—*As you Like It.*

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[The reading public of England, even including those persons who have friends and relatives in the East, are, generally speaking, so very ignorant of every thing relating to Indian affairs, whether military or civil, that it will be necessary to preface the following poem by an explanation of the “ half batta ” disturbance in the Bengal army. Be it known, therefore, to all who take a friendly interest in the woes of their exiled countrymen, that in the month of November, 1829, a Government General Order was issued, curtailing the officers of half their *batta*, under certain specified circumstances. This thing called “ batta ” was a component part of their military salary ; and its dimidiation, in the manner above referred to, gave them any thing but contentment. Indeed I know of no men who are very apt to be over and above delighted at having their wonted income materially lessened, even for the utmost good that can thereby accrue to their impoverished country. This is most unreasonable of human nature, and accordingly much agitation was excited in the case I speak of. Remonstrances were sent in to the Court of Directors ; subscriptions were raised to send home an officer to plead the cause of the aggrieved, so that good money was wisely sent after bad ; and the Calcutta newspapers teemed with variety of complaints. Moral right and financial expediency were, as usual, opposed to each other ; and, as usual too, power was on the side which supported expediency. Not, however, to enter too profoundly into that delicate investigation, let it suffice to say that the following touching and valedictory song was written, with the humane view of restoring good humour, by showing the uselessness of further grumbling ; and it probably met the fate of all persons and things who endeavour to please both parties :—perhaps it pleased neither !]

*Air—Donald Mac Donald.*

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Good bye to the Batta !—'tis over,  
 Hope told us a flattering tale ;  
 But hope, like the oath of a lover,  
 Is mighty deceptions and frail.  
 Oh ! how it coquetted each colonel,  
 Each major, each captain, each sub ;  
 And smil'd in each page of each journal,  
 Long after the first hubbabub !  
 And we all made quite certain of Bentinck,\*  
 And knew that we *had* Combermere,

\* Lord William Bentinck was Governor General, and at the period of the song it was thought that he had recommended to the Home Authorities the rescission of the noxious General Order. In the fury of the moment, however, his unpopularity with

But we scribbled our foolscap,\* and spent ink,  
To very small purpose, I fear !

Good bye to the Batta ! for one, I  
Was never so much of a goose,  
As to think when they'd once touched our money,  
They'd let it, like ninnies, get loose.  
With them touch and take is the maxim,  
With fools it is touch and let go ;  
And with whatever else we may tax 'em,  
We cant call them spoonies—oh, no !  
So the rose, and the shamrock, and thistle,  
The fate of their sons may deplore ;  
Who are left for their Batta to whistle,  
Where Fahrenheit reaches five score.†

Good bye to the Batta !—each curry  
Can now have but half of its *ghee* ;‡  
And the fowl that is slain in a hurry,§  
Must now make a dinner for three.  
Small brandy must now stain the water,  
Which blush'd with bright claret before ;  
And each half-batta'd Sire's blooming daughter,  
Must learn the piano no more :  
In vain shop advertisements tempt us,  
To auctions no longer we run ;—  
But from *one* grief the “cut” must exempt us,  
For there's no use in dunning the *done* !

Good bye to the Batta !—to lighten  
The pangs of each blooming Cadet ;  
And the brows of the Captains to brighten,  
They've doubled the one epaulette :||

the army, for having promulgated the Court of Directors' order at all, was quite unparalleled ; and he was every where condemned for what he had, ministerially, taken from the army, and no where appreciated for much that he had, responsibly, preserved to it. Lord Combermere, then Commander-in-Chief, openly and officially (as a member of the Supreme Council) espoused the cause of the officers ; and it was said that the Adjutant-General took the same course, and had nearly lost his situation for the offence.

\* All memorials, letters, and other official documents, in India, are directed to be written on foolscap paper, and a certain width of margin to be left.

† Five score is within bounds : I have known the thermometer at 125°.

‡ *Ghee* is an undescribable, granulated, sort of butter, used in Indian cookery.

§ Even in the glory of *full* batta, the carnivorous Ensign was often fain to make his cook “surprise a fowl,” on the approach of a brother Sub on a pot-luck speculation. This was effected by making hot pursuit of the fated and unconscious *moorghee* (as, in Hindoostanee parlance, that feathered biped is called) which, to its entire amazement, found half of itself in a *grill*, and the other moiety curried, before it had well recovered its breath after the chase it had afforded, and the shock it had received.

|| Either for the reason suggested in the text, or in order that officers' unavoidable expenses might be brought to an inverse ratio with their reduced receipts ; at the time alluded to “a change came over the spirit” of the uniform, and what was plain and economical when batta was full, became lacy and expensive when that item was reduced ! All Officers below the rank of Major, whose sinister shoulders had, thereto-

They've added some lace to our jackets,  
 Augmented the price of our caps,  
 In hopes that the half-batta rackets  
 Will merge in the glare of our "traps."  
 Meanwhile they are right not to notice  
 The classic MEMORIALS from us:  
 But how pleasant!—to think all we wrote is  
 Not causing the least bit of fuss!\* .

Good bye to the Batta!—pale Hodgson  
 May now keep his ale to himself;  
 For the devil a godmother's godson  
 Among us, can muster the pelf.  
 Tempt us not with thy jams, sweetest Hoffman,  
 While under the half-batta ban!  
 With thy pickles, Dan Wyatt, be off, man!  
 Be off with thy biscuits, Lemann!  
 On each China Bazar there's a táboo,—  
 The old one as well as the new,†—  
 And many a copper fac'd Báboo  
 Is grumbling at Lord double U.‡

Good bye to the Batta!—nor carriage,  
 Nor buggy, must spin on the course,  
 Nor Subalterns dream about marriage,—  
 Still less about any thing worse!  
 No wife must presume on a trinket,  
 That costs more than half a rupee;  
 And must sweeten (the few times they drink it,  
 Poor things!) with brown sugar their tea.  
 Farewell to the full bodied dresses,  
 And death to the seduisant sleeve!§

fore, been unconscious of the bulliony epaulette, were then ordered to adorn *both* their humeral proportions alike; and as new coats also were rendered indispensable, the nine (a) tailors of Calcutta rejoiced as one man.

\* The numerous memorials, or rather remonstrances, sent to the Court of Directors from the different regiments, had not at this period been replied to; but some time after, a Court's letter was addressed to the local government intimating that the "half-batt order," as it was called, should *not* be retracted, nor modified at all.

† The old and new "China Bazars" are the quarters of the native dealers in all manner of China and English merchandise; and in them the best articles may be had at a cost greatly below what the silly purchaser will have to pay who deals at the shops kept by the "white man," as Mungo Park was called in Africa. The native dealers are generally called Báboos, a title of nobility which they have managed to usurp; as though a London retailer should be seriously called "my Lord."

‡ Lord double U—the *long* for Lord W.—the *short* for Lord William (*subaudi* Bentinck) whom, of course, the deserted Báboos considered as the author of their seceding custom.

§ Just about that period the tight skimpy dresses were slowly yielding (though in England they had long given way) to the full skirts and bodies; the wide, and seduisant sleeve, &c., all very mal-apropos to the reduction of spouses' and fathers' means!

The reader, it is hoped, will, as in duty bound, be thankful for the above clear and copious information regarding the *batta*—a subject upon which many have heard so

(a) By an odd coincidence there were just nine tailoring Firms in Calcutta



They can now barely pay for their dresses,  
From all their dear husbands receive.

Good bye to the Batta!—'tis dreadful,  
To think of the woes of the time ;—  
I have got of them really a headful,  
If I only could put them in rhyme.  
Gloomy looks, mutter'd threats, empty purses,  
Starvation, invective, despair ;  
Suspensions, and murmurings, and curses,  
Enough on an end to set hair.  
But 'tis gone!—spite of every petition,  
And vain is the tear, or the sigh ;  
So sing we, with zeal and submission,  
Good bye to the Batta, good bye!

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### DISTURBANCES IN CANARA.

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It has hitherto been the fate of those, whom duty or inclination has prompted to an exposure of some or more of the many evils which exist in the Indian possessions of England, to realize the same sad disappointment ; and one and all have been forced to admit, that the British Parliament and the British people are alike indifferent to what are, mistakenly, deemed matters of remote interest. The causes of this are apparent. On the part of the public, which is to a great extent unenlightened upon subjects connected with India, they arise from a perhaps excusable carelessness. On the part of those who have voluntarily undertaken the duties of legislation, they spring from an unpardonable ignorance, or perhaps an unworthy indifference, the affairs of India not yet having reached such a point of party importance, as to furnish subjects of clap-trap harangue from every hustings throughout the country.

The truth of these remarks is in no wise met by the admitted fact, that India has recently occupied some small portion of the time of parliament ; far from it—the utter emptiness of the new-born zeal which some individuals have shewn, is quite obvious. Where were these very persons when they might have espoused the cause of suffering thousands, and arraigned the policy of our internal government of India ? Absent ! Where, when, for the mere purposes of party, they could make the foreign

much, and understood so little ; “ for, people are so apt to think that those they speak to on a technical subject are as familiar with it as themselves, (a fault, by the way, of many writers of elementary works), that they seldom think of explaining points, which, to them appear ordinary and minute, and yet, without which very few out of their own sphere, or profession, are able to comprehend them. Now, on this very subject of half-batta, Calcutta teems to this day with innumerable grumbings and complaints ; yet few will fail to be enlightened by the present explanation and song, or be slow to perceive, even through the burlesque of the poetry, that it was a most serious and distressing grievance, and an act which occasioned great privations : but still, as ‘ what can’t be cured must be endured,’ it is better to laugh at our own ill luck, with Democritus, than to ‘ pipe our eye,’ after the fashion of Heraclitus.

policy of our Indian government a ready pretext for embarrassing their political opponents? Ready at their post!

The conclusions which are forced upon the mind by considerations such as these, can be fully appreciated by those only who are acquainted with the amount of grievance to be redressed, and suffering to be ameliorated which India presents. It is vast; and, seeing that the public cannot and parliament will not interfere, there would be room only for despair, if a resource did not present itself in another quarter. Happily for us as a nation; and happily for our remote possessions in all quarters of the globe, the constitution of society is such, that there will ever be found in this country a spirit of Christian philanthropy springing from the highest and purest motives—glory to God, good-will towards men. To this the friends of India must appeal, and they will not appeal in vain, for the mighty energies which worked the downfall of Negro Slavery have not ceased with the causes that gave them birth—they are not dead but sleep. It needs only to arouse the latent spirit by the public statement of well grounded and judicious complaint, and we shall see, throughout the country, societies, such as have been recently established in Glasgow, Newcastle, and South Durham, for the protection of the native population of India.

In the furtherance of so good a cause, it is to be hoped that this journal will never be found wanting. Upon the present occasion, let us invite public attention to a work, entitled “Letters to and from the Government of Madras, relative to disturbances in Canara in 1837, by C. F. Brown, Esq.” a landholder and justice of the peace, in which the author unfolds a tale of incapacity and oppression scarcely to be credited. If it be urged against this book that it is in part too highly coloured, in part exaggerated; as we do not profess to adopt the views and opinions of Mr. Brown, we are not called upon to defend him from such charges—he is well able to defend himself. It is here only sought that credit should be given to the following facts, which are supported by the recital of public records, for they establish against subordinate officials, the government of Madras, and negatively, at least, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Controul, such a case as should demand public enquiry.

It appears that, on the 30th of March, 1837, an agrarian mob of some five hundred persons, late subjects of the Rajah of Coorg, armed, some with matchlocks, the rest with sticks and bill-hooks, assembled at Pootoor, where they were met by the Collector of the Province with 150 Sepoys, who, though there was a pagoda defensible and supplied with water and grain, saw proper to retreat to Mangalore, which was reached on the 3rd April. On the 4th, after consultation, it was, strange to say, determined to embark the European civil and military functionaries “for the preservation of their lives,” the Sepoys, 280 in number, their families and the public treasure, for Cannanore; thus abandoning the capital and province of Canara and its inhabitants, though reinforcements were within a few hours’ sail. This determination it was attempted to carry into effect, six and thirty hours before the appearance of any enemy, amid the lamentations of the native inhabitants, who in vain solicited arms for their own defence; and it failed, solely owing to a want of conveyance for the families of the Sepoys, though the Zillah and criminal judge, together with the assistant judge of the Adawlut, were enabled, with the ladies, to effect a safe embarkation and reach Cannanore, where, on arrival, the former re-

ported to Government, that he beheld the simultaneous ignition of several parts of the town, heard the blowing-up of the magazine, and feared that all had been massacred ; the fact being that the magazine was never approached, but two lives were lost, and the rebels fled at the first discharge from the Sepoys, who overtook and slaughtered them in great numbers. Indeed there is reason to believe that the Coorgs, who were driven to make this demonstration, from an inability to pay in cash the revenue they had hitherto paid in produce, never contemplated a movement upon Mangalore, till it was reported the town had been abandoned by the troops.

Admitting the necessity of the first retrograde movement, which is by no means clear, the result proves there was no earthly necessity for the abandonment of Mangalore, determined upon on the 4th, and attempted on the 5th, and they, therefore, who counselled it are justly chargeable with the consequences which followed ; for by their act all confidence in British protection ceased, all respect for British authority was at an end. That, amidst so complete a disorganization of all government, whole provinces were not driven to rebellion is matter of wonder ; it affords a complete answer to those who, at the time, declared the entire population ripe for revolt, and bespeaks, on the part of the natives of India, a loyalty and attachment for which their best friends were not prepared to give them full credit.

Such are the matters with which the subordinates of government are fairly chargeable ; let us see what was the conduct of the Governor in Council at Madras.

One would naturally suppose that prudence and common sense would have dictated an immediate enquiry into proceedings so apparently anomalous, and that whatever steps it might be deemed advisable to take, as against those in revolt, those who had exhibited such a seemingly fatal indiscretion should have been afforded the opportunity of justification. The conduct of the Madras government was quite opposite to this. No enquiry was instituted, but upon the representations of these very individuals martial law was proclaimed in the district of Canara, and that in the face of the official report of a judge, to the effect that the insurgents were "inhabitants of the Coorg country," whose overt acts went no further than placing their own, with the government seal upon Cutcherries and Treasuries ; and also, in the face of strong presumptive evidence, that the people of Canara took no part in the revolt, which was confirmed by their flight to the coast towns of Malabar, their complaints of the desecration of Mangalore, and their repeated appeals for protection to the authorities at Cannanore and Tellicherry.

It is not easy to shew that the proclamation of martial law was a measure entirely uncalled for. It might have been deemed the best means of checking an insurrectionary movement, to which seeming forbearance had given impunity, and it cannot therefore be reprehended. But, without enquiry, will it be credited that the regiment which attempted the abandonment of Mangalore was the one selected for enforcing martial law in the proclaimed districts ; and that these very troops were employed in sending such inhabitants as they seized for trial before a court martial, assembled by order of the Governor in Council, the president of which was the very officer who marched his men for embarkation on the 4th April, other members of the court and the interpreter being officers in the same corps ? Will it be believed that life and death,

with confiscation of all property, was vested in such a tribunal, and the power of *immediate* execution was delegated to an officer an entire stranger to the people and generally to the country? Will it be credited that the individual employed in preparing evidence for the trial before a civil tribunal, of persons charged with offences against the state, was the principal collector and magistrate at Mangalore already mentioned?—that by virtue of his magisterial powers he was engaged in detecting, seizing, committing, and arraigning parties suspected of participation in the late disturbances? and, above all, that in order to facilitate the conviction of parties so accused, he had delegated to him, by government, the extraordinary power of pardoning all persons whose evidence he might require for this end?

In how far does all this comport with generally received notions of right and wrong? If justice, to be effective, should not only be pure but above suspicion, it was downright criminal, on the part of government, to employ as judge, jury, magistrate, counsel, and executioner, men who could not by possibility be perfectly unbiassed; for so long as human nature is human nature, the mind and conduct will be influenced by important interests, and here it was, above all things, necessary that the apprehensions which dictated the abandonment of Mangalore should, at least, appear to have been well founded. What surprize, then, if we find guilt and innocence confounded?—if jails were crammed to overflowing—if, after languishing for months, some were released, some sunk beneath their sufferings? What surprize, if we find many dying by their own hands, many by the hands of the public executioner, their homes and families delivered up to nameless horrors? Assuredly none. To say that the individuals who were entrusted with these extraordinary powers intentionally abused the high trust confided to them, would probably be to say more than the truth. If it were unquestionable they had done so, we should still feel bound to make many allowances for them, while we arraigned the acts of those to whom the natives of this part of India are bound to look for protection, and who are alone accountable to the British people for the faithful discharge of delegated sovereignty—the Governor in Council at Madras—for it is they who have rendered the administration of the laws in this instance fairly liable to the worst imputations. It has been said that our government of India is a government of opinion; surely then it is of the last importance that we should maintain inviolate a reputation for the strictest impartiality. But if it be added to the many grievances of which the natives complain (and be it remembered they know no distinction between British oppression and Mohammedan tyranny\*), that public justice is impure at its very source; of what value is the tenure of our Indian Empire? It is beyond doubt that the character of this country has been compromised by proceedings such as we have described,—proceedings which the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul have suffered to pass without public reprehension. In these parties, therefore, the natives of India cannot, and will not confide, and the consequences which must flow from such an alienation are obvious, though, perhaps, remote. It is therefore, our earnest hope, that, by a timely interference and a vigilant controul, the people of England will preserve the interests of their own country, and the happiness of their Eastern possessions.

\* See a speech recently delivered at a public meeting at Calcutta by Dwarkanauth Tagore.

## MAHARAJAH HINDOO ROW,

EX-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF GUALIOR.

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In the cold season of 1836, it chanced that that splendid corps, the Queen's 31st regiment, were upon their march from Kurnaul to Dinapore, and in due course arrived at Delhi. The regiment encamped outside the city, opposite the Lahore gate, enlivening the place by a spectacle, which, though in some respects of common occurrence, presented many novel features, since the comparatively few numbers of the European soldiers in India, renders them objects of great attention to the natives.

In the evening the regimental band played, a circumstance which induced many of the nobility of Delhi to attend, and amongst others, the celebrated Hindoo Row, who made his appearance on horseback, attended by a considerable train of followers, handsomely attired, and forming altogether a most picturesque group. The Maharajah listened to the music for some time with the greatest attention, and the Commandant coming up to pay his respects to so distinguished a spectator, he expressed the great delight which he had experienced at the performance, and complimenting the general appearance of the men, begged leave to present the musicians with a donation of 300 rupees, (thirty pounds) which sum was immediately handed over to the band-master in a canvas bag by one of the attendants. The colonel and officers of the regiment in return requested the honour of their munificent visitant's company at dinner that evening, in the mess-tent, and though it is not customary for men of his caste and class (Hindoo) to sit at table with persons of a different religion, he accepted the invitation, on the proviso that he should only be a spectator of the entertainment. At the hour appointed the Maharajah presented himself, still followed by his numerous attendants; and being accompanied by an African who acted as an interpreter: few officers of the Queen's service having much acquaintance with Hindoostanee.

His Highness surveyed with great admiration the excellent arrangement and brilliant display made on this occasion; and here it may be proper to observe, that both natives and Anglo-Indians shine particularly in their establishments under canvas. The mess-tent, spacious, handsomely decorated, and brilliantly lighted, and the table glittering with plate, china, and glass, produced altogether a whole, with which even a man accustomed to native magnificence, might be greatly impressed. Conducted to the seat of honour in the centre of the table on the Commandant's right hand, he became an object of great interest and attraction to the assembled party. His dress was splendid in the extreme; his turban in particular being formed of the finest cashmere shawl, and surmounted by a diamond of great magnitude and lustre. His arms were encased in a species of armour formed of beautifully embossed golden scales; he wore a breastplate, also inlaid with gold, over which a cashmere of untold value was thrown with studied elegance. His pyjamas (trousers) were of the richest brocaded satin, with shoes to correspond; but, perhaps, his most striking ornament was the splendid jewel in his ear, which consisted of a massive gold ear-ring, from which depended a magnificent



emerald, with three immense pearls on either side. He was a fine-looking man, of a bold martial appearance, and the courtesy of his manners completed the prepossession in his favour. He seemed much amused and interested by observing the manners and customs of the European Sahib Cogue, (gentlemen,) and particularly with their novel mode of drinking; the hobbing and nobbing with each other, which went on with little cessation. The colonel then enquired whether he would honour them by a compliance with the English custom, and join them in a glass of wine. He, however, through the medium of his interpreter, to whom he whispered behind his chair, gave his entertainers to understand that the race to which he belonged, could not be permitted to partake of the juice of the grape, but that he was fully sensible of the compliment now paid him. After the cloth had been drawn, desirous, to shew some appearance of good fellowship, he now and then took from the hands of his attendants a few sweetmeats, which he threw, as it were, with infinite dexterity, into his mouth. The presence of such a guest naturally tended to increase the conviviality of the evening; toasts went round, the health of the Maharajah was proposed, of which of course he was duly made acquainted. The African interpreter, who until now had conducted himself with the greatest dignity and decorum, preserving all those minute points of etiquette which are considered so essential in all intercourse with strangers, opened his mouth with, it was supposed, the intent of returning thanks for the honour paid to his principal. When to the infinite surprise of the whole assembly, he exclaimed, "Gentlemen! my master, the Maharajah, although him say he never drink no wine, him sometimes *do* drink little Champagne, and I sometimes drink little Sherry, or Madeira." Upon which rather *broad* hint the sparkling beverage made its appearance, a bottle or two being handed to the learned Theban, who had so fully explained his master's wishes. That such a winding up of the affair had been expected, was fully manifested by the sudden appearance of a gold cup, produced by one of the great man's attendants, and the bottle being opened by his own servants, it required very little pressing to induce the hitherto scrupulous guest to toss off a bumper. Speedily making amends for his previous loss of time, he continued to pledge his entertainers, taking wine with every officer at table, and appearing to enter into the spirit of the entertainment, as well as to enjoy the bottle. His attendants, following so good an example, shewed equal relish for the generous fluid, and it was evident to all, that they were well acquainted with the peculiar merits of the different kinds of *shaub*, wine, of which they now partook so freely. At length the Maharajah gave the signal of departure by returning "Health to officers," and made good his retreat perfectly sober, having only drank two bottles to his own share. The following morning the corps, early astir, crossed the river Jumna, on a bridge of boats, the difficulty of passing the elephants and baggage over, occasioning to make a halt at the distance of six miles. While encamped the officers received a deputation sent in great state with elephants, and a grand suwarree, from the Maharajah, to inquire after their health, wishing them prosperity, and thanking them for the courtesies which he had received at their hands. The interview with so celebrated a person formed a very pleasing incident in the line of march; all the officers were glad to have had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with a chieftain, who had cut a very considerable figure in the wars of Scindiah, and who

they now found to possess all a soldier's jovial feelings, with the munificence of a prince. Though rather surprised out of their propriety by the frank avowal made by the African interpreter, they had the good sense to see that their guest must not be answerable for the want of diplomatic skill betrayed by his attendant, who might have managed the affair with a little more dexterity.

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## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

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WHILE London and its environs have been celebrated for their nursery gardens, and the floricultural embellishments of squares and other open places, it is only lately that a plan has been set on foot to supply a desideratum long wanted, by the establishment of a garden devoted to scientific purposes, and combining utility with ornament. The great pleasure which the inhabitants of London have derived from the visits to nursery gardens, shews how strong and general is the taste for flowers; since, notwithstanding the necessity of sacrificing all beauty of arrangement, crowds are attracted to any large collection of plants. The proposal, therefore, to convert a piece of ground advantageously situated in the Regent's Park, and containing upwards of eighteen acres, for the purpose of collecting the vegetable productions of every country, and thus enabling the student to improve his acquaintance with their various properties; and the amateur to indulge in the most popular of all exhibitions, cannot fail to meet with all the success which it so justly merits. Hitherto, in England, little or nothing has been done for the cultivation of public taste; the natural love of flowers displayed at every cottage door, and shewn by the success of all floral exhibitions, has not yet created a determination, on the part of the wealthy and the scientific, to afford opportunities to the middling and lower classes to make themselves acquainted with subjects intimately connected with arts and manufactures. The scarcity of cheap intellectual pleasures has been severely felt in this country, not only in the low and barbarous pursuits to which the great mass of the people have been restricted; but in the inferiority of many of our productions, occasioned by the difficulty placed in the way of obtaining instruction in those branches of science, upon which the elegance and beauty of a great number of our manufactures depend. Nothing can be of more importance than botanical study, since flowers enter so largely into the embellishments of nearly every thing relative to the decorative department. The nondescript monsters formerly figuring upon our papers, chintzes, &c. are disappearing fast; but still we are far from arriving at the exact delineation of plants, or of paying sufficient attention to the stems, leaves, &c. in order to render them correct delineations of nature. That the establishment of a garden upon the plan now proposed, will lead to a much more general diffusion of taste, there can be no doubt; for although vast multitudes must necessarily be excluded on account of the price of admission, yet in all probability this institution will be the parent of many others on a cheaper plan, and suited to the finances of the poorer classes. Meanwhile, it offers to innumerable families enjoyment of the most rational and *delightful* nature, acceptable alike to the studious, and the idle, and charm-

ing the eye, even if the mind should not be interested. The works are now in progress, and the plan and object only require to be extensively known, to meet with the patronage requisite to carry all their intentions into full effect.

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## LITERARY NOTICES.

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*The Sunyassee, an Eastern Tale, and other Poems.* By James Hutchinson, Esq., Surgeon of the Bengal Establishment, Secretary to the Medical Board of that Presidency, and Private Secretary to the Hon. the President of the Council of India. Calcutta, 1838.

THE author of the Sunyassee, who, during seventeen years' residence in India, seems to have made himself well acquainted with the customs and habits of the people, has, with singular good taste, selected a subject for his poem illustrative of eastern manners, and in describing the scenery of Gyah, has increased its interest, by the introduction of a devotee, a character peculiar to, but not uncommon in eastern countries. "The transition," says our author, "of an impetuous young man, from an unfortunate lover, to a warrior, a free-booter, and an ascetic, is in accordance with the contingencies of fortune in the East." Generally speaking, the recollections of their father-land are so vivid in the minds of Anglo-Indian exiles, that regardless of the interest and novelty of the country in which they are doomed to pass a large portion of their lives, their thoughts perpetually recur to home, and their pens are employed in descanting upon some familiar subject connected with their birth-place. This tendency, however natural and praiseworthy, is disappointing to those persons who wish to obtain a view of the people of India, through some popular medium, and who, alarmed by the ponderous mass of dry erudition appearing in the shape of heavy volumes of history, antiquities, &c. will not be at the trouble to make themselves masters of information which must be thus laboriously acquired.

The Sunyasseees are a very rigid sect of ascetics amongst the Hindoos; they make great pretensions to sanctity, and as the rules of their order positively forbid them to touch gold or silver, this class of religious beggars may be supposed to be chiefly composed of men, who, from disgust of the world or remorse of conscience, have embraced a life of privation of the strictest nature. The Sunyasseees do not levy contributions upon the purses of the rich and credulous, like many other religious mendicants in India, contenting themselves, though subsisting wholly upon alms, with the scanty meal which composes their sole repast; they are, therefore, less liable to the accusation of hypocrisy than their unscrupulous brethren. Mr. Hutchinson has been very happy in his descriptions of Gyah, the scene of one of the numerous pilgrimages, which those who pretend to superior piety, or who have sins to atone for, must make in order to ensure their entrance into heaven. The adventures of the hero are likewise narrated with great spirit and skill; but the author has been less successful in delineating the feelings of a Hindoo, whose senti-

ments, as they are portrayed in the present poem, belong to men of different caste and country, born under a widely opposite system of Government, and swayed by influences unknown in Hindostan. It would not be easy to dis sever any portion of the narrative without injury to its effect, but the following lyric, characteristic of the Pindarree and his deeds, will serve to show the author's powers of versification.

### THE PINDARREE'S SONG.

The steed paws the ground, with a snort and a neigh,  
The Pindarree has mounted, and hied him away ;  
He has braced on his shield, and his sword by his side,  
And forth he has gone on a foray to ride.

His turban is twisted and wreathed round his brow,  
Its colour as red as his blood in its glow ;  
From his shoulder, behind him, his carbine is slung,  
And light o'er his saddle his long spear is hung.

Loose streams to the wind his white flowing garb,  
And gaily bedecked is his Dukhannce barb ;  
To the bells at his neck, that chime as they ride,  
His charger is bounding and prancing in pride.

His comrades are joined, they are mounted alike,  
They must drink, they must smoke, ere their tents they will strike—  
Their tents, did I say ?—they are spangled and high,  
Their beds are the ground, and their curtains the sky.

Through the jungle they wend, till they reach the broad stream ;  
It is shallow enough, and they cross in the gleam  
Of a moon shining sweet, as the smile on the face  
Of the maiden we love, and would die to embrace.

The river is forded, the frontier is passed,  
And they reach the lone village at midnight at last :  
Would you gather its fate ? in the darkness of night  
The forests around it are red in its light :

The dwellers have fled in the wild woods to roam,  
And roofless and bleak is the place of their home ;  
And their daughters dishonoured, are weeping in vain,  
Nor will boast of their pride and their scorning again.

*Iniquities of the Opium Trade with China.* By the Rev. A. S. Thelwall,  
of Trinity College, Cambridge.

This is a very good compendium of the Opium question, which, though for some time hotly canvassed, both in India and China, and consequently familiar to residents there, is probably unknown and unsuspected by the great majority of the British public. As may naturally be supposed, the author has adopted the religious view of the case, and on this point he will carry with him the correct feeling and good sense of his readers. We can affirm, however, from some personal experience, that the facts, from which the inferences are in many instances adduced, are rather overstated ; and that the effects of the opium-smoking on the Chinese population taken as a whole, judging from their generally healthy and comfortable appearance, are not so pernicious as is represented. In expressing ourselves in

in this candid manner, we must guard ourselves against the imputation of being thought favourable to the practice. On the contrary, we deprecate its continuance; but knowing that it is inbred in the very constitution of Chinese society, like similar vices in our own land, we do not see in what manner, we "outside barbarians" can effectually place a check on it. Although an old argument, it is self-evident, that even if the Company were to give up the opium monopoly, other parties, even the Chinese themselves would not be long of supplying the deficiency; and we think, that the evils which would be certain to arise from this course would frightfully outweigh those which result from the present regulated system. In fact, we look on the monopoly, as maintaining high prices, to be one of the best restrictions which could be employed for obviating wide-spread demoralization in China, by means of opium; in like manner, that duties on spirits and tobacco tend to repress the consumption of those pernicious luxuries at home.

We disagree with Mr. Thelwall, in thinking that the importation of opium has the effect of excluding European manufacturers from the China market. Had that gentleman ever been in the East, he would soon have discovered that in the peculiar nature of the Chinese Government, and people, so different in their ideas and habits from those of other nations, lies the secret of our limited intercourse with them. The most forbearing and candid mind, however imbued with other notions from books or hearsay, would, on a very short experience of their character, be obliged to confess, that the Chinese are an impracticable race—past finding out, or being estimated by any invariable standard of civilized life. They are, in short, as difficult to understand as one of their own puzzles.

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*Notes of a Wanderer in search of Health, through Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, up the Danube, and down the Rhine.* By W. F. Cumming, M. D., late Bengal Medical Establishment, 2 Vols. Saunders and Otley.

We can with great safety recommend these amusing volumes to the reading public, as full of interest and information. That part of the title which informs us that the writer sought renovation of health in his travels, might at first lead people to suppose that melancholy might be characteristic of his sketch. Such, however, is not the case: Dr. Cumming seems to have preserved the full and racy vigour of a most active and enlightened mind, under circumstances which would have annihilated it in others. This is more particularly exhibited in the serenity, nay, cheerfulness, with which he puts up with many petty annoyances and discomforts which destroy the balance of many a traveller's mind, and render a journey a source of pain rather than of pleasure. Doubtless, the mental sunshine must have rendered the author's travels and trials smoother than they otherwise would have been; nor can we do him more justice than to recommend his example to travellers and voyagers of all descriptions. Were our friends, whose voyages to the East require more than an ordinary share of patience, to peruse Dr. Cumming's voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria, they would find materials for consolation for themselves in a parallel case of calamity. Were all travellers to be as cordial with their companions as the author, whose kindly feeling (page 47) constantly breaks



forth, it could not fail to produce a good feeling with foreigners, which at present exists but on a small scale only. Still does our traveller know well how to preserve his dignity from encroachment when occasion demands. The story of "the Legs," Vol. II. p. 273, is exceedingly amusing; and there are in other places bits of enthusiastic description which are truly graphic. We have finished the perusal of these volumes with regret that our occupation is gone; and the effect has been to establish that interest respecting the author which leads us to hope better of himself and his health than he himself appears to do.

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*The Policy of the Government of British India, as exhibited in Official Documents.* W. H. Allen and Co.

*Notes on the Relations of British India with some of the Countries West of the Indies.* W. H. Allen and Co.

These are very timely publications at a moment in which so much doubt prevails, concerning the expedience of the measures pursuing in India; these doubts being the result of ignorance respecting the position of affairs in the adjacent states. The nature of the various conflicting interests, which have combined to produce the present movement in favour of Shah Shoojah, is explained so briefly and succinctly, that a few minutes will put the reader into full possession of the whole events of the case, and shew that the successful intrigues carried on by Russia, rendered the negotiations in which we are now engaged, inevitable.

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*The Highland Inn.* 2 Vols. London. Colburn.

Those who love good company, the study of character, and racy conversation, will do well to sojourn amid the guests of The Highland Inn, where they will find excellent entertainment, and much sound philosophy inculcated in that unaffected manner, which delights while it instructs.

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*The Reclaimed Family.* By the author of Edwin and Mary. London. Simpkin and Marshall.

Nothing can be more praiseworthy than the aim and object of this little work, whilst the style is admirably calculated to promote the philanthropic views of the author.

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*The Koordish Chieftain to his Ladye Love.* A ballad from the wilds of Asia Minor, translated from the Turkish, and set to an original air. By Lieut.-Colonel George Poulett Cameron, K.F.S. &c.

The mingling of tender feelings with the martial character of a Koordish Chieftain is beautifully conveyed in this bold and striking lyric; the sound is, as it should be, an echo to the sense; now melting into the softest liquids, and now bursting forth in the spirit-stirring notes of the drum.

**DR. DILLON'S PROJECT FOR A CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL IN THE  
COUNTRY, NEAR LONDON, FOR THE DESTITUTE POOR  
OF THE METROPOLIS.**

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**THE** human mind cannot imagine a greater object of pity and charity than a Destitute Person in London, discharged from an hospital, worn down and exhausted by the conjoint effects of disease, mental anxiety, and medical treatment—helpless, pennyless, friendless, and without home or credit; exposed in insufficient clothing, to the inclemency of a variable and severe climate; yet requiring, as necessary to the recovery of health and strength, a quiet comfortable asylum, warm clothing, plenty of nourishing food, rest, and (indispensably) the revivifying air of the country.

Such objects of commiseration are, unfortunately, not rare; but, on the contrary, present themselves to our view wherever we turn in London, where an early grave is too frequently their only release from the evils, maladies, and miseries that oppress them in this world.

The medical officers and other functionaries attached to the Hospitals in the Metropolis, moved by feelings most creditable to themselves, have at most of those institutions collected "Samaritan funds," for the purpose of affording temporary relief, in money, to the most destitute patients when, of necessity, discharged to make room for more urgent cases of acute disease.

However humane and laudable the motives with which such funds are accumulated and distributed, it too often follows that the way in which they are unavoidably applied, frustrates the benevolent intentions of the donors, by contributing to initiate or replunge those who receive such assistance into intemperate habits, and all the vices springing out of public-house associations.

It rarely if ever occurs that such aid is sufficient for all the wants of those to whom it is awarded—that is to say, to defray their expenses in the country, and maintain them there, during, perhaps, a tedious convalescence, to enable them to return to work without the risk of a relapse into disease. It however enables them to repair from the hospital to the public-house, where by an uncontrolled indulgence in stimulating liquors, their depressed physical and mental energies find a temporary and flattering relief in a delusive and dangerous excitement, of which the almost invariable consequences are a revival and an aggravation of pre-existing diseases, and the supervention of new and perhaps fatal maladies, for the relief of which they soon again become applicants for re-admission into the hospitals, and finally for an asylum in the last refuge of the wretched—the parish workhouse, where, as incurables, they linger out in anguish and sorrow, and die, mostly in the prime of life, often leaving behind them tender infants to bewail the loss of parents, and to fall upon the public for support.

In an essay upon the mortality of the metropolis, it has been clearly shown by Dr. Dillon, formerly Surgeon to the Workhouse and Infirmary of the Parish of St. Pancras, that to such circumstances, and to the resumption of laborious employment too soon after illness, the mortality in the adult working population of London is chiefly to be attributed.

As a remedy for this evil, Dr. Dillon has suggested that a Convalescent Asylum, for the destitute poor discharged from the London Hospitals, and for others, found by a Board sitting in London, to be fit objects for admission, should be established in the country, at a convenient distance from town, but quite out of the reach of the London atmosphere.

As an auxiliary to the London Medical Charities, to accomplish fully the ends for which they profess to exist, there can be no doubt of the necessity of the Institution now proposed; especially when it is known, that in the hospitals, and in the habitations of the poor in the metropolis, persons are constantly lingering and dying, who, in

the opinion of the oldest and ablest physicians and surgeons in the kingdom, would recover, to a certainty, if removed from the metropolis, and judiciously treated in the country.

It is therefore earnestly hoped, that the governors and managers of the hospitals and dispensaries in the metropolis, will co-operate zealously in carrying into operation the present project, which has already met with the warm approbation and prompt support of many distinguished philanthropists.

It is proposed that the Convalescent Hospital shall be built upon a farm of from fifty to a hundred acres, if land to that extent can be procured; and that it shall contain beds for one thousand patients, besides the usual accommodation for officers and servants.

It has been calculated that from a month to six weeks will be the average time of the sojourn of the patients, and that consequently about ten thousand persons will be restored to health, and enable to resume their occupations, every year, without any danger of a relapse; and it is further calculated that by these means thousands of them will be preserved from falling into that vortex of crime and profligacy to which destitution and disease are constantly contributing so many victims.

It is intended to keep the patients employed in a manner conducive to their recovery, whilst in the asylum, for the benefit of the Institution—the land to be cultivated by those accustomed to work in the open air; and it is proposed that, out of the profits of such labour, a fund shall be accumulated, to be dispensed in gratuities to the most moral and industrious, on leaving the Hospital, to start them afresh in the world, with something in their pockets to support them whilst looking for places or employment.

In the hope of improving the moral and religious condition of the patients, by the constant presence and example, as well as by the discreet counsels, of a mild and accessible ecclesiastic, it is intended that there shall be a Resident Chaplain, a member of the Established Church; and ministers of other religious denominations shall have free access to persons of their respective sects, at a specified hour every day, and whenever sent for by persons desirous of having religious assistance; but no public worship, except the Divine Service of the Church of England, shall be performed within the asylum.

No person labouring under fever, contagious diseases, chronic diseases of an incurable nature, or acute diseases curable in the metropolis, shall be admitted into this asylum; the object of which being, simply, to afford to the poor, in a state of convalescence, or suffering from those chronic affections incidental to a sedentary life, and requiring only a sojourn in the country to be cured, the means of re-establishing their health, that they may with safety resume their usual pursuits, to maintain themselves and families.

As there are always, in poverty and distress, in London, persons well-educated and brought up, who in convalescence would gladly avail themselves of the benefits of this charity, it is intended that wards shall be set apart for the special accommodation of such patients, and that a classification shall be kept up throughout the asylum, based upon morality and education; and it is also intended that persons in a condition above participating in charity, yet badly able to pay for lodging, medical attendance, &c. &c., in the country, during a convalescence, shall be received at a moderate weekly charge, and placed amongst the best classes, on the recommendation of governors.

In a country like this, overflowing with wealth, and famed all over the world for the splendour and magnificence of the charities, supported in every part of the kingdom by voluntary contributions, there can be no doubt of the success of the present project; which, when carried into operation, will, in conjunction with the medical charities of London, complete a system for the medical relief of the poor of the metropolis, worthy of the capital of the world, and of the proverbial humanity and charity of the English people.

# SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

## Calcutta.

By the last overland mail we have accounts from Calcutta to the 14th March.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—Shortly after gun-fire on the morning of the 21st instant a salute of nineteen guns from the Horse Artillery announced the departure of the Governor General from Delhi in progress to Kurnaul on his Lordship's return to Simla.

The troops at the station under the personal command of the Major General were drawn up opposite the camp of the Sappers and Miners to salute his Lordship en passant; two guns from the troop of the Horse Artillery firing the farewell salute.

Miss Eden's indisposition continues, we regret to hear, to increase.—*Delhi Gazette*, 27th Feb.

**SIR H. FANE.**—We have it upon authority that may be depended upon, that Sir H. Fane does not go home for another twelvemonth. The head-quarter staff at Meerut is ordered to hold itself in readiness to join him at such place as he may hereafter indicate.—*Englishman*, 19th Feb.

**COLONEL ROBERTS.**—We have letters from Roree, which announce the departure of the Bengal Brigades for Hyderabad. Colonel (Brigadier) Roberts had been appointed to the command of Upper Scinde.—Colonel Monteath to the command of Fort Bukkur, with authority to appoint a Fort Adjutant.—*Ibid*.

**COLONEL HUNTER.**—We understand that Colonel G. Hunter. C. B., has been directed to proceed from Neemuch to Ferozepore, where his command would give him the command of a Brigade. The gallant Colonel had proceeded by dawk via Hansi.—*Courier*, 11th March.

**SAVINGS' BANK.**—The utility of the Government Savings' Bank is demonstrated by the publication of the last quarterly abstract. Not less a sum than Rs. 29,43,254 has been deposited within little more than five years; and after all the withdrawals, absolute and partial, have been deducted, there still remains a balance of Rs. 17,44,818.—*Englishman*, 25th Feb.

**MAJOR WARDLAW.**—The death of Lieutenant Colonel Adam White of the 61st N. I., announced in our paper, promotes Major Wardlaw, Brevet Major Macqueen, Brevet Captain Biddulph, and Ensign Charteris of the 45th N. I.—*Englishman*, 19th Feb.

**LIEUTENANT POTTINGER.**—We understand that authentic intelligence up to the 23d of December, has been received from Lieutenant Pottinger at Herat, stating that he had then fortunately accommodated his personal differences with Shah Kamran and the Vizier, and regained all his former influence over their counsels.—*Delhi Gazette*, 20th Feb.

**RUSSIAN AGENT.**—The Russian Agent, Villovitch, who has been so long at Candahar, has now found it expedient to retire from the place, on the plea of representing the condition of affairs in that quarter to his Imperial Master!! This active intriguer, the same, we believe, whom Colonel Burnes discovered at Caubul, had, by last accounts, entered Persia on his way home.—*Ibid*.

**HOOGLY COLLEGE.**—We hear that Mr. J. Sutherland has been appointed to succeed Dr. Wise, as Principal of the Hoogly College, and that Dr. Esdale is to occupy the situation vacated by the promotion of the first-named gentleman. It has been long surmised that such an arrangement would take place—but we cannot as yet learn who is to assume the arduous duties of scientific instruction at this institution.—*Courier*, March 6.

**SIR HENRY FANE.**—Sir Henry Fane has directed General Torrens and Colonel Beresford to join him at Bombay without delay. This implies that His Excellency does not proceed to England but to Calcutta, where symptoms of his services being required to the Eastward, are daily becoming more distinct.—*Ukbar*, 7th March.

**THE ARMY.**—Some appear to think that but one Brigade will be taken on to Cabool, and that the rest, with the exception of such details as may be necessary to garrison

Bakur and Shikarpoor, will disperse to their respective presidencies—other reports say the whole will proceed as far as Ghiznee to summer, and return next season to the Indus.

The Brigade to proceed with the Shah, will, it is thought, be composed of the 16th Lancers, the 13th Light Infantry, and a native corps under Brigadier Sale.—*Ukber*, 9th March.

MAJOR LOW.—Major Low, Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Sangor and Jubbulpore, is said to be going home, and Mr. Macleod succeeds him at Jubbulpore. Captain Smith is to go to Hussungabad, and Mr. Ommaney to Sangor.—*Englishman*.

LIEUTENANT RALFE.—We are very happy to be able to state, that Lieutenant Ralfe of the 3d N. I., who had been placed in arrest, has been released by orders of the Provincial Commander-in-chief.—*Ibid*.

LIEUTENANT BALMAIN.—We hear that Lieutenant Balmain of the Madras Artillery, A. D. C. to Colonel Morrison the Deputy Governor, and Lieutenant W. Paley, of the Bengal Artillery, are about to proceed to England on furlough.—*Ibid*.

KURNAUL.—The C. Troop Horse Artillery and two squadrons of the 13th Light Dragoons marched from Bangalore on the morning of the 7th instant; their actual destination was unknown at that station. The force at Bellary is understood to have received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Kurnaul is the point upon which these military movements are directed, the turbulent population of that petty state threatening to take the opportunity the times are supposed to afford for acts of marauding and violence.—*Ibid*.

SIR W. CASEMENT.—Major-General Sir Wm. Casement, K. C. B., Military Secretary to Government, returned to Calcutta from this station, preparatory to taking his seat in Council on the expiration of the period of Colonel Morrison, C. B., Deputy Governor's Service at the Council Board. The gallant General proceeded by Dak as far as Allahabad, and from thence by the steamer to the Presidency.—*Delhi Gazette*, 27th Feb.

SUPREME COURT.—A question was raised yesterday in the Supreme Court, whether the security of a house of agency or other mercantile firm, could be received as good and sufficient security (as required by the Charter), for the carrying into execution a judgment, decree, rule, or order of the Supreme Court, pending an appeal to the Privy Council. The Court expressed an opinion that the security of a trading firm is receivable.—*Hurkaru*, 8th March.

DARJEELING.—We have seen letters from Darjeeling, which announce a fact of very great interest to those ditchers, who begin to experience the thawing and dissolving influences of approaching warm weather. Snow had fallen at the end of last month, and when the letters came away it lay deep upon the ground and arrested for the moment all building operations. The hotel was of course stopped for the time; but it is expected, that the severity of the weather (how delightful it sounds!) will abate, and the work be resumed in time, to complete all arrangements by the month of April.—*Englishman*, 15th March.

DELHI.—About eleven or twelve o'clock on the night of the 22d instant, both the bridges of boats were carried away by the sudden rise of the Jumna at Delhi, and a great deal of damage done to the boats at the Ghauts, at day-light on the morning of the 23d, the banks on both sides of the river showed symptoms of the rapid rise. The river at eight o'clock had risen to within a foot of the high water mark during the late rains, and was still continuing to rise at that hour. Since then it has only fallen about three inches.—*Delhi Gazette*, 27th Feb.

CAPTAIN WARLOW.—It is our painful duty to announce the demise of Captain Thomas Warlow, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintendent of Public Buildings, N. W. P., of water on the chest, which melancholy event took place in the Horse Artillery Camp at this station, on the morning of the 3d instant. His remains were interred in the City Burial Ground the same evening, attended by the military officers of the station, as well as many of the European Residents, by all of whom Captain Warlow was held in the highest estimation.

The death of Captain Warlow of the Engineers, promotes Brevet Captain Greene and 2d Lieutenant Laughton, and brings upon the effective establishment 2d Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham.—*Delhi Gazette*, 6th Feb.

NUSSEERABAD.—A case of heavy pecuniary involvement, which has just come to light, has created a considerable sensation at this station. The party involved is a young officer, generally reported to have possessed property at home, on which he drew to a very heavy amount. It now, however, appears, he had no property to draw against.



It is even said forgery has been committed. and large sums obtained this way. A fashionable tradesman of Calcutta has, it is further reported, been duped out of jewellery to the amount of 12,000 rupees. The affair, it is thought, will give employment to the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.—*Agra Ukhbar, Feb. 28.*

**RUNJEET SINGH.**—We glean the following items from letters from Ferozepore. Runjeet appears to cling to life with an extraordinary tenacity, as if the very love of existence prolonged it. Government, however, seem in no hurry, and, save in moving troops to our North Western Stations, are coolly enough regarding an event that must throw the whole Punjab into commotion. His lordship the Governor General's vicinity to the scene of action will however enable us better to meet it.

“Three corps, the 2d, 5th, and 27th regiments are to canton here; and the ground has been marked out. The troops keep moving about occasionally, encamping on new ground when the old site has got a little too much of “Sweet Edinburgh” to be sweet to the nostrils. There has been a great deal of rain both here and all round about; at Loodecana, Simla, and Kurnaul—not a seer of ice has been made this year at the last station.

**DOST MAHOMED.**—“Letters from Shikarpoor state, there is no doubt but Dost Mahomed will come to terms; the Shikarpoor and Candahar chiefs had acceded to those proposed to them.”—*Englishman, 7th March.*

**GENERAL VENTURA.**—General Ventura arrived at Nusseerabad on the 17th instant, and quitted the station, under a salute of thirteen guns, on the afternoon of the 19th. The General appeared in excellent health, but was visibly affected on learning the intelligence, at Nusseerabad, of the decease of his friend and fellow soldier General Allard; to whose rank in the Court of Lahore he will doubtless succeed.

The recent differences with Maun Sing are said to be adjusted by his having dismissed from office the ministers, whose inimical counsel, and insolent bearing, were so justly obnoxious to Government. The progress of the Army of the Indus, and the chance of a brigade or two of it being detached across the desert during the ensuing rains to assist the Rajpootana and Meywar Field Forces in the attack on his capital, has perhaps contributed to this pacific termination of the Maharaja's late paroxysm of martial insanity.

The weather at the date of our communication from Nusseerabad was gloomy, and threatened rain; which, however, would, at so late a period, be rather injurious than beneficial to the crops.—*Delhi Gazette, 27th Feb.*

**HER MAJESTY'S FORTY-NINTH.**—The officers of the 49th Queen's are very much liked by the Company's, as they do not seem to be troubled with any vain ideas of superiority of service, a vanity sometimes supposed to exist in a royal corps. Some of the privates have unfortunately fallen into the great temptation existing at this place, and taken to drinking, but it is supposed that from the line consequently adopted by the commanding officer of the corps, and the great respect and affection which the men have for him, this great evil will be subdued. It is a pity that many of the numerous liquor shops existing in the bazaars are not put a stop to, as it has been proved that a mixture intended as such, is sold by them, of a nature to destroy beings with the stomach of an elephant; surely, no punishment ought to be considered too great for such wholesale murderers.—*Englishman, Feb. 25.*

**COLONEL STACEY.**—We have heard with pleasure, that Colonel Stacey, commanding the 43d N. I., has been elected a Corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, a nomination which reflects honour alike on that body, and on the gallant officer who has so well earned the distinction they confer upon him. It is gratifying to find our trans-atlantic brethren so alive to the merits of our Indian savans, several of whom are members of this institution, which ranks amongst its supporters most of the first scientific characters of both hemispheres. These things are small in themselves, it is true, but every “shaking of the hands” between us, goes one step to the removal of a prejudice or an ill-feeling, and we trust the time is not far distant when, with both America and France, we shall be only rivals in the fields of commerce and Science. The Bengal army, we are sure, will be gratified by the compliment paid to their brother-officer by this learned body.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 15.*

**CATHEDRAL.**—We hear that it is contemplated to add to our present Cathedral an aisle, in which the monument to the memory of Bishop Heber will be placed; or, in the event of the funds being sufficiently large, to rebuild the Cathedral on a larger and more extensive scale. We shall rejoice to see either plan executed, but especially the latter, because it will be an ornament to our city, and will be more worthy of the metropolitan see of India. At the same time we must express our hope that before any particular form or design is determined upon, architects and others may be called upon

to furnish plans. Nothing conduces so much to the acquirement of excellence as competition, and such occasions as these are the only opportunities afforded to genius to render itself known. Even after the competition has terminated, it is always advantageous to exhibit the selected design, because criticism will generally suggest improvements, which none but the most narrow-minded would feel repugnant to adopt, or annoyed by having suggested.—*Englishman*.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—The meeting at the Town Hall last night, for the purpose of laying the foundation of the Mechanics' Institution was very fully attended—there being not less than 350 persons in the room. Sir John Peter Grant presided, and described to the meeting the objects of the institution, its peculiar necessity in this country as an instrument for the advancement of the natives—and its utility as supplying a rational means of recreation to the working classes of the town. Sir John was followed by other speakers, amongst whom were Dr. Corbyn, the Rev. Mr. Boaz, Mr. G. W. Johnson, Lieutenant Kittoe, Dr. Spry, Mr. M. Crow, and Mr. Twentyman, each of whom entered upon a different branch of the subject, and expressed their readiness to labour heartily in the good work of establishing the institution.

Various resolutions were passed for the purpose of giving effect to the objects of the meeting, and the assembly then broke up with a vote of thanks to Sir J. P. Grant for presiding, and to Mr. Boaz, for originating the institute.—*Englishman, Feb. 27.*

**"D. L. R."**—Captain D. L. Richardson of the Invalid establishment, and Professor of Literature at the Hindoo College, has been appointed Aid-de-camp to the Deputy Governor, Colonel Morrison. The gallant officer formerly held the appointment of Aid-de-camp to Lord W. Bentinck.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—We have now before us a medal which has just been struck off at the Mint, for the Temperance Society of the 49th regiment—the obverse of the medals contains in its centre the figure '49' with a crown above and a rose below, from the latter of which branch off two twigs, one of them terminates with the thistle flower—round the margin are the words 'P. Charlotte of Wales.' On the reverse are the words 'Temperance Society Established' (round the margin, and in the centre) 'April 17, 1837.' We hail with much gratification and pleasure the extension of Temperance Societies among the various corps of Her Majesty's and Company's services, and trust the example so laudably set by the 49th and Cameronians, will meet with many followers in regiments, who are at present without such an useful institution as a Temperance Society.—*Courier, March 5.*

**CAWNPORE, FEB. 9. 1839.**—Cawnpore is very dull just now, all the cavalry being away and the course quite deserted. Several people have gone over to Lucknow, to see all the grand tumasha, consequent on the arrival of the new Resident, Colonel Caulfeild. An extraordinary thing happened there the other day. A sepoy of the 62d regiment shot his subadar, when marching in escort of treasure. It appears, that the subadar had given the man who is a Bhat, a slight push and some abuse for hesitating to obey an order about loading his musket, and out of revenge, the lad, (for he is quite a recruit,) took a deliberate aim, when marching in the dark a few hours afterwards, and shot the subadar on his tattoo, through the breast, who fell dead instantly. The man ran off and attempted to escape, and knocked a sepoy down, who tried to catch him, by hitting him over the shins with the barrel of his musket; he then attempted to load, but the button of his sleeve catching in the cover of his cartouche box, he was surrounded and secured. If he should be sentenced to be shot, (which no doubt he will,) it is to be hoped, that Government will not again hazard the refusal of sepoys to perform the execution, but have it done by Europeans.—*Englishman, Feb. 21.*

**MOVEMENT OF THE FORCE.**—We learn by letters from Kamptee, that orders from the Supreme Government had just been received by Major General Woulfe, directing him to send with all haste, two corps to Jubbulpoor and Hoosnabad. The 11th under Lieutenant-Col. Calder, and the 42nd under Major Ely, have consequently moved, the former to Jubbulpoor and the latter to the other station. We see no immediate cause for these movements, unless the determination of Government to draw troops towards the North-West. The removal of these two corps have so weakened the Kamptee force, that it cannot take the duties of that station and Nagpoor, without employing the Native cavalry and European regiment. Some of the Madras regiments confidently expect to be ordered soon to Burmah, a service they look to with much satisfaction, particularly such of them as were before employed on it.—*Agra Ukhbar, Feb. 28.*

**KUSSERAH.**—The Gwalior Contingent is still here, and expects to remain a month or two longer, before which time, the Jhansee commission will not have completed its work, Kussurah is about half way between Jhansee and Sipree.

The 23rd Native Infantry are at the former station, and should they be detained any time, the 25th regiment, it is said, will go to Delhee, and the 46th to Meerut.

Tigers are found here. A Syce belonging to the cavalry regiment, was carried off and killed by one, on the night of the 24th. Captain Minto in the morning proceeded with two elephants to discover the brute. This, however, he did not succeed in, but came on a portion of the Syce, consisting of the head and chest, presenting a horrible appearance. From this he followed a trace of blood for half a mile, when he came upon the shoes and clothes, and a little further on, the body of the poor man. The tiger had sought concealment on a hilly rock near, over which the elephants could not move.

Another catastrophe, but of a less melancholy nature, occurred nearly at the same place. The innocent and unhappy victim in this case was a donkey, of peculiarly pleasing manners, and gentle inoffensive disposition. He belonged to the Dhoby of Captain Blake, and was missed by his disconsolate master, one fine morning, who immediately instituted a search. After some time, poor Neddy was discovered in a state of considerable elevation, not from wine which he never drank, but from being up in a tree, with the vital spark fled, and not more than half of his mortal remains remaining. From these circumstances, it was inferred that he had met his untimely end from a cruel panther.—*Englishman*.

**SALT COMPANY.**—When Mr. G. A. Prinsep first put forth his proposals for the establishment of a Bengal Salt Company, we gave some particulars of his plan. We observe by the advertisement that he has now formed a company, though not on the extensive scale originally contemplated, which we believe was to have embraced the whole supply of salt to the Government. The experiment is an interesting one, and if successful will go far to refute the arguments of certain salt officers in favour of the monopoly as at present conducted, on the broad principle that it is the only practicable plan of receiving the salt revenue. The policy or impolicy of a salt duty is another question, and those who urge its abolition ought at least to point out a less objectionable tax. But the plan of raising revenue by Government monopolies has long been condemned by all political economists, and therefore the Bengal system can only be defended upon the ground of its being a choice of evils. If the whole manufacture of salt throughout Bengal could be successfully conducted on Mr. Prinsep's plan, there would then be no longer any excuse for keeping up the cumbrous and expensive machinery now employed for the collection of this single branch of revenue. But at any rate the experiment now bids fair to be tried, and those who think well of it are invited by Mr. Prinsep to back their opinion by taking shares in the New Company.—*Ibid.* February 18.

**WOLVES.**—The destruction of life from Wolves, is becoming fearfully extensive at Agra. No less than two girls were taken off by these animals within the last five days. One, a girl of 14 years of age was seized while seated between two men, in the compound of Dr. Duncan of the College, and carried off in the direction of the city. The alarm, however, having been given, the brute was followed and scared of its prey, which fortunately had only sustained some slight injury from the fangs of the wolf on her neck. No traces of the second girl have been discovered. Two other cases occurred in cantonments, both fatal, and there may be many others. This is a fearful evil, and ought to be suppressed. Mere rewards for the slaughter of these animals, unless they are very much higher than the sum of two rupees per head now granted, will do little. The apathy and superstitious repugnance felt by the people will prevent voluntary efforts doing much, and all that can be done is by persons being employed under proper superintendence, to smoke out and fill up the holes of these animals. Twenty or thirty Beeldars, employed for a month, would do much towards destroying and banishing them, living as they do in the ravines surrounding the city.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 14.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—The proprietors of, and subscribers to, the Public Library met yesterday afternoon at half-past four. The meeting was rather select than numerous. Mr. G. F. McClintock was called to the chair, and Mr. W. P. Grant read the annual report drawn up by Peerachand Mittra, the librarian. The results are extremely gratifying, exhibiting a great improvement upon the previous years. In 1836 there were five subscribers,—from whom 22 Rs. were receivable monthly:—in the present year, there are one hundred subscribers (besides the proprietary body, seventy-two in number,) who contribute nearly 500 Rs. per mensem. The circulation of volumes and periodicals in the year ending January 1838, amounted to 9827, — the number circulated in the past year was sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen!!!

The vested fund, held at disposal for extraordinary purposes amounts to Rs. 4,000

—and the balance in favour of the library, in the general account is about one thousand rupees. There are demands against the institution, but the subscriptions for the past two months, still unrecovered, will more than pay them. Thus, every thing indicates a progressive but decided advance in the affairs of the institution.

The proposal to give the curators power to appropriate the vested fund to the purposes of the Metcalfe Library Building, whenever a reasonable prospect may present itself of the construction of a fitting edifice, was carried unanimously.—*Courier*, Mar. 5.

H. M. 16th LANCERS.—We have been favoured with a view of the Lancers' shield and tankard, annual prizes, which have not been competed for this year, owing to the absence of the regiment upon active service. We lament less the consequent reduction of sport, the Indian turf has this year sustained, because next year we hope these prizes, after a glorious campaign, will be contended for over a race-course established at Cabool or Herat!

The design of the shield is chaste and simple : — a wreath of laurel, and an interior circle of snake work, encompass a centre figure, in perfect relief, of a lancer in the act of charging infantry—at least so we judge from the level of the lance. The design is superior to the execution. The limbs of the horse are long enough for a cameleopard—the near hind leg is in a position that no horse at speed would assume unless lame. The lancer is too small in proportion to the horse, and if he came to a charge as here represented, he would very speedily be rolling in the dust.

The design of the tankard is equally chaste, and the execution of the lancer, surmounting the lid, is much better in every particular. The careering horse, which serves as a handle, is not an original idea ; but that does not detract from its merit, for it is a greater merit to copy what is good, than to invent that which is inferior. Here again the artist has made the legs of the horse very much too long.—*Englishman*. February 18.

STEAM MEETING.—The following resolutions were adopted at the steam meeting, held on the 19th Feb.

1 "That the report be received, and that this meeting fully concurring with the committee, in considering it to be expedient, that a reiterated and strong expression of the public desire for the immediate establishment of steam communication to all the presidencies of India by way of the Red Sea, should be made, declare that the late improvements in Ocean steam navigation, whereby the communications by way of the Red Sea between Calcutta and London may be made in from thirty-five to forty days, only increases their desire for its establishment, and request the committee to continue their exertions towards its accomplishment."

2. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, for his lordship's continued zeal and exertions ; to the Right Honourable Sir Wilmot Horton, for the promptitude and energy with which, immediately on his arrival in England, he exerted himself in favour of an extended steam communication with India, and particularly for his able conduct as chairman of the public meeting held at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 12th of October last ; and to the committee appointed at that meeting, for the devotion which they have made of their time to the cause of a comprehensive steam communication between England and India, by way of the Red Sea, and especially to Timothy A. Curtis, Esq., the chairman of the committee, for his disinterested exertions."

3 "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Captain Barber, for the judgment and decision evinced by him on calling a public meeting in the city of London, to take the subject of steam communication with India by the Red Sea into consideration, by which the question is at length fairly brought before the British public in general and the merchants of London in particular, as well as for his able and persevering exertions in preparing and laying before the committee plans and estimates, and procuring evidence for the consideration of the committee."

4. "That James Young, Esq., be appointed a member of the committee in the room of James Prinsep, Esq., gone to England."

5. "That this meeting cannot separate without recording its grateful sense of the support and encouragement which the cause of steam communication with England by way of the Red Sea, has received from the present Governor-General, the Right Honourable Lord Auckland ; nor without expressing its conviction that the matured experience derived from his lordship's lengthened rule, must have confirmed the views early entertained of the immeasurable value of a regular, speedy, frequent and comprehensive intercommunication between the two countries by means of steam vessels by the shortest route, viz, the Red Sea."

6. "That this meeting learns with much satisfaction, the mutual good understanding

which prevails between the Calcutta and Madras committees, and cordially confirms the proceedings of the committee, in requesting M. D. Elliot, member of the Madras committee, to become an honorary member of the Calcutta committee."

**EXTRAORDINARY SPECIES OF MANUFACTURE.**—An extraordinary species of manufacture has been contrived lately by an officer of Engineers, residing at Munich: it consists of lace and veils, with open patterns in them, made entirely by caterpillars;—the following is the mode of proceeding adopted:—Having made a paste of the leaves of the plant on which the species of caterpillar he employs feeds, he spreads it thinly over a stone, or rather flat substance of the required size. He then with a camel hair pencil dipped in olive oil, draws the pattern he wishes the insect to leave open. This stone is then placed in an inclined position, and a considerable number of caterpillars are placed at the bottom. A peculiar species is chosen, which spins a strong web; and the animals commence at the bottom eating and spinning their way up to the top, carefully avoiding every part touched by the oil, but devouring every other part of the paste. The extreme lightness of these veils, combined with some strength, is, on the authority of an English contemporary, truly surprising. One of them, measuring twenty-six and a half by seventeen inches, weighed only a grain and a half, a degree of lightness which will appear more strongly by contrast with other fabrics. One square yard of the substance of which these veils are made, weighs four and a half grains, whilst one square yard of silk gauze weighs one hundred and thirty-seven and a third grains; and one square yard of the finest net weighs two hundred and sixty-two and a half grains. This method might be experimented on, we think, with advantage, by some enterprising individual in this country, the name of the species of insect required for this particular work, we have been unable to discover. An English December paper only notices what we have given above.—*Courier Mar. 8.*

**THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL DUFFIN.**—It will no doubt prove highly gratifying to the relatives and friends of Lieut.-Colonel Duffin, to learn the very high estimation in which he was held, not only by the officers of his own regiment, but the division of the army, he was serving in. On the officers of the 2d Cavalry voting, that a tomb over his remains at Bahawulpore, should be erected at their expense; and a tablet to his memory in the Station Church of Meerut, Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, commanding the Bengal division of the army of the Indus, on hearing of the proposition, addressed a very handsome letter to Major Fitzgerald, commanding the regiment, suggesting that the subscriptions should not be confined to the regiment alone; but that all the friends of the late Lieut.-Colonel in the division, should be permitted to testify their sense of his high character and worth by joining it; which, as an additional mark of respect to the deceased, was immediately acquiesced in.

His Excellency, Sir Henry Fane, was likewise pleased to request his name might be added for a donation of Rs. 200; which was immediately followed by that of the Major-General for 100; Major-General Thackwell, Brigadier Arnold, and Colonel C. C. Smyth, for 50 Rs. each, all the officers of the Lancers, 3d Light Cavalry, and many of the General Staff, also contributing; amounting altogether to upwards of 1,200 Rupees. Lieutenant Mackeson, Political Agent at Bahawulpore, has very kindly offered to superintend the erection of the monument and take measures for its preservation.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 13.*

**COLONEL ALVES.**—The weather at Nusseerabad in the middle of February was unseasonably warm, and indicated the early setting in of the hot winds. Camels were still being purchased in great numbers by the Commissariat and Civil authorities, for the army of the Indus; and on the 13th or 14th a herd of 1000 left the station to cross the desert via Jesulmer to Shikarpore, escorted by a company of the 52d regiment, under Lieutenant Higgins and Ensign Lamb, of that corps, aided by a small party (about 30) of Irregular Cavalry. The Thakoors, of the Jodhpoor country, are said to have shewn every inclination to throw obstacles in the way of some previous despatches of this description, and even to appropriate to their own use some of the camels.

Colonel Alves left Ajmere on the 4th, en route to Bombay; whatever opinion may be formed of his political abilities, of which the Government, who, it is but reasonable to suppose, are the best judges, seem to have entertained a rather more favourable view than the editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*—there can be but one opinion as to his character for suavity and hospitality towards the numerous visitors at Ajmere from Nusseerabad and the surrounding stations, of whom his house was always the head quarters. Such qualities might have been expected to save his character from that asperity and almost indecency of remark with which it has been assailed almost systematically from the time of the Shekawatty affair to the date of his quitting Ajmere—



apparently for no other reason than that he compassed the ends of Government by lenient in preference to harsh measures—that he loved the influence of the tongue and the pen more than that of the sword and the grape-shot. Under such circumstances it would be a paradox, indeed, if the Rajpoot portion, at least, of the lieges, did not regret his departure, and we more than suspect that the energetic or sanguinary policy which is anticipated from his successor will eventually turn out as mere a shadow as the incapacity of the late Agent, of which we have heard so much and seen so little.

Colonel Sutherland was expected to reach Jeipoor about the 10th inst., and Ajmere a week or ten days after.—*Ibid.* Feb. 20.

**TAPIOCA.**—We have just received a sample of Tapioca manufactured at Allipore by Mr. Speed, whose arrow-root has already established itself in this country to the supercession of that imported as West Indian. We are not competent to judge fully of the qualities of the sample sent us, but to all appearances it possesses the external characteristics of what is imported whilst its greater freshness must prove a strong recommendation in his favour. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, has, however, furnished the manufacturer with an opinion regarding it, which is extremely satisfactory, stating, that the Tapioca is in "every respect equal, and in some superior, to the Brazilian and London specimens sent at the same time. All these possessing the same degree of solubility in water, and the same reaction with Iodine, while in colour and lustre, Mr. Speed's is superior to the other two;" and with such an opinion in its favour we do not hesitate to recommend it to the notice of our readers as a most nourishing and excellent food. We are told that the profits from this article will be but small, in consequence of there being no means as yet of disposing of the refuse which forms a coarse but nutritive article of food, well known in the West Indies as Casava cakes. We trust, however, that the natives and others will soon find its good qualities and thus give support to the manufacturer. Along with the sample of Tapioca Mr. Speed sent us a specimen of Arrow-root manufactured from the same plants, the produce of the Marata *Arundinacea*, brought to India by Lord Auckland, and which is only valuable, inasmuch as it serves fully to identify that formerly cultivated by Mr. Speed as the true article, and which is too generally known to need any remark. We must, however, express our wish that others would follow the example set by Mr. Speed in promoting the production of our sources of commerce in India; for a few such would soon raise the country to its proper position in the scale of nations. Nothing is requisite to effect this, but industry and enterprize, for the capabilities already abound, and we feel convinced that were they properly brought to act on the resources, which are here proffered to the adventurer, India might be able fully to supply the trade of Great Britain, with every article of foreign production, and thus raise her to a still more glorious position than she already holds in a commercial point of view.—*Englishman*, March 5.

**THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND THE REV. MR. STURROCK.**—We copy from the *Agra Ukābar* a short paragraph relating to the difference between the Bishop of Calcutta and Mr. Sturrock. To most of our readers the facts alluded to by our *Agra* contemporary may be unknown. We believe the case to be this. Some two or three or four years ago, the Bishop insisted on Mr. Sturrock, who is a Chaplain on the establishment, introducing into the Litany, as read by him in Church at Benares, the Indian prayer, *i. e.* the prayer for the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Supreme Council, and the Supreme Courts of Judicature. To this Mr. Sturrock, who is a stickler for form, demurred, taking the point that all alterations in the Litany have been made by acts of Parliament, which Acts not extending to India, he, Mr. Sturrock, denies the jurisdiction of this Diocesan, and only upon compulsion would consent to read the prayer in question. It now appears that Mr. Sturrock has gone into the Arches' Court, being desirous to have their opinion on the point. We are not certain that the whole paragraph in the *Agra Ukābar*, is not a hoax or *jeu d'esprit*; we shall assume, however, that the fact as stated by our contemporary is a fact, and there is opposition and division of opinion between the Diocesan and his subordinate. And albeit it is dangerous to speculate on decisions of Courts of Law, we will, in this instance, nevertheless venture an opinion, *viz.* that Mr. Sturrock is right and the Bishop is wrong, always supposing that there be nothing in the powers delegated to the Indian Bishops, in virtue of which they are empowered to walk over Acts of Parliament.

The following passage from a work of authority on these matters may communicate some information on this point:—

"8. Of the prayers and thanksgivings which now stand at the end of the Litany

service, the first two prayers (for rain and fair weather,) were at the end of the communion service in the book of the 2 *Ed.* 6. To which were added in the 5 *Ed.* 6. these prayers:—In the time of dearth and famine; in the time of war; and in the time of plague and sickness. The prayer to be used after any other, and the thanksgivings for rain, fair weather, plenty, and deliverance from enemies, were brought in by King James the First. The prayers, in the ember weeks, for the Parliament, and for all conditions of men, were added in 1661; as were also the general thanksgiving, and the thanksgiving for public peace, and for deliverance from the plague.”—*Gibbs*. 301.

“ 9. By the several acts of uniformity, the form of worship directed in the book of common prayer, shall be used in the Church and no other; but with this proviso, that it shall be lawful for all men, as well in churches, chapels, oratories, or other places, to use openly, any psalms or prayers taken out of the Bible, at any due time, not letting or omitting thereby the service, or any part hereof, mentioned in the said book. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. c. 1. s. 7.”

According to this, the prayer for the Governor-General, &c. &c. Members of Council, and Judges, not being authorised by any of the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, Mr. Sturrock's point is a good point until such time as the Legislative Council shall declare by enactment that the prayer in question shall be offered up for the Indian authorities pursuant to the order of the Indian Bishop. In the meantime Mr. Sturrock, we think, ought to be appointed the Bishop's Chancellor.—*Calcutta Courier*, Feb. 25.

**THE LATE GENERAL ALLARD.**—By a letter from a friend, dated the 9th instant, from Jehlum, we learn the following particulars of General Allard's death:—

The General was first attacked while reviewing the French Legion at Peshawur, where it has been stationed since the affair of Jamrood, he was seized with severe vomiting on the ground, and was immediately carried to his tent, where he was attended by Dr. Lord, (now on special duty on the part of the British Government at Peshawur.) On the third or fourth day he rallied considerably, but was again seized with the same symptoms, and fell a victim to the disease on the 23d ultimo, eight days after he was first taken ill. From information which may be relied on, it appears that the disease, which proved fatal to the General, was an affection of the heart, to which he had been subject for several years previous to his decease: he retained his senses to the last, and almost immediately before he died he received the officers of his corps, and conversed with them for some time.

The General's wish was, that he should be buried at Lahore, his body was accordingly embalmed, and on the occasion of removing it from Peshawur, the troops were drawn out and formed into a street, through which it was conveyed, attended by his brother officers, by Dr. Lord, and by many Sikh chiefs of distinction. On the 9th instant, the body arrived on the banks of the Jehlum, where the British mission now on its way to Peshawur was encamped, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, out of respect to the memory of an officer of high rank in the service of Runjeet Sing, and likewise out of personal regard for one whom he had long known at the Maharaja's court, went out, accompanied by the officers with him, to conduct it from the river side to the tent pitched for its reception near the encampment of the mission. On the arrival of the body at Lahore, the Maharaja had ordered that it should be received and entered with military honours, and it is reported that, agreeably to the wishes of Messrs. Court and Avitabile, the body will lie in state for a day or two previous to its being committed to the earth.

General Allard came to the Punjab in 1822, and his career in the Maharaja's service is too well known to require any particular notice here. His amiability of disposition and benevolence of character, gained him the esteem and regard of the Maharaja and of the Sirdars, and his death, indeed, seems to be regretted by all classes of people; but no one will feel his loss more deeply than General Ventura, whose companion he had been for several years previous to their arrival in the Punjab, and who was united to him by the closest ties of affection. The countrymen too of the deceased General, will have to lament the loss of one who was always willing to exert his influence in their favour with the Maharaja. It was chiefly to this good officer, that Jacquemont was indebted for the facilities he met with in performing his journey to Cashmere, and among the hills of the Punjab, and every English traveller in that country, who has partaken of the kindness and hospitality of the late General, will participate in the feelings of regret at his loss.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 20.

## MADRAS.

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**THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELPHINSTONE.**—His Excellency the Governor has, we understood, been induced by his medical attendants to proceed to the Hills, whither two of his personal staff have already gone in advance, and His Lordship will probably leave the Presidency in the course of this month.—*United Service Gazette, March 5.*

**BELLARY.**—The officer commanding the Ceded Districts has received orders to hold the troops at Bellary in readiness for immediate Field Service.—*Ibid. March 12.*

**PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.**—We learn that Major Montgomerie, C. B., succeeds to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, vacant by the demise of the late Colonel Frith, C. B.—*Ibid. March 8.*

**SUPERINTENDING THE GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY.**—Captain Corttandt Taylor is, we are told, expected to succeed the situation of Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufactory at this presidency.—*Ibid. March 15.*

**THE 20TH AND 21ST REGIMENTS N. I.**—We congratulate the Madras Army on a piece of intelligence that has just reached us, namely, that the Supreme Government have sanctioned the grant of field batta to the 20th and 21st regiments Madras N. I., now under orders, and on their way to very distant stations under the Bombay presidency.—*Ibid. Feb. 22.*

**MR. TATHAM.**—We regret to state that Mr. Tatham, the respectable head of the firm of Ashton and Co. died suddenly in his shop yesterday morning. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by an overdose of Morison's pills.—*Ibid. March 15.*

**THE HINDOO PETITION.**—We understand that the petition which was presented some time ago by the Hindoo Inhabitants of Madras, praying Government to interfere and prevent the erection of a protestant Chapel in Salay Street, Black Town, has met with a refusal. It is said they have determined to memorialize the Court of Directors on the subject.—*Ibid. March 12.*

**TROOPS FOR BURMAH.**—Two strong detachments of the 13th and 40th regiments are to proceed, we hear, in the Greyhound and Thetis, which vessels are now busily occupied in taking in Ordnance and Commissariat Stores for Moulmein; they are expected to sail on Sunday next. A further batch of public cattle, have, we hear, been ordered for embarkation, but when, we know not.—*Ibid. March 8.*

**THARAWADDIE.**—Military stores are being busily dispatched to Moulmein. Is this indicative of an intention to exact from the barbarian Tharawaddie, so soon as the season favours military improvements, a full, (though tardy) retribution for the insult he has offered to our Government in the person of the British Resident?

The Clarissa sailed two days ago with a supply of bullocks for Moulmein, and yesterday another batch of eighty-eight were embarked on the Mahomed Shah, for the same destination, with the accompaniment of 200 barrels of gunpowder.—*Spectator, Feb. 22.*

**THE ARMY.**—The death of Lieutenant General Corner and the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Hodges, both of the infantry, are reported by the late overland, giving a Colonelcy to Lieutenant Colonel Bell, and Lieutenant Colonelcies to Majors Low and Tweedie, and the line step in the 8th and 20th regiments, whereby Captain Forster, Lieutenant Taynton, and Ensign Cooke in the former, and Captain, (Brevet Major) Plowdon, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Archer, and Ensign John White, of the latter, obtain promotion.—*United Service Gazette, March 1.*

**MURDER OF A NATIVE OFFICER.**—We are sorry to learn by the Spectator of Saturday last, that a Jemadar of the 16th N. I. has been murdered by a discharged private of the same corps. The murderer unfortunately escaped, but as a reward of 500 rupees has been offered for his apprehension, we trust that he will not long baffle the researches of the police.—*Ibid.*

**APPREHENSION OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.**—We heard it whispered a day or two ago that the Chief Magistrate had been closely closeted with another high official, and although the subject of their palaver remained a profound secret, it was strongly surmised that the meeting had reference to certain individuals in marvellously dirty apparel.

who had been recently apprehended as spies, and subjected in consequence to "durance vile" at this Presidency.—*Ibid Feb. 22.*

HER MAJESTY'S 55TH FOOT.—We are sorry to announce the death of another officer, Lieutenant Codd, of this corps, of dysentery.

We have heard that the mortality of officers and men in this regiment since it first came to India in October 1830, are equal to the casualties that have occurred in three regiments from the above-mentioned period.—*Madras Herald, Feb. 16.*

COLONEL FRITH, C. B.—We record with much regret the decease of Colonel Frith, C. B., late Principal Commissary of Ordnance, which melancholy event took place after only two days' illness on Saturday last. Colonel Frith's remains were attended to the place of interment, the burying-ground of St. George's Cathedral, by a numerous assemblage, both civil and military; amongst whom were observable most of the officers present at Head Quarters of the Artillery, of which distinguished corps Colonel Frith had been during a period of thirty-five years, a much valued and highly honoured member.—*U. S. Gazette, March 5.*

NAGPORE.—Our Nagpore correspondent writes that the new Resident had not yet arrived. The appointment of Captain Wilkinson to this important charge will, we doubt not, give very great satisfaction throughout the Rajah's country, where his eminent talent, and kindness of demeanour towards the native population have gained him the respect and attachment of all classes of people, and Captain Wilkinson has been long known in that part of India both in military and civil capacities. Our correspondent mentions that great fear is entertained of a want of water in the city of Nagpore, the Jooma Talao being nearly dry, and that the neighbouring districts are in equal distress.—*Ibid.*

ORDINATION.—We have the pleasure to announce that the following Reverend gentlemen were ordained Priests at Trichinopoly, on the 24th of February, by the Lord Bishop of Madras.

The Rev. Mr. Hubbard,	Gospel Society,	Madura.
„ Mr. Hickey,	do.	Dindigul.
„ Mr. Goldsteen,	do.	Madras.
„ Mr. Barclay,	C. M. Society.	Madras.

The ordination service was solemn, and was preceded by a sermon peculiarly adapted for the occasion, preached by the Reverend the domestic Chaplain of the Lord Bishop. It was eloquent, energetic, and deeply imbued with the fervour of piety. His Lordship left Trichinopoly on Monday evening the 25th of February, for the Neilgherries, and proposes to hold an ordination there in the month of June. Trichinopoly is represented as excessively hot at present.—*Ibid.*

THE 50TH M. N. I.—The 50th N. I., stationed at Vizianagram, has, we hear, received a communication from the Adjutant General's Office, directing this corps to hold itself in readiness for foreign Service. Leave of absence granted to some of the men, has been in consequence cancelled, and absentees ordered to join with all practicable dispatch. The destination of the regiment has not been officially announced, but there is no doubt, that it will proceed eastward.—*Ibid. Feb. 15.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHIPPENDALL.—It is with feelings of very deep regret that we record the demise of Assistant-Surgeon Chippendall, late in medical charge of the 10th N. I. This lamented event, which occurred at Bellary on the 14th instant, has deprived the Madras medical service of one of the most promising officers. Mr. Chippendall, with whom the climate of India, has never agreed, had long been in a very delicate state, and it is supposed that his constitution received a fatal shock by the bursting of an internal abscess two years ago.—*Ibid. Feb. 22.*

THE STEAM MEETING.—The Steam Meeting this morning was not very numerously attended, but went off well and with entire unanimity. Lord Elphinstone presided on the occasion. The only business was to lay before the inhabitants a statement of the proceedings and correspondence of the standing committee, and death and absence having now dwindled the number of the latter down to one member, to elect other gentlemen to fill the vacant places. This was completed; and the opportunity was seized for reiterating a declaration of the anxiety that exists here to see a comprehensive steam communication by the way of the Red Sea, in preference to any other route, finally established. Thanks were also voted the London Committee, to Lord William Bentinck, Sir Wilmott Horton, and Mr. Curtis, and to the Bengal Steam Committee, for their zealous and efficient exertions in the good cause.—*Spectator, March 13.*

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—We were happy to observe an order in Tuesday's

*Gazette* for an immediate further increase to the Native Infantry of ten men per company. Whether such increase has reference to an expected outbreak with Burmah, and the consequent probable employment of a large portion of the Madras army over the water, we know not; but are very well aware how heavily the mere garrison duties fell on the men of Infantry corps at many stations, prior to the first increase: for instance we could name one, whereat recruit boys were last year mounted as sentries "stick in hand," and the 8320 bayonets added to the army by the late and present increase, are in fact only about equal to the strength taken away from this Presidency, by the employment of Madras troops in the occupation of Cuttack, the Dooab, Ahmed Nuggur, Mullegaum, &c.—*U. S. G. 8th March.*

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—A wing of H. M. 57th proceeds from Cannanore to Trichnopoly, and the remaining wing of the 54th comes down from the latter place to Madras.

The 11th and 42nd Regiments N. I. were to have left Kamptee on the 26th ultimo, the former for Jubblepoor, the latter for Hussingabad, to relieve Bengal troops gone in advance.—Orders *are said* to be out in the Secret Department, directing two squadrons of the 13th Dragoons and a troop of Horse Artillery to march forthwith to Bellary; and that the troops at Bangalore and Bellary, with the exception of a few to take care of the cantonments, are ordered to be supplied with field equipments and to be ready to move in whatever direction ordered without delay. This report has naturally given rise, to much speculation; the state of Mysore affords one field for it, and the Kurnool Chief with his Pahtans has attention drawn upon him. We shall be glad to receive information anent both.—*Spectator, 2nd March.*

**MAHRATTA TRANSLATORSHIP TO GOVERNMENT.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained the appointment of Captain James Macdonald, late Mahratta Translator to the Tanjore Board, to be Mahratta Translator to Government. Happy are we to have it in our power to congratulate the army on an additional appointment being thus thrown open to its members, and still happier should we have been to have done so, had the salary of the Mahratta Translatorship to Government escaped those retrenching shears whibh, have, alas! most wofully shorn it of its fair proportions: since the present incumbent is to get but 250 rupees a month, although his predecessor enjoyed 700 exclusive of rupees 300 per mensem from other sources! This great reduction accounts we imagine for one or more gentlemen of the civil service having declined the appointment on its being lately offered to them, and which we understand to have occurred.—*U. S. G. March 8.*

**13th DRAGOONS.—FLOATING RUMOUR.**—The *Spectator* of Saturday announced as an *on dit* that orders were out in the Secret Department for two squadrons of the 13th Dragoons, and a troop of horse artillery to march forthwith to Bellary, and for the disposable remainder of either garrison to be supplied with field equipments and held in readiness to move wherever ordered without delay. We have diligently, endeavoured to ascertain the facts connected with the above statement. and although we are assured that something is actually stirring at Kurnool, we cannot for the life of us find out what it exactly is. We shall therefore indulge a little in imaginative speculation and fancy those splendid fellows the *Pathans* in full armour and all ready for the field, in such guise as we saw them encounter the city people at Hyderabad, and beat five times their own numbers, in the affray near that capital, some sixteen years ago; reminding our rulers, that in the event of his services being required, our old acquaintance Moozuffur Khan, the ex-Nawaub, would, we doubt not, be happy to volunteer against the present incumbent of the Kurnool Musnud, unto whom he has, we know, a special personal antipathy, to say nothing of a strong distaste for the aerial quarters he has so long occupied at Bellary. Viewing the question politically, we suggest that in the event of necessity, our "friend on the Hill" be called down and made a little Shah Soojah of!—*Ibid. 5th March.*

By the last accounts this force had moved.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN GEORGE HUDDLESTON THOMAS.**—It is our most painful duty to announce the death of Captain G. H. Thomas, late commanding 7th Light Cavalry. This melancholy event occurred at Bellary on the night of the 4th instant under circumstances most awfully appalling: but we had better give the recital of this shocking event in the words of our own correspondent.

"The 7th cavalry reached this station after a long march from Jaulnah: all well on the 27th ultimo. Our poor friend Thomas in the highest health and spirits, rejoicing at his good fortune in holding the command of his corps, which had placed him for the moment, as he said himself, at the summit of his wishes. In fact, few men appeared



more to be envied than Thomas, enjoying as he did a high character at head quarters, and favourable prospects; beloved by his corps and sought after in every society, of which he was the very life, and brightest ornament. But how soon was that brilliant perspective to be for ever clouded? How soon were his widow and orphans to be plunged in irremediable grief by that fatal event which I shall now detail to you!

"On the evening of the 4th H. M.'s 39th regiment gave an entertainment to the whole station: it was, as you may suppose, very numerously attended, the staff of the division and officers of four regiments being mostly present. Thomas, was as usual, in high spirits, delighted himself and delighting all around him by his wonted mirth and gaiety. The festivity of the party induced several of the guests to remain till a late hour, Thomas among the number, but on quitting the mess house, he was quite himself, and perfectly collected in manner, although in high spirits from the excitement caused by the gaiety of the scene. He mounted his horse and in company with several of his officers cantered out of the fort gates, the party, as they proceeded homeward, joking with each other, 'till some one, it is supposed poor Thomas himself, said, "Who is for a ride home?" He immediately put his horse out, and it is imagined, could not have been aware of a small bridge, which you may remember at the turn of the road leading to cantonment, or might not have seen it from his shortness of sight, for he went full speed against the parapet, and from the force of the shock was pitched headlong into the deep dry nullah below; his head unfortunately came in contact with a large stone at bottom and instantaneous death must have ensued, for life was entirely extinct when his companions raised him. The skull was found to be completely beaten in, and torrents of blood poured from it. Thus unhappily perished our amiable and highly talented friend, in the prime of life, and enjoyment of a larger share of worldly happiness and prosperity than falls to the lot of most men!—*Ibid.* March 12.

MAJOR MOORE H. H. THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—We have much pleasure in submitting the annexed general order, issued by Major-General Fraser, resident at Hyderabad, on the occasion of the departure of Major Moore of H. H. the Nizam's service, on the 2nd instant. Captain Byam of the Madras Artillery has, we hear, been appointed to succeed to the situation, thus vacated of military secretary to the resident, with the local rank of major.

The selection of this gallant and excellent officer, for a situation of so much responsibility, does infinite credit to the judgment of the resident, for, wide as is the scope for choice, in a service containing talent of a very high order: we are quite sure that General Fraser could not have selected an officer better qualified than Major Byam to fill the post to which he has been just preferred with advantage to the service and credit to himself.

"On the departure of Major Moore for Bombay preparatory to his resignation of the office of military secretary; and return to England, Major General Fraser considers it but an act of justice to this officer to express in G. O. his entire and unqualified approbation of the manner in which he has executed the arduous and important duties of the several situations he has filled during a period of nearly twenty-two years.

"Every former resident, without exception, has left upon record the most marked encomiums on the eminent ability of Major Moore; and Major General Fraser at once cordially assents to the justness of those honorable memorials; and requests Major Moore to accept his special thanks for the assistance he has individually received from him during the time he has officiated as resident, at Hyderabad.

"Major General Fraser has had an opportunity of personally observing the zeal, and impartiality with which Major Moore, has, during this period, conducted every duty connected with the Nizam's army; and the correct judgment, he has displayed in bringing to a successful termination, certain delicate and important transactions; which required not only an acquaintance with the peculiar duties of the military department, but also the combined exercise of a political knowledge of the country and of the views and habits of the Durbar.

"But an opinion regard to the merits of Major Moore has emanated from a higher authority than that of the officiating resident, and in publishing the subjoined extract of a letter recently received from the secretary to the Government of India expressive of the sentiments of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the occasion of the proposed retirement of Major Moore, Major General Fraser feels assured that the officers of the Nizam's army will be gratified to learn that their friend and brother officer has been deemed worthy of receiving the highest and most honorable testimony that could have been offered in his favour."

"Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the officiating resident at Hyderabad, dated camp at Lahore, the 27th December, 1838.

"Para. 3rd. His Lordship cannot allow the retirement of so excellent an officer as Major Moore to pass unnoticed ; and while he regrets the loss thereby inflicted on the service, he has satisfaction in being able to bear testimony to the worth, zeal, and intelligence of so old and so distinguished a servant of Government."

(Signed) H. TORRENS, Officiating Secretary with the Governor-General.—

*U. S. Gazette, March 1.*

MAJOR GENERAL SHOWERS.—We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the annexed to Major General Showers, together with that officer's reply.

"At a meeting of the principal Merassdars, inhabitants and merchants of Allendoor, Audumbakum, and Nundumbakum, villages situated within and adjacent to the cantonment of St. Thomas's Mount, held at the garden-house of the late C. Girmager Row, on the 3d instant, for the purpose of preparing an Address of congratulation to be presented to Major-General E. M. G. Showers, late commanding the said cantonment, on the occasion of his appointment to the General Staff of the Madras Army, and to the command of the Southern Division. It was unanimously resolved that C. Rajah Row should undertake the message to the Major-General on this subject, and which was accordingly executed by him with success.

"The morning of the 6th instant, being appointed for the purpose of presenting the address, all the principal Merassdars, inhabitants, and merchants attended at the Major-General's quarters, and were met with a kind reception.

"The address was presented and then read by B. Soobiah one of the principal Merassdars.

"Major-General E. M. G. Showers, Commanding Southern Division and late Commanding Cantonment of St. Thomas's Mount.

"SIR,—We the undersigned Merassdars, inhabitants, and merchants of Allendoor, Audumbakum, and Nundumbakum, villages situated within and adjacent to the cantonment of St. Thomas's Mount, beg leave to address you in congratulation on the occasion of your entering upon the General Staff of the Army, and to the command of the Southern Division, being conscious of your 'accurate knowledge of the laws, customs, and manners of our countrymen, your love of justice, your easiness of access ; your humanity and tender feelings for the poor and distressed. We feel ourselves fully warranted to testify our high sense and admiration of the same, particularly for the impartial justice which you have invariably evinced in the exercise of your public and private duties, and the active part you have at all times taken in preserving the objects of public virtues, and promoting the welfare of our community, demands the strongest expression of our gratitude and respect.

"The kind attention and affability which you have manifested to all classes of our community under your command at this station in their private and public intercourse have inspired us with feelings of a heartfelt and lasting attachment.

"Wishing, therefore, to preserve ourselves in your memory, we beg to request your acceptance of our warmest thanks and grateful acknowledgments for all the favours you have conferred upon us, and offer up our prayers to God Almighty, not only to confer on you and your family long life, health, wealth and happiness, but also to extend those inestimable blessings to your succeeding generations.

"We have the honour to be, with greatest sincerity and respect, your most obedient and obliged servants,

(Signed by upwards of Thirty individuals.)

Mount, 6th Feb., 1839.

A reply, not only verbal, but also written by Major-General E. M. G. Showers, conveying his sincere thanks for the above address, was delivered.

"To B. Soobiah, C. Rajah Row, &c., Principal Merassdars, Inhabitants, and Merchants of Allendoor, &c. villages, within and in the vicinity of St. Thomas's Mount.

"Accept my sincere thanks for your address and kind congratulations on my appointment to the General Staff of the Madras Army. Prompted by a sense of duty as well as inclination, to use my best endeavours to promote your happiness and comfort, it is an honest triumph finding my humble exertions have not been altogether unattended with success ; at the same time I cannot conceal from myself that partiality has led you to give me credit for an undue share of promoting the uninterrupted good-will and harmony which existed during the period of my commanding the Mount.

That your prosperity and happiness may be permanent is the earnest desire of your well wisher,

(Signed)

*St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 6, 1839.*

E. M. SHOWERS, Major-General,  
Late commanding St. Thomas's Mount.

*Artillery Head Quarters, St. Thomas's Mount, January 23, 1839.—A. O. No. 544.—*

“Major-General Showers having been appointed to the general staff of the Madras army, and Colonel Burton to succeed to the situation of Commandant of Artillery, all reports and returns of the regiment will be made to that officer from this date; and those relating to that cantonment, to Major Bond, as the next senior officer at the station.

“Major-General Showers, in relinquishing the command, feels a pleasing assurance that his grateful acknowledgments will be acceptable to officers commanding brigades, battalions, or artillery detachments, and regimental staff, for their zealous exertions, and cordial co-operations in the important duties which have devolved upon him as commandant of artillery and stations.

“In so distinguished a corps, with officers possessing every gentlemanly and honourable feeling, and non-commissioned officers and men (European and Native) exemplary in their conduct generally, respectful and obedient, the exercise of command could not be otherwise than easy and pleasant, and the Major-General has only to regret that the benefit derived by the regiment, or individuals, from his exertions should have fallen so far short of his anxious endeavours to promote its interests and their welfare.

“The Major-General resigns the command with a heavy heart, and considerable reluctance, although called by duty to a more lucrative post, for he must still feel the loss of those tried friends, and able coadjutors, he is about to leave, and to whom he is indebted for one of the happiest eras of his life, viz. the period between his promotion, and recent appointment, as displaying (when there was a prospect of his removal from the regiment) those kind and generous feelings, and affectionate regards, which constitute the highest earthly honour a soldier can receive from his brother officers.

“May every good attend the regiment under the direction of a merciful Providence, and each individual, with a continuance of health, enjoy the reward of honest and honourable service.”

## Bombay.

By the last overland mail our accounts from Bombay reach to 25th March.

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Commander-in-Chief reached Bombay on the 9th March.

**SIR J. FITZGERALD.**—We understand that Sir John Fitzgerald, the Commander of the Forces, returned to the Presidency, from his visit to Poona, on Saturday last.—*Times*, 27th February.

**MEDICAL FUND.**—The following officers have been elected by the Medical Service, as Directors of the Medical Retiring Fund; J. McAdam, C. Dorney, James Burnes, and C. Morehead.

**COLONEL BAGNOLD.**—Colonel Bagnold, we hear, has been nominated to the command of the Nizam's Brigade.—*Gazette*.

**BELLARY.**—The garrison of Bellary is all ready for field service, and is about to be joined by the C. troop of the Horse Artillery, and two squadrons of H. M. 13th Dragoons on route for that place. The remainder of the 13th Dragoons are in readiness to march in any direction from Bangalore, where they are lying.—*Ibid*.

**SURGEON BARRA.**—We understand that Surgeon R. P. Barra, of the Bombay Medical Service, is about to retire. This step will promote Assist.-Surg. W. B. Taylor, 3rd N.I., to the higher grade.—*Ibid*. March 18.

**SEMIRAMIS.**—We are happy to announce that the Semiramis is afloat once more, we shall give the particulars of her recovery in our next.—*Times*.

Intelligence has been received that Lieut. Porter has been successful in getting the Semiramis again afloat. She was, by the last accounts, in three fathoms water, but still entangled among the rocks and shoals, from which situation it will require some time to stir her; the hull is much damaged.

**LIEUT. CAMPBELL.**—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Campbell of the 1st Cavalry. He died of fever, on the evening of the 19th of February, after an illness of four days. He was much liked and respected by both men and officers.—*Times*, 13th March.

**TROPHIES.**—H. M. Ships *Volage* and *Cruizer*, which arrived here yesterday, were, as stated in an Aden letter, to have brought the brass guns captured at that place. The *Volage*, also, carries with her a pair of colours taken from the Sultan's palace, and which, it is understood to be the wish of the captors to have presented to Her Majesty.—*Ibid.* 23rd March.

**ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.**—We learn that Nowrojee Furdoonjee, (the companion of Sir A. Burnes) has been nominated to the situation of second assistant to the professors of the Elphinstone College.—*Durpun*, March 1.

**ACCIDENT.**—A most unfortunate accident, we hear, occurred on the *Hannah's* going to sea the other day, which cost Mr. Gimber, the head pilot of the port, his life. It would appear that on quitting the *Hannah* outside to go on board his own boat, he had missed his footing or lost his hold in some way, and fell into the sea, and was drowned. His body has not yet been found.—*Courier*, March 2.

**SATARA.**—We have received a letter from Poona, informing us of a mission proceeding to England on the part of the Raja of Satara, in order to appeal against certain proceedings of the Bombay Government. Our correspondent alludes to the folly of this measure, and infers, from the character of those engaged for the service, that the mission will not be taken notice of at home. As we feel it our duty to lend our humble support to those in distress, we would refrain from inserting this letter. We learn upon enquiry that the matter has been brought to the notice of Government, and that the ambassadors or agents who were lately prohibited by the Police from proceeding on their diplomatic mission, have at last received the permission of Government to embark for England.

**A NEW BRANCH OF THE INDUS.**—We understand that accounts were received in Bombay last night of an interesting and important discovery, both in a geographical and commercial point of view, having been made in Sind, viz: the existence of another branch of the Indus, affording a safe and easy navigation for large boats from where it branches off the parent stream near Tatta, to its mouth at a short distance from Kurachee. Had this channel been found out a month or two earlier, it would have been the means of saving a great expenditure of time and money, by furnishing an easy means of transport for the *materiel* of the *corps d'Armee*. We shall look forward to further particulars with great interest.—*Bombay Times*, 20th March.

**DURABILITY OF TEAK.**—As a proof of the extreme durability of Teak wood, and its adaptation to the purposes of Ship-building, a piece of it has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce by a gentleman in the Civil Service, which, after more than twenty years' submersion, is perfectly sound. It is part of a boat sunk, in the year 1818, off the port of Cambay, and which, from the river Myhee having, during the last year, shifted its channel, was left so near the surface that the owner was enabled, at low tide, to get her afloat.

The boat, when the accident occurred, was returning to Cambay freighted. She belonged to Atmeram Boledur, a merchant of the place, and had been built five years. She is now, to all appearance, sound, and, we are told, has neither suffered in nail nor timber by her long submersion.—*Times*, 9th March.

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, it is said, proceed hence to the Hills in eight or ten days, and, from the fact of having engaged a Bungalow till the middle of June, will, it may be presumed, continue his abode there for some time. The delightful climate of that locality will, we trust, soon renovate the health of our distinguished guest. By a letter just received from the Hills we are informed that the thermometer stands at 62° in the morning and 74° at noon.

There exists, it seems, much difference of opinion amongst non-official persons as to the nature and extent of the functions at present exercised by His Excellency. We believe that, his resignation not having been accepted, he continues as hitherto, Commander-in-Chief in India, with this difference, that he no longer commands the details in the Bengal Presidency. The Army of the Indus, by this time, it may be hoped, under the command of Sir John Keane, is wholly removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief in India.—*Ibid.* 13th March.

**PERSIAN GULF.**—We have received, since Wednesday, other letters from the Persian Gulf, of the same date as those referred to in our last number, and giving a much fuller statement of the progress of events in that quarter. A notice appeared in a late *Bombay Government Gazette* relative to the impending hostilities between the chiefs of Bahrein and Abothubbee, the origin and character of which are fully explained by our correspondent. Essaibin Taif, the *soi disant* chief Abothubbee is, in point of fact, a subject and relation of the Bahrein Sheik, in whose district, and under whose authority, he appears to have resided for many years. But, owing to a quarrel which arose be

tween the parties, Essai and his people quitted the place, and were, in consequence, declared by their tribe, rebels and outlaws. After various adventures they settled at Abothubbee, a town situated about 200 miles further down the coast. An attempt was made by the British resident to mediate between the parties, but without success, and that functionary, in consequence, granted permission to the exile to wage war upon his former master under the title of Essaibin Taif of Abothubbee, a title to which, in the opinion of many persons, he has no just claim; in fact, he is regarded merely as a more respectable sort of pirate. He is at present cruizing, and there is reason to fear that the affair is, in some degree, a pretext to re-establish piracy in the Gulf.—*Ibid.* 16th March.

ADEN.—We regret to learn that, owing as it is said, to their overwork, sickness is beginning to make its appearance amongst the troops. The part of the European regiments now in Aden has, at present, twenty in hospital, of those patients ten are attacked with scurvy, and ten men have died in that regiment since its leaving Bombay.

One of our correspondents suggests that, if more troops cannot be afforded, it would be best, for the present, at least, to abandon the town and confine our occupation to Seera, which effectually commands it, and, possessed of which, we might re-occupy it at any moment. "At all events," he writes, "we cannot hold out much longer, and, if Government cannot spare the troops necessary for holding the place" (we trust our readers will make some allowance for the fervid eloquence of our suffering friend,) they ought to make up their minds to let it go at once to the ———.

The Engineers have been engaged in throwing up field works at the Turkish wall, one at each end, to contain 200 men and two guns. That at the left end is completed, and the other is nearly so. The people around are actuated with the worst possible feelings against us. The sentries have been once or twice fired at from the plain beyond, but, luckily, no one has been wounded.

A day or two ago a European private, having straggled out half a mile in front of the picquets, was killed with crease wounds. An order had arrived for the officers of the general staff to return in the *Hugh Lindsay*, provided the political agent did not see any likelihood of an attack. As he has, however, stated that he thinks such an event highly probable, they are to remain, at least, for the present.

The deficiencies which have existed in the Commissariat department have, we are happy to say, been in no degree attributable to any fault of the Commissariat agent, whose activity is universally extolled: but, we fear that officer has not been provided with an adequate establishment. In our account of the capture of the place, we fear, we inadvertently fell into an error in stating that the design of occupying the island below the pass on the night of the 17th was abandoned, owing to the guns not being ready. This, we are assured, was not the fact, as the guns were ready by ten o'clock.—*Ibid.* March 23.

AMEERS.—By the treaty lately concluded between our Government and the Ameers of Scinde, those princes, besides the immediate payment of twenty-eight lacs of rupees, have undertaken to defray a fair proportion of the expense for maintaining a subsidiary force, stipulated not to exceed 5,000 men. Presuming, from this fact, that Scinde is, henceforth, to be virtually a British possession, it is, we think, a matter of considerable importance to determine the locality most fitted to become the seat of our future power. By Scinde letters, lately received, we are assured that the position of the Camp at Tatta is that likely to be fixed upon, and, in the opinion of our informants, no position could be less suited for the purpose. By Dr. Kennedy and the other medical officers, remembering, we have no doubt, the disastrous affair of Walcheren, the locality has been already pronounced decidedly unhealthy, standing as it does upon the margin of a plain, which, during the floods of the Indus, is converted into one vast marsh interspersed with pools of stagnant water. This objection is, we do not hesitate to pronounce, sufficient in itself to outweigh almost any advantages, and, particularly so when we recollect that the effects of the inundation continue for four or five months in the year. The place is, moreover, four miles distant from the Indus, and, therefore, all the advantages of the river and water carriage will be lost.

There can be no doubt that, in the selection of a permanent military position, there are other considerations to be regarded besides its capabilities of defence. Its salubrity, for example, and what, perhaps, in the present instance at least, is fully of equal moment, the facilities which it may present for communicating, at all times, and, under every variety of circumstances, with the seat of Government. In all these respects we are re-assured, by our correspondents, that Kurachee claims a preference over every other spot in Scinde. The harbour is, at this moment, excellent for vessels of three or four hundred tons, and may, no doubt, be much improved. There is a channel close at



hand which has plenty of water, for native boats, at all seasons, and, when the mouths of the Indus are closed to boats by this route, the means of conveyance, for every necessary commodity, might be reckoned upon all times, more particularly, by procuring, in the first instance, a few large flats, similar to those in use upon the Ganges, and a small steam tug. The climate, at the very moment when Sir John's force had so much to complain of, was, we are assured, delightful. In the surrounding country there are, moreover, many excellent sites for a permanent encampment.—*Ibid.* March 2.

## Army of the Indus.

OUR accounts from the army of the Indus are to the 28th February from Shikarpore. On the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, the Bengal infantry, cavalry, &c, crossed the Indus, and on the 20th, the whole force including Shah Soojah's army was assembled at Shikarpore. On the 23d, Sir William Cotton with the cavalry brigade and horse artillery, moved forward to occupy the Bolan pass, and was followed by the 1st brigade of infantry on the 24th, and the 4th brigade on the 25th. Sir William hoped to reach Dadur on the 7th March, though at the end of the third day's march it had been found necessary to send the cavalry forward by regiments, in consequence of a scarcity of water; and by the last accounts the 16th Lancers had traversed an extent of twenty-six miles (according to some a *forest*—and to others a *desert*,) between Roghan and Barshoree.

We have just seen a letter from Lieutenant Pottinger, dated Herat, 17th January 1839. All doubt is, we are happy to say, removed, relative to the friendly intercourse which at present exists between Prince Kamran and the gallant officer. The Herattees have retaken Furrâh; the Khandaharees have retreated from that place.

Since our last we have received the North Western Journals of the 2d instant. Rumours are current in the Bengal army, beyond the Indus, that Dost Mahomed had evacuated Cabool and fled to the mountains; that our troops will pass the summer at Ghiznee, and that no opposition will be offered to their advance until they shall have entered the territory of Cabool Proper. These appear, however, merely vague reports and cannot, of course, be depended upon.—*Bombay Times*, 16th March.

Since our last we have received the North Western Journals of the 6th, 7th, and 9th instant. So far there appears no obstruction to the progress of our countrymen beyond the Indus. Various reports are in circulation relative to the plan of operations in the ensuing campaign, none of which can, we think, be received with any credence. Sir Henry Fane is stated to have declared, before his departure, that the plan is to push onwards in the first instance to the Bolan pass; thence to Candahar and crown Shah Soojah; detach part of the force to Cabool; spend a few months there and return to Loodiana by the middle of October. Whether Sir Henry ever expressed himself in those terms appears to us more than doubtful, and, for this simple reason, that in our present state of uncertainty with regard to the feelings and resources of our enemy, no one can pronounce definitively, what precise course we may be called upon to follow. The British Government is, we are told, about to send some costly presents to Ranjeet Singh. Upon the authority of private letters it is stated that Mr. McNaghten is to be appointed Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Some misunderstanding is said to have arisen between that gentleman and Sir W. Cotton, which is attributed, by our contemporaries, to the jealousy existing between the two services. *Ibid.* 20th March.

The current belief is, that the army will 'summer' at Ghiznee, to which it will therefore be necessary to proceed with greater celerity than they have yet moved at. Even as it is they run considerable risk of encountering the Simoom, which blows three months with dreadful violence between the Indus and Candahar, and would be fearfully destructive to their cattle. No opposition is expected until they have entered the Cabool territory (proper.) Shah Soojah precedes the army, in conformity with the terms of the Governor General's Declaration, and will probably pass his summer in Cabool. which, according to the latest reports, Dost Mahomed had evacuated and fled to the mountains. The climate of Ghiznee is cold, the summer heat being below that of England, and the country possesses as many facilities for supplies as any place on the route from Shikarpore to Cabool, besides affording excellent grazing for camels, a very important consideration.

The old Brahminical Bull against crossing the Indus, met with but little respect from the seapoys, who, instead of passing the forbidden river with reluctance, did it with the highest enthusiasm: their natural desire for novelty and enterprise overcame the little

superstitious scruples they may have felt. And so will it be with every similar usage, if we only treat it with the same thorough inattention we did this.

Officers and men were all in high health and spirits; one officer, Lieutenant Broadfoot of the European regiment was, we regret to say, in a very precarious state. *Ukhbar, 2d March.*

The following is principally compiled from the Englishman and the N. W. Englishman.

*Camp, one march from Roree, 26th January, 1839.*—We have not had much bother as yet; the country, though miserably poor, having yielded much more than we were led to expect. Wood and water are in great abundance, but grain is getting very scarce. Gram, attas, and ghee are not procurable except from the Commissariat godown; for the first, we are obliged to pay at the rate of eight seers for the rupee. We have had no desertions of late from amongst the Sepoys, and but very few from amongst the camp followers. The country is capable of being made exceedingly fertile, if the population was sufficient to till and irrigate the soil, which is a fine light mould. The people are very civil, but perhaps their civility arises from their knowledge of our force. The print of the Scindians in Burnes's book is quite correct, as far as the dress goes, but I don't think they are as fine a set of men as the plate would lead you to suppose. The Ameer of Khyrpoor has not been behaving particularly well, after the arrangement made with him by Burnes. Bhukkur has been made over to us, but now there seems to be some demur on the part of the Ameer, who does not like the idea of our throwing the bridge of boats across the river. However, Thomson, of the engineers, is now making the bridge without saying "by your leave or with your leave," and it is to be ready immediately. The Shah's contingent was ferried across, from a place called Azeerpoor, after a deal of trouble and considerable damage to the camels, horses, &c. Burnes is at Khyrpoor arguing matters with Meer Roostum. The Khan of Khelat, a place due west of Dadur, has been downright hostile of late, though he pretends friendship: he has been throwing every obstacle in our way, and, it is said, he has made away with the supplies collected at Dadur for us. The troops, both European and Native, are very healthy, but a sojourn of any duration at Shikarpore will play the devil with the former. I hear we are to halt a week or ten days at Roree, and a month or more at Shikarpore! The state of our Dawk is truly annoying—Calcutta papers reach us in thirty days. Mr. Macnaghten passed down a few days ago, and is by this time at Shikarpore, or thereabouts. This country abounds in game—tigers, neelghie, deer, hogs, hares, black and grey partridges, &c. &c. Our camels are getting done up, the forage, (jow, or tamarisk jungle) being very bad: many have died, and many been taken away by their owners.

*Camp, Roree, 26th January, 1839.*—The head-quarters of the 1st division, i. e. the second brigade, arrived here this morning, and found Sir Henry Fane in his boats, and the cavalry, horse artillery, and the first brigade, encamped on the banks of the Indus. Sir Henry presented the treaty which arrived last night from Lord Auckland, to Meer Roostum of Khyrpoor; so now Bukkur is ours, and Roostum is our ally. I hear the Union Jack is to be hoisted to-morrow.

This day's orders have put an end to all our surmises for the present: they send the cavalry and horse artillery off to Hyderabad on the day after to-morrow (28th); the 1st and 2d brigade follow on the 29th and 30th respectively; the 4th, or Roberts' brigade are to wait until the arrival of the park, which is three or four marches behind, and then follow on. The cause of this move is that the Hyderabad man has declined agreeing to our terms, namely, (30,00,000) thirty lakhs down, and to maintain a contingent of 5,000 men, officered by European officers. His refusal arrived to-day.

Sir Henry Fane has heard that his resignation has not been accepted. Mr. Macnaghten has not yet made his appearance, so it must have been a mistake about his having passed down the other day. Mr. Masson, the traveller, is here; I saw him at the durbar this morning: he was dressed like a native, but could hardly be mistaken for one. Bhukkur is a very pretty fort. Although we are to march towards Hyderabad, I shall not be surprised if we never reach it, for the Ameers will probably give in ere we lift a hand against them. The bridge is getting on fast, but we shall not require it yet awhile. The Khan of Khelat is still against us, and we may have to fight through the Bholaun pass yet.

*Camp Roree, 27th January, 1839.*—Roberts' brigade (4th) is to remain here until we return. Sir John Kean has been heard from: his letter was dated the 20th, only seven days from hence. He was to be before Hyderabad this day, and if a shot is fired he intends to attack. He will make the passage of the Indus under the fire of his artillery. Burnes is here. There will be some alterations made in the fortifications here; two

redoubts are to be built, I hear. The scenery is beautiful, and when the river rises, must be equal to any in India. Thermometer 80 at noon, and 40 to 44 at sunrise, in a hill tent.

*Camp Roree, (Jan. 26, 1839.)*—This morning our brigade marched into Roree, where we found the Commander-in-Chief, and the two first brigades, already encamped. The town of Roree is a curious looking old place, standing on a cliff of yellow coloured quartz, overhanging the Indus. The houses are of the most grotesque shapes, entirely built of mud or unburnt bricks, and generally three or four stories high. The streets are very narrow and filthy, and put one very much in mind of the lanes running down from either side of the high street of the Northern Athens. Whilst threading these narrow gullies, the strong appeals to one's nasal organs bring forcibly to mind, "Sweet Edinbro' I smell thee noo." The whole aspect of Roree affords convincing evidence, that there are no periodical or heavy rains in this part of the world. In this respect, it bears a striking likeness to lower Egypt. If it is ever blessed with rain, it must be in the shape of a slight passing shower, for one night's good heavy fall, such we have in Bengal, would not leave a house standing in Roree, on the following morning. On a small rocky eminence beyond the town, stands a mosque and burial ground, famed as the last resting-place of some holy Mussulman saint. From the top of it, you command a superb view of the Indus, and Bukkur in the fore ground, with the opposite bank in the distance, bold and rocky, and studded every here and there with picturesque tombs and minarets. The island of Bukkur is not more than 500 yards from this point, and across this principal branch of the Indus, the bridge of boats already stretches two-thirds of the way. The fort of Bukkur is extensive, and surrounded by a high stone wall; in appearance it is not unlike the river face of the fort of Allahabad. As a place of strength, however, it is quite contemptible, for it is commanded in every direction by surrounding eminences. The river Indus here is a noble stream, very deep, and running at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. I will not lose time in describing the scenery, when I have more interesting news and stirring events to relate. This morning Sir Henry Fane, attended by Burnes and all his staff, held an interview with the Khyrpoor Ameer. On this occasion, the new treaty with Scinde was submitted for his consideration, accepted by him, and signed and sealed in open Durbar. Sir Henry then commenced a conversation about the obstacles his brother of Hyderabad was throwing in the way of the Bombay army. In reply, the Ameer assured him, it was all a mistake, for his brother never wished to oppose our views. Sir Henry was too old a soldier to be deceived by any assurances of this kind, so he very frankly desired him to acquaint the Hyderabad Ameer, that we could not submit to any longer delay, and if all opposition to Sir John Keane did not instantly cease, our whole force would march on his capital, and if we were once driven to fight, we would not give up the country again. The Ameer declared he would write to his brother and order him to offer no further resistance. A despatch has just arrived from Sir John Keane, stating, that there were 45,000 men drawn up on the banks of the river to dispute his passage; he was going to try the result of negotiation for a few days longer, but if this failed, he was determined to force the passage of the river on the 22nd ult. It is said one of the great obstacles to our friendly intercourse with the Scinde Government is two clauses in the new treaty, not much to their liking. The first stipulates, that they are to keep a subsidiary force of 5,000 British troops, 1,000 Europeans. By the second clause they are to give up immediately 30 lacks of rupees, nominally tribute due to Shah Soojah; but in reality to pay the expense of our present expedition. It certainly does not appear a very opportune time, to call upon provinces which have long been independent, to pay tribute to a monarch, who has ceased to reign for the last twenty years. No wonder the rulers of the other provinces of the dismembered Affghan monarchy of Herat, Balk, Kelat, Moultan, Cashmere, &c., look with suspicion on our present designs, and think their day of retribution cannot be far distant. Whilst writing, we are all overjoyed at the receipt of an order to march on Hyderabad to make a demonstration in favour of the Bombay army. The only fear is, lest the Ameer will give in, when he hears of our moving to support Sir John Keane. This is no time for half measures, and if they strike one blow, we should knock Hyderabad about their ears, and take final possession of the country either in our own name, or in that of Shah Soojah. But this is not the only news: accounts have just reached, that Sir Henry Fane is again to resume the command of our army. However much individuals may differ with this distinguished officer on various trifling points, there can be no doubt but his resumption of command will be hailed with joy, by both officers and men. Sir Henry Fane's letter

from the Horse Guards, came by the last overland packet, and only reached him this afternoon; the following is as nearly as possible the contents of it.

Lord Hill acquainted His Excellency that at a time like the present, when our Indian empire was threatened by enemies on all sides, the British Government could not dispense with his services.

We have been kindly favoured with the following extract of a letter from a correspondent with Sir W. Cotton's Division, dated Camp Roree, 28th January, 1839:—

“ We reached this two days ago, and expected to pass over to Shikarpore, but nothing is certain in this world, and of all portions of it, none less so than the head quarters of the Army of the Indus. The bridge of boats that we expected to be nearly ready for us, is not yet finished, nor can it be for some time yet, owing to the paucity of boats. The engineers have done their work admirably. I wish I could say as much for all other departments. Sir Henry Fane is here, and without office. By the last overland mail, he has received letters which say that he could not be relieved for another year, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in India. He has written to Government and must wait its reply ere he re-assume the command. In the mean time, Sir J. Keane is all but at a stand still for want of carriage. By advices from him two days ago, we learn, that he meant to move on Hyderabad, and if the Ameer did not give in, ‘blow the place about his ears.’ Our Cavalry Brigade and Foot Artillery, and Colonel Sale's, and Colonel Deunie's Brigades of Infantry, are under orders to march to Hydrabad. The rest remain here, and may probably cross over when the bridge is complete. Whether we go all the way to Hydrabad, or merely make a diversion in favour of Sir J. Keane's force, is to be seen. We were to have been off this morning, but no boats are ready. A thick jungle must be cut down first, and the Bildars by no means appear to relish the work. If the Beeloochees are smart, they can pink many of us without our being able to return the compliment; but I doubt much that a shot will be fired. The Ameer will most probably give in at the eleventh hour, and our politicians crow, and say, it was all done by diplomacy! Macnaghten has not yet arrived; nor are there any tidings of him. Burnes is the working man here, and a very agreeable fellow he is. Great ignorance must have prevailed in regard to much that we ought to have had better information regarding before starting. In all the Company's provinces, an army could not march the same distance with one half the ease and abundance of supplies of all kinds, which we have had from Ferozepore to this place. The only difficulties and wants we have experienced, have been caused by the people of the country, but through some mismanagement on entering Scinde, every article rose to double and treble the price paid in Bhawal Khan's country—although the soil, the fields, the teams, showed, that we had entered a rich and left a poor country; why this should be so, I cannot determine.

The fort of Bukkur was yesterday made over to us by the Ameer, and to-day a regiment of Native Infantry are to enter and take possession of it. I send you a pen and ink rough sketch of the place—as well as the river portion of the bridge and the towns of Roree and Sukkur, which will give you a more correct idea than mere description. Roree is a strange heap of ancient ruins of all ages incrustated over with other ruins upon and dates down to our own times; for the most modern part of the town is nothing but heaps of half-finished houses, all but in ruins. Sukkur is much the same. The fort is a place of no strength whatever, and could be taken by escalade in half an hour. The fortifications are modern, and also in ruins; but it can be made a place of consequence as a depot for the stores, and might be made a place of great strength by fortifying the heights on each side, opposite to it; places that now completely command the fort.

*Camp Rooree, Bukkur, Jan. 28, 1829.*—Provisions abundant and good the whole way, much to the surprise of the troops, who attribute all to ‘Koompani-ke ekbal!’ At Subzulkote we entered the Scinde territory, where Lieutenant Mackeson, the Political Assistant, took his leave, being succeeded by Sir A. Burnes; plenty of game, chiefly black partridge and ducks. Heads of three syces, supposed to be deserters, found with their throats cut, a hint to our gents, which was duly published. Sir H. F. is on the horns of a dilemma respecting the command of the two armies, having received contradictory orders from Lord Hill and the Company.

On the 26th instant, Sir H. F. had a visit from Meer Roostum, Ameer of Bukkur, a venerable grey-headed old gentleman. The streets of the town (Rooree Bukkur) are so narrow, that our men were obliged to go in single file, and in parts the streets are roofed over with rafters and kajoor leaves, so low, that our troopers were bent to the saddle bow; houses lofty, two or three stories high, walls dilapidated, built of kutch bricks. Near the town a range of low hills apparently flint or limestone, natives very inquisitive to handle our saddles, &c., but quite inoffensive. Sir A. Burnes and Colonel

Fane went with an escort to convey the old Ameer to Sir H. F.'s tent; the troops waited outside for a long time, wondering what had become of the great men, when it appeared that the old gentleman had taken fright when he saw the Cavalry Brigade drawn up on the height. Sir A. B. at length persuaded him to trust himself in our hands. The durbar over, Sir H. F., Sir W. Cotton, the Ameer and his son went to a review of the Cavalry Brigade: our allies seemed highly pleased, Sir H. told them that they had now seen three of our regiments, but if they liked, he would show them twenty more. The bridge of Boats from the Roree side to the island requires still twenty or twenty-five boats to complete it. From Bukkur to the Seekur side, where the Sappers are encamped, it is ready on the near side; the river runs four knots an hour. The Royal Army of the Shah Soojah is encamped at Shikarpore, where they are likely to remain the next twelve months; they are drilling hard. We were all roused the other night by a call, that the regiment was mounting, trumpets sounding, &c., and when we came out, every one was bellowing to his neighbour to know what was the matter. The alarm was false, and said to be from a Superintending Officer pulling the trigger of a man's musket to see if the flint was good, when the piece went off. However, it shewed our discipline, for we were dressed, horses saddled, and at our posts, some say in eight minutes; but allowing it to be fifteen, that was not bad. We are encamped on the bank, much the same as at Ferozepore. The view from camp, looking down on Roree and Bappo is very grand; the latter seems nothing more than a high brick wall with bastions; a six-pounder could batter it down. A special committee on camels; very few in condition for forced marches, and no others to replace them. I was talking this morning to an officer, who says the bridge will hardly stand if the river rises, which it seems to be doing to an unusual degree.

The breadth of the main channel of the lines opposite to Bukkur, is about 1000 yards at this season, the smaller channel on the other side of the islands, about 300.

(Enclosed are Extracts from General Orders.)

*Orders to the army of the Indus, 26th Jan. 1839, Camp Roree.*—Major-General Nott will take measures for keeping the communication open between the brigades under his orders, whilst they continue encamped at Roree, by causing roads to be cut through the jungle, separating corps, &c. The treasure now in charge of the 1st brigade is to be transferred to the custody of the 4th brigade on its arrival to-morrow. The detachment from the 2d brigade, on duty at head quarters, to be increased by 1 Havildar, 3 Naicks, and 24 Sepoys, to enable it to meet the demands made upon it for safety guards in the neighbouring villages, and at the gate of the town. The officers commanding 2d troop, 2d brigade Horse Artillery, and No. 6 Light Field Battery, will indent on the Commissary of Ordnance, attached to the Park for extra ammunition to complete the batteries to 150 rounds per gun and howitzers. The Bengal column will move en route to Lower Scinde, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery on the day after to-morrow, by routes which will be furnished by the Deputy Quarter Master General; the 1st brigade with the Camel battery, on the 29th, and the 2d brigade on the 30th. The 4th brigade will remain on the present ground until the arrival of the park and train, where it will receive further orders. The Major General and the staff at head quarters will move with the advanced brigade. Major General Thackwell, commanding the Cavalry, will make the necessary arrangements for leaving the six horses, and such as may be out of condition, and any men of the Cavalry, who may be ailing in depot at this place under an experienced officer. As the troops will leave to return to Roree, the Major General recommends officers and men of the advancing brigades to move as lightly equipped as possible, to take with them only such servants and such baggage as may be essentially necessary to their efficiency. The Infantry of the 1st and 2d brigades will be supplied with 150 rounds of ammunition per musket. This must be done from the reserve ammunition with the 4th brigade, which in its turn can be supplied from the park. Major General Nott will accompany the 2d brigade as usual. The officiating Superintending Surgeon will, in communication with the Deputy Quarter Master general, fix on an eligible site for the establishment of a field hospital, and will take immediate measures for organising a suitable hospital establishment,

By order,

(Signed)

P. CRAGIE, Major, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

*Cavalry Brigade Orders, 27th January.*—In accordance with general orders of yesterday's date, the following officers appointed to do duty with the detachment to be left at this place: Captain Fyler, 16th Lancers, to command, Bt. Captain Inglis, 2d Cavalry, Mr. Viterinary Surgeon Harford, 16th Lancers. Officers commanding regts and Captain Grant will cause such men and horses as have been selected to remain to



parade in the centre of the brigade at half past six o'clock to-morrow morning and given over to the brigade Major who will hand them over to Captain Fyler. This officer will immediately proceed to form his camp on ground that will be pointed out to him by the brigade major. Officers desirous of leaving baggage in charge of Captain Fyler's detachment, will send it to his camp by four o'clock to-morrow forenoon; a servant is to be left with every officer's baggage, provided with a list of every package, which is to be legibly marked with the officer's name and regiment. A special committee will assemble at the commissariat, go down at sun-rise to-morrow morning to inspect and report upon the number and efficiency of the camels provided for the use of the brigade. Sub-Assistant Commissary Reddie will attend and afford every information to the committee.

MAJOR McDOWAL, 16th Lancers, President.  
CAPTAIN TOLLARD, 3d,  
CAPTAIN LAWRENCE, 2d L. C. } Members.

Officers commanding corps will direct their quarter-master to attend the committee, and to have so many camels that are employed for the use of their men; they will be prepared to give every information as to the number, efficiency, &c. of their cattle. The committee will make their report as full and explicit as possible, and send it in writing to the brigade officer as correctly and as soon as possible.

*Brigade Orders, Cavalry Brigade, January 29.*—In accordance with our orders of this date, officers commanding corps will immediately indent for a sufficiency of ammunition to complete the quantity to 60 rounds per man; at the same time instructing for the necessary carriage, a report to the Brigade officer by each regiment, when the ammunition has been received.

The 16th Lancers and two six-pounders from Captain Grant's troop of Artillery will be formed into an escort for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in advance of the Brigade, and in the following order: the right front 16th Lancers and 2nd Company's 16th N. I. to lead, next in order the two guns, then the remainder of the 16th N. I., followed by the remaining three squadrons of the 16th Lancers. The field officer of the day will command this escort and have it formed and ready to move off in company before the march of the brigade; a troop of the 2nd Light Cavalry will provide in point of the right flank picquet at a quarter after five o'clock as an escort for the Deputy Quarter-Master General's establishment.

No baggage or followers will be allowed to provide the brigade, and the field officer of the day will direct the picquets to stop any that attempt to pass, as also to prevent their collecting near the picquets. The whole of the baggage will be kept on one side of the road. Commanding Officers of the corps will cause this order to be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom, and the Baggage-Master and his Assistants will see it enforced. An officer for each regiment will be appointed to take charge of the baggage, whose duty it will be to see it kept together. The 3rd Light Cavalry will furnish a squadron as a rear-guard for the protection of the baggage and followers, the whole of the baggage will be assembled on the regimental encamping guard, and will move off in succession in line of the Brigade. After order.—The Brigade will halt to-morrow.

*Camp Roree, Banks of the Indus, Jan. 30, 1839.*—From the 23rd December to the 26th of January, every thing similar to the accounts I gave you up to that date—wood, water, and supplies in abundance; in fact, I may say, that we were as well off, as if we had been marching through our own provinces. We felt the want of nothing. On Christmas evening, Brigadier Roberts entertained the whole of the officers of his old corps, the European regiment, to dinner: many toasts and complimentary speeches during the evening,—needless repeating them. A message came from the 37th mess tent, that they were about to drink the health of the European regiment with all due honors; loud cheers were heard; soon after the compliment was returned, and the band of the regiment sent down to the 37th mess, with directions to play round the table, when the health and success of that corps was drank with three times three. On the appearance of the band in the mess tent of the 37th, the officers of the corps, stood up and cheered as they were playing round. On the 18th January, being the anniversary of the assault on the fortress of Bhurtpore, the three corps composing the 4th brigade, viz. the European regiment, 35th and 37th regiments, having had the honor to share in the capture of that place, it was agreed that all should dine together on that evening in the mess tent of the former corps; a more jovial party I suspect has been seldom seen in a camp, notwithstanding a long fourteen-mile march the morning after. Speeches in such abundance, that I find it impossible to recollect them. Brigadier Roberts, in his usual stile of eloquence, proposed the health of each corps in their turn, and in

a very neat and appropriate manner, made allusion to the services they had performed, and concluded by assuring all, that he was proud of having three such corps in his brigade, and that he felt convinced that the moment an opportunity was given, fresh laurels would be gained by them. I cannot follow him through his long discourse, but you will conclude that it was very complete. The health of the brigadier being proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Herring it was drank with deafening shouts by all. The party broke up between eleven and twelve, and all retired, I am sure, perfectly happy, only complaining of the long march in the morning.

On the morning of the 27th, we marched into our encampment at Roree, opposite the fort of Bukkur, and on the banks of the Indus; the view most beautiful, and such as is not often seen; an immense span of water, with a very rapid current, the bridge of boats not yet completed. On our arrival, we were given to understand, that the fort had been given up to us by the Ameer of Kyrpoor; that the cavalry division, with horse artillery, 1st and 2nd division of infantry were under orders for Hyderabad in Lower Scinde, to join Sir John Keane, as the Ameer there had determined to dispute the advance of Sir John. The 28th fixed for the advance of the above force, but countermanded during the day, as it was ascertained that the Scindians were not willing to give us possession of the fort, and that the town was fast filling with their troops; in the afternoon, orderlies were seen flying about in all directions, with orders for the different brigadiers to have their brigades on the alert during the night; guards increased, picquets thrown out, and every other precaution taken to be prepared for a night attack, which evidently was expected; men ordered to be accoutred and lay by their arms; forty rounds of ammunition per man served out; in a moment the camp became a bustling scene, each individual making some preparations; some making cartridges, others loading pistols, few making wills; in fact varieties, too numerous to repeat; but take it for granted, all in a great state of excitement, and very ready for the fray, come when it will. The night set in with a lovely moon,—so bright, that objects could be discerned as clear as day:—up to twelve every thing still, and a deadly silence reigns; at half past twelve the scene is changed; a shot is heard from one of the picquet sentries; that moment, trumpets, bugles and drums sound the din of war, every one rushes for the rendezvous of his corps, and scenes of the most ludicrous description take place; in one corner you see a mounted officer with his horse entangled among tent ropes and rising to and fro, like a vessel pitching in the Bay of Biscay; in another street you find another sprawling on his head, having been tripped up by a tent peg; then come others rushing along with implements dire, to deal destruction around; however, in spite of all mishaps, the force, all branches included, were under arms, and formed in an incredible short space of time, and had an enemy but shewn himself, most dearly would he have paid for it; a better spirit or feeling, could not exist in any troops, and though our number be but small, we are still a match for twenty or thirty thousand Scindians such as we have seen, if they dare to try us on the plain. To our mortification, the discharge proved to be an accidental one, and the troops were sent back to their respective camps; the occasional growls you heard, too plainly shewed the disappointment felt, that nothing had been done.

*29th Jan.*—The accounts this morning assert, that the fort will not be given up to us quietly, and that if the Scindians hold out beyond twelve o'clock at noon, it must be taken by force. They have thought better of it; a party under Colonel Monteath are ordered to parade at three o'clock to take possession of the fort of Bukkur; boats are ready to convey the troops; Sir Willoughby Cotton and staff proceed in one of them, and with Colonel Monteath's party, push off a little before five P. M. land at the gate way of the fort, and take possession of it; the British flag is hoisted, and thus is secured to us a position so commanding in every respect, that I suspect our government will never feel disposed to give it up again.

*30th Jan.*—This morning, the cavalry division and 1st brigade of infantry have broke ground for Hyderabad; the 2nd brigade will move the day after to-morrow, and the 4th brigade is stationed here. Brigadier Roberts is appointed to the command of the district called Upper Scinde; Colonel Monteath, commandant of the garrison, and to appoint a fort adjutant; we are therefore fixed at Bukkur for some time I fear.

*Camp Roree, 31st Jan. 1839.*—Sir.—After three days' dilly dallying, and the march of the troops hence for Lower Scinde having been twice countermanded, the British flag floats in the breeze from the highest point of the fortress of Bukkur, and the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and 1st Brigade of Infantry have made their first march to the assistance of Sir John Keane; the correctness or otherwise of this movement must be left to wiser heads than mine to determine. The Bukkur treaty was received signed from Lord Auckland on the evening of the 25th instant, and on the morning of the

26th it was presented in open Durbar by Sir Henry Fane. The Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and a portion of the Infantry from the 1st Brigade were present on this occasion. Meer Roostum, the Ameer of Khyrpoor, is an old man, eighty is, I believe, his age; he held up his hands in astonishment at beholding the troops. The Horse Artillery and Lancers were the principal cause of the extravaganzas which he committed. During Durbar a relative of the Ameer protested against the treaty, and demanded a private conference with Sir Henry, which the latter refused; at the same time stating that every thing bearing reference to the treaty must be communicated on the spot and in the presence of all whom it concerned. It was supposed that the elevation of the Union Jack on the walls of Bukkur would have immediately followed this interview; but no, this day passed away, as also did the 27th and 28th, without any indication of a surrender; however man's patience cannot last for ever, and on the morning of the 29th a council of war!!! was held in Sir Willoughby's tent to arrange the best mode of assault, for it was fully determined that the fort should be occupied by our troops before sunset. Four companies of the 35th, and two from the 1st Brigade were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march down at the shortest notice; this party was to embark some distance above the fort, and drop down to a small point, where a landing was to have been effected; but it being necessary that some method should be devised for blowing open the gate, the fertile genius of the Peninsula hero, Sir W. was called into action, and its offspring laid before the council. He proposed that the howitzer attached to the camel battery should be shipped on board a small craft and floated down opposite the doomed gate. Mr. Wood of the Indian Navy was summoned, and the feasibility of the project mooted; the weight of the howitzer not being known, Mr. Wood was despatched to ascertain it: but before he had gone many paces, the simple process of suspending a skin of powder to the gate was suggested and its adoption decided upon. Towards the close of this scientific meeting, a letter arrived from Sir Alexander Burnes to the effect that the fort would be given up during the day, and that our troops might be held in readiness to march in at a certain hour. At four P. M. the garrison marched down, crossed over, landed, and entered the fort without opposition. Sir Willoughby's conduct on this occasion was certainly reprehensible in a military point of view, for one upon whose very existence the fate of the army of the Indus depends, should be more careful how he exposes his precious person to danger. Yet at the same time, one could not help admiring the noble bearing and undaunted eye of the fine old veteran as he boldly bade the boatmen to push off, apparently regardless of the personal sacrifice he was about to make for his return ere the dinner hour had passed, was rather problematical. It would occupy too much time and space, were I to recount every thing which has occurred since our arrival. How Sir Willoughby invested the Sirdars and Sirdar Bahadoor, with the insignia of British India and the soul-stirring, heart-thrilling, vein-tickling, oration delivered on the occasion!

The park arrived this morning, the 43rd having been despatched yesterday morning to escort it in,—the bullocks of the train appear in capital trim and the men are in fine health. The bridge of boats is to be finished in a couple of days. Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith with four companies of the 35th, now occupy Bukkur. Brigadier Roberts has been nominated governor of Upper Scinde by Sir Willoughby!!!

The commander-in-chief marches out on stage en route to Hydrabad this afternoon. There is but one wish in camp regarding his excellency, and that is, that he may re-assume the reins before the north-west coach gets upset. A portion of the Shah's contingent has moved down on the right bank of the river towards Hydrabad; Larkhana is supposed to be its destination, the chief of that place having marched with nine guns, to the assistance of the Ameer of Hydrabad. The 2nd brigade is to march to-morrow, and may perhaps fall in with this gentleman; the 4th brigade is to remain at Roree till further orders.

Bus.

*Camp Roree, 1st February, 1839.*—We are still without authentic accounts of the result of Sir John Keane's attempt to force the passage of the Indus on the 27th ult.; but from our force being ordered to proceed to Khyrpoor in progress to Lower Scinde, there is reason to suspect he has not met with complete success. The order was out for the leading division to move on the 29th, but in consequence of the receipt of information during the day, that the Khyrpoor Ameer demurred about giving up the Fort of Bukkur, and that a force of 15,000 men had taken up a position within sixteen miles of our camp, our march was countermanded. The troops were kept under arms all night, the picquets increased, extra ammunition served out to the men, the guns were shotted, and every precaution taken in case of a night attack. About midnight a shot was heard on the extreme left of the camp, and in the course of a few minutes the

whole line was drawn out, and every man at his post. The alarm was afterwards ascertained to be caused by the accidental going off of a musket in the camp of the 37th Native Infantry. It was not without its use, however, for it not only taught our men to be on the alert, but very probably prevented the attack, which, there is every reason to believe, was meditated. During the whole of the 30th, the troops were kept in readiness, and officers were ordered not to leave camp. Reports were spread that the fort would not be given up, that additional forces had been thrown into it during the night, and that if the Ameer did not give us immediate possession of it, no longer time would be lost in negotiation, but we should be ordered down to attack it. On the following day all hopes of a fight were put an end to, by the Ameer at length agreeing to allow us to occupy it, and in the afternoon the right wing of the 35th regiment Native Infantry, under command of Lieut.-col. Monteith, crossed the river in boats, and marched into the fort without any opposition. It is well we have got possession of the fort, for although a place of no strength, it will make a good depôt; and for its position in the centre of the Indus, gives us complete command of that noble stream. One cannot look at the river without melancholy reflections, at how completely this great highway for commerce has been thrown away for the last 2000 years. From the constant state of hostility of the different petty states along its banks, there is not the slightest trade carried on by means of it. Instead of the thousands of boats of all kinds you meet with on the Ganges, conveying the produce of every part of the world, here you meet nothing but an occasional miserable ferry-boat. If our visit to this country does no more than teach the natives the value of the river, they will be ample gainers by the present expedition. There is no doubt but there has been a great deal of deceit and shuffling on the Khyrpoor Ameer's part, on the subject of giving up Bukkur; he has been endeavouring to put off from day to day, in hopes of the Bombay Army meeting with a check from the Ameer of Hyderabad, in which event, he would have refused to surrender it altogether, and have given us a great deal of trouble. The Ameer is probably not so much to blame as the soldiery, who are indignant at our taking possession of what they justly consider the key of the river, and the strongest hold in their country. They have not yet come to blows, but the next thing to it, for when Major Garden, Deputy-quarter-master-general, went on to survey the road towards Hyderabad, they were very insolent to him, and when Capt. Hays went to mark out the camp for the first day's halt of the cavalry division, would not allow him to pitch his tent, but told him if he attempted to do so, they would break it down, that he had better go back again to his own camp, &c. It is high time we should make an example of some of the rascals. They cannot appreciate our conciliating views, and as they will not be governed by gentle means, we must try what force will do with them. The 43d regiment was sent out on the 30th to meet the park and escort it in; the whole arrived on the 31st, and are ordered for the present to remain with the 4th brigade, under command of Colonel Roberts. I am glad to say, the bullocks are not, as reported, exhausted and worn out, but in a more efficient state than when they marched from Delhi. The camel-battery advocates, have been spreading these reports to enhance the value of their own pets, but there can be no dispute that for steady hard work the bullock, as a draught animal, is far superior to the camel. On the 31st the cavalry, horse-artillery, camel-battery, 1st brigade of infantry, and the whole of the staff, marched off towards Lower Scinde. The Commander-in-Chief followed in the course of the evening, escorted by a party of the 4th Local Horse. No tents are sent on now, but the force marches in battle-array, with the whole of the baggage in the centre. The 2d brigade marched on the 1st of February, following the footsteps of the leading division.

Mr. McNaghten has not yet arrived, but is daily expected; when he comes, he will find more nuts to crack than he ever bargained for. In consequence of information received, that the Larkhana Rajah is marching with a large force and nine guns to the assistance of the Ameer of Hyderabad; orders have been sent to the Shah, to move half of his force towards his capital, and if he does not immediately return, and give in, to sack and destroy it. The contingent will not be backward when there is any chance of plunder. We have just heard that the treaty was presented to the Ameer in open Durbar, when he flew into a tremendous rage. We hear the Shah is so confident of success, he begins to hint, there will be no necessity of our force going beyond the Boland pass. We trust his political advisers have too much regard for their own necks to listen to such absurd dreams. The Hyderabad affair is an unlucky one, on this count. The hot weather is fast approaching, and if the Bengal division require to march all the way to Hyderabad, God knows when it will reach Shikarpore to commence the Afghan campaign.

*Bukkur 6th February, 1839.*—The 4th brigade is still on the left side of the river with the field hospital, artillery park, and local horse, but we expect daily to cross over, as the bridge of boats is now ready, measuring about 1,000 or 1,200 feet, or perhaps more, in length, and the river running and roaring through it at an awful rate. Several camels tumbled in yesterday while crossing the bridge; getting frightened, over they go load and all, some being drowned and some floating ashore. The commissariat department is now being crossed over, a labour of much time and trouble, after which the troops will pass. Shah Soojah is at Shikarpore. His troops were sent to take Larkhana, a town of considerable importance, most of the inhabitants of which had flocked to Hyderabad to assist their chiefs, and in consequence of this, the town was given up to plunder. No accounts have been received from Hyderabad since my last, the communication having been stopped. Sir John Keane has been obliged to fall back upon Kotree, in consequence of 20,000 men having crossed over the river to meet him. As soon as our troops march, the Ameers will find Sir John Keane on one side, and Sir H. Fane on the other, both Tartars, in attempting to catch whom they will find they have made a mistake. I wish they would come to a regular set-to, and let us sack the place to give us some prize-money, which we all want.

—McNaghten arrived in camp two days ago, and report says, is negotiating with Dost Mahomed. Lieut. Mackeson sends us down supplies from Mooltan and Bahawalpore, without which we should be rather hard up. The country ought to be made to contribute as far as it is capable, and its resources applied to our advantage:—it is ours, or ought to be, by conquest. The political people at Simlah, we find, have been deceived in anticipating that supplies would be furnished in abundance by the people of the country, who, they said, would receive us as friends; but the reverse is found to be the case. A poor devil of a suwan cannot move out of camp without being exposed to mal-treatment or death, at the hands of the natives—while on the other hand, a branch of a tree cannot be cut without incurring the penalties of martial law!

Yours, &c.

P.S.—The bridge of boats has just given way, and several camels have been carried off, no one knows where.

*Bukkur, 7th February.*—Boats reach Bukkur from Ferozepore in, I think, twenty days. Daks from the latter place come in rather more regularly, but great complaints are still made, and with much reason, against the arrangements of our post-master. If a packet arrives in the morning, we are fortunate if we get our letters by sunset: office nominally open till 3 p.m. daily, for receipt of letters, but our servants are often sent back at 2 with "*dak bund.*" During the last week the weather has become much hotter, and white clothing adopted. The troops are still very healthy, horses keeping their condition wonderfully, though there has been a scarcity of grass for some days, and, for two or three, of water. Sir W. C. orders three seer kirbee per horse, of a day that the quarter-master reports forage scarce. A very wise outlay by the way.

*Camp, two marches from Roree or Bukkur Fort towards Hyderabad, 1st February, 1839.*—Sir Henry returned the Khyrpoor Ameer's visit this morning; four companies Queen's 13th, the grenadiers 16th, and two companies 48th, formed the escort; the Durbar passed off well. We were in a large camp of theirs; many thousand Beloochees in it, savage, dirty looking beasts. We are with the cavalry, the 2nd brigade a march in our rear, the rest of the 4th occupy Roree, the train not up. We are pushing on for Hyderabad, where 80,000 Beloochees are said to have assembled, in fact, we now pass not a town or village that has an able-bodied man in it—they are all off to Hyderabad, no money spared to gain troops by them. The Larkana tribe of Beloochees, with thirteen guns, have left their homes, on the other side of the Indus, crossed it, and are before us on their way to Hyderabad. Shah Soojah's troops are ordered down from Shikarpore to lay waste and plunder the whole of the country. I wish we were in at Hyderabad. We are in good health, spirits very high, and ready for the struggle or fight. Bukkur Fort is a place, if fortified by us, will hold out against any force or troops. It is, including Roree and Bukkur, and the noble Indus, as beautiful a view as I ever saw. Shah is very ill, but will not remain behind. The pay-master not up from this sudden move—we have no roads now, and the baggage kept close in our rear; tents late, breakfast later; however, this is nothing where the game is a-head. Lord Auckland now will wish he had not stopped the 2d division, for we have nothing for it now but to fight hard;—God willing, and we'll do it well. Flank companies of the 16th and four of the 35th took possession of Bukkur—they refused to give it up till the last moment.

I am very glad we got Sir Henry at our head, although he has not assumed command, all will be square and very different to Sir Willoughby.



The weather is hot—very hot in the day-time, and but pleasant in the mornings and evenings ; but this is favourable for the black troops and camp-followers ; the people here, Beloochees, have no love for us, they are armed well, and have hair enough to make camel-ropes for us for another campaign.

*Puttana, 8th February, 1839.*—Although a week has elapsed since our leaving Rotee, we are still not more than fifty miles distant from it, and if we continue to progress at the rate we are doing, it will take us nearly a month longer, to form a junction with the Bombay army. It is well known that there is an excellent high-road all the way from Bukkur to Hyderabad, through Khyrpoor, the capital of Upper Scinde ; but to accommodate the Ameer, and to show our respect for the feelings of that potentate, we have obligingly taken a route by the river-side, over a part of the country liable to inundation, intersected by drains and nullahs every hundred yards, and lying through fields of stubble or dense jungle. In a former letter I stated, as my opinion, that the inhabitants showed a strong hostile feeling towards us ; I meant the soldiery, not the common people of the country. The former, including the rulers, are all of the Beloochee tribe, from the neighbouring countries of Mekran and Beloochistan. It is not more than fifty years since they acquired possession of the country by conquest, and they of course look upon our approach with extreme jealousy and dismay, knowing full well, if we once acquire an ascendancy in the country, their power and consequence must cease to exist.

The whole of Scinde bears a most striking resemblance to Lower Egypt. Its rich and fertile Delta, its noble river, running through barbarous countries, the inhabitants of which are insensible of its value ; the liability of the country to inundation, and its exemption from periodical rains, but above all, the features of its constitution, and Government, approach as nearly as possible to that of Egypt, before its occupation by the French. You have only to substitute Beys for Ameers, Mamalukes for Beloochees, and the simile is complete. None of them are children of the soil, but all alike foreigners, tyrants and oppressors. The people themselves, the aborigines or Copts of the land, including the cultivators of the soil, traders, shopkeepers, and, in fact, all but the soldiery, and Syeds or Priests, are decidedly favourable to us. They dare not shew their feelings so openly as they would wish to do, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Beloochees ; but the readiness with which they come forward to our assistance, their general civility and total abstinence from all attempts at annoyance, shew there is a strong impression in our favour. It is true the lower classes of most countries, from being confined to a mere wretched existence, and having nothing to lose, are generally not adverse to a change of Government, but the people of this country have been ruled with a rod of iron, and look forward with pleasure to a change of masters. I must now give you the news of the day, and tell you the result of our demonstration to the south. A despatch was received some days ago from Sir John Keane, stating he had not been able to cross the Indus to Hyderabad, in consequence of the strength of the enemy in his front, but had taken up a strong position between Tatta and the capital, from which he would not attempt to move forward, till he received intelligence of war or our near approach. We have also received accounts by our spies that 20,000 men have crossed the Indus below Tatta, with the intention of taking up a position in Sir John Keane's rear, and cutting off his line of communication with the sea-coast, and thereby intercepting any supplies or re-inforcements from Bombay. Should this be the case, we trust the Bombay Reserve will soon arrive, when, with a force on each side, he will soon drive them from their position.

Of the Shah's force, the accounts received are of the most favourable nature. The party sent out to take possession of Larkhana met with complete success, and brought back the Rajah with his host in double quick time. We also hear rumours of a large body of men, having moved from Hyderabad to intercept our approach ; in consequence of this, the whole Bengal army is to be concentrated at Nowshara, four marches ahead of this, from whence, when joined by the sappers and battering train, it will move on, in a body towards Hyderabad, making forced marches, and leaving all the heavy baggage under the protection of the Rajah of Nowshara. In spite of these warlike appearances, I feel satisfied there will be no fight, and expect hourly to hear of every thing being settled in an amicable manner. My reasons for this opinion, are the following. In the first place, unless mad from rage, or blinded by an overweening sense of their own prowess, the Ameers must see the utter hopelessness of opposing their petty power against that of our gigantic empire. They cannot be blind to the fate of the other states, which have attempted to hold out against us, and they must know full well, if the present 10,000 men is not sufficient, we can easily bring 100,000 against them. In the next place, they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by resistance. They

have some fifteen or twenty crores of rupees at stake, and will take care not to hazard the loss of them. In addition to this, there are too many masters at Hydrabad, to be unanimous in any scheme of opposition; it is well known that a council of war never fights, and you may rest assured that, in spite of all their boasting and blustering, they will give in, and agree with Falstaff, that the better part of valour is discretion. It is evidently not the policy of Government to drive them to fight. If a shot is fired, and we, as we must inevitably do, capture Hydrabad, the whole of their treasure will go as prize-money to the army. The object of our rulers is plainly to settle the affair by diplomacy, and to reserve the treasury untouched, that they may help themselves and pay for the expense of the expedition out of it. Pottinger and Burnes have not been idle all this time: in all likelihood they have got a party in our favour in Hydrabad, if not among the Ameers themselves. If any thing should induce them to fight, it would be the knowledge of the smallness of our force, for these barbarians never having come in contact with Europeans, do not know the value of discipline, and are apt to place their whole reliance in numbers. Had a larger and more effective army been sent, it would have overawed them at once, and put a stop to all thoughts of opposition. Should our operations in Scinde delay us much longer, particularly if we require to go as far as Hydrabad, we shall lose the favourable season for our march to Cabul and add much to the confidence and strength of Dost Mahomed. I should not be surprized to see him become the assailant; instead of waiting for us any longer, he might easily make a run down through the Boland pass, and pay the Shah a visit at Shikarpore, before we could assist him. I trust we shall soon turn our faces to the north again; the whole of this country two months hence will be under water, the heat will be insufferable; and in addition to it, we shall have to contend with the dreadful sickness, which the malaria arising from the subsidence of the inundation, will not fail to produce. The people here about live in muchans, elevated six or eight feet above the ground, during the rise of the river:—if we remain we must either follow their example, or be cantoned in the tops of trees.

*February 6.*—Intelligence has just been received that the Ameers have given in, and have acceded to every thing,—signed the treaty,—accepted the contingent,—and promised to come down with the dust immediately. Burnes and Pottinger have shewn themselves able diplomatists, and have achieved every thing Government could have wished. We are all sadly down in the mouth; all our visions of glory, renown, and prize money are at an end. We have been dragged all this way, and been subjected to great loss, expence, and hardship—for nothing, but to squeeze money out of the Ameers, and make them pay the expence of the Cabul expedition. It is to be hoped, that, although no blood has been shed, our rulers will see that our presence by intimidating the Ameers has been as much the cause of success, as if we had fought them, and that, they will confer the trifling boon on us, of extra full batta. We expect to receive our orders to move back every day. At present we are all halting—whilst the Ameers are counting the money. I hear seven lacs have already been given over. It is high time we should think of crossing the Indus now, for Jack Sepoy does not much relish the idea of being kept one mile from the banks of the Indus, when he knows his crossing to the other side, will give him extra full batta.

The dāk still as before; this must go on to the 1st Brigade, some twenty-five miles south—it will be back here again in some four or five days, and before it reaches you, I dare say you will have heard from some other correspondent in the 1st brigade via Bombay.

*Bukkur, February 10, 1839.*—Can you think of these cowardly Sindhees succumbing just at the moment they could have annoyed us much, and at any rate saved their credit, without feelings of contempt? The Sindhees had many in the field, and the whole country in their favour. They might have bothered Sir Willoughby Cotton and his detachment, and they might have troubled the few that would have been left here, had the European regiment and 4th Locals gone, as ordered (but now of course countermanded) to Meeranee, to keep open our communication with Sir W. C. The Sindhees are not naturally cowards, but we had stopped all their plans. For the last five years the Ameers have constantly said they knew perfectly well we should meddle with Sindh some day, and that they were fully determined not to give in without fighting; that they thought the chances were we should lick them, in which case they resolved to retire to Mecca, with all their riches, via Kurachee. Our occupation of that port upset their plans. They then determined on carrying every thing into the desert to Omerkote, their stronghold; but our prosperous march down the left bank of the Sutledge shewed that we could go to Omerkote as well, or better perhaps. In fact this war is over.

Some of the Sipahs returning from Bukkur the evening it was occupied, said truly,

"bus, bus, jub isa Killa Ungreiz ko milla, bay ek gooly chullee, ub heeah beque raha; umul ub is Moolk men poora hooa, aur koe in ko bolnee walee nihce raha, sara Hindoostan men."

The scene yesterday morning of our park crossing the splendid bridge of boats over the Indus was more magnificent, that it often falls to man to behold. It must have made a great impression on the natives, almost equal to that produced by the cheapness of grain supplied to the army. They say it is quite absurd for any army unprovided in the same way, to stand against one which issues Atta at 18 seers the rupee. Indeed our success is attributed by them entirely to the commissariat with the army.

The Sindhees attempting to surround Sir J. Keane, heard of the advance of Sir W. Cotton's force, three days before he did, and immediately negotiated with him. When the treaty was signed (for 21 lakhs,) they asked him if it were really the case that he had not heard of the Bengal movement. A letter, countermanding the march of the European regiment, was signed by Captain Mitchell, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He has, therefore, we presume, resumed command. Brigadier Macan, with half of the Shah's force is at Larkana.

Yesterday's Dawk brought us a letter from the 2d brigade of the army of the Indus, dated the 11th of February. We annex an extract as it gives the latest intelligence from the column in advance:—

"In case you may not have news of this date, perhaps it may not be amiss to mention that, we have this day commenced retracing our steps to Roree from Nawa Gota, six marches on the road to Hyderabad, the Ameers having come to terms. We hear that we are not to halt till we reach Shikarpore. The whole will be performed in eight marches: our march from Roree has been through a well-cultivated country, interspersed however with large patches of low jungle, which abounds in game, especially hogs and hog deer; the country is cut up in every direction by canals, dry at this season, but which (the natives say) will be filled in the course of a month, by the overflow of the Indus; grain and water are plentiful, joar and rice are most cultivated; the former sells in camp at nearly 30 seers per rupee, but grain is not cultivated. The poor people here lead a strange sort of life—the land being parcelled out in jaghire in payment of the soldiery, whose will is law, and who take just whatever they can get. They (the ryots) manage to keep in good condition nevertheless, and many of them seem to carry their worldly wealth in and not on their bodies. A dispatch arrived the day before yesterday from McNaghten, marked 'immediate,' &c. Some say this has accelerated our movements and that the Kandahar chiefs have 'come over,' and that we must haste to strike the iron while it is hot. The hot weather has commenced here; the thermometer rose to 96 degrees in a rowtee, yesterday. A native of Meerut, whom I met here, assured me that it was never hotter, and always more healthy here than at Meerut. He said that, if we did not make haste, we should not be able to return this year on account of the flood."

*Sir Henry Fane, Delhi, March 6.*—We learn that Sir Henry Fane took his departure on the 16th for Bombay. He told Brigadier ———, that their movements were arranged as follows:—To make no delay in getting through the Boland Pass; no matter where we halted, if necessary, for a month to complete arrangements. Then go on to Kandahar, crown Shah Shoojah, (who, by the bye, says it has been very kind in Government furnishing him with the force he has, but that he does not feel quite certain whether it is under our or his orders, the most sensible speech he has as yet made,) detach part of the army to take Cabul, and pass the three summer months in its vicinity, which over, Sir Henry conceives, the army will return to Loodianaah by the 15th of October this year. The Bombay force were to join the Bengal column at Dadur. Sir John Keane is now on his way up the Indus in a steamer towards that place, whence he will take Sir Henry's camp, the Bombay force going straight from Hyderabad to Dadur.

Sir Henry shook hands with many that morning on the bridge; and issued the following complimentary order about the Indus army. He said if any poor devil had a miserable trip before him, he had; that instead of going to Bombay, as Commander-in-Chief, he had parted with every thing. He never appeared in better health, and his departure is sincerely regretted. As a man of business, his equal is seldom met with. To the minutest trifles he gives his attention, when others would content themselves with a general outline. That Sir Henry Fane may pass the evening of his days in happiness, is the hearty wish, not only of the army of the Indus, but of the Bengal army at large.

On the first sight of the bridge, the Sipahs called out "shabash Ungrez Bahu-door." Captain Thomson and his corps have had to contend against a current running

5 feet and 2 inches per second, with a space of 1,104 feet, wretched boats, moonj rope, (made by the corps,) which will not bear friction, people who can neither understand, or be understood; and having received but little assistance in the shape of materials for the work. They are indeed a most useful body, the engineers, and Sir H. told Captains Thomson and Sanders this morning that he was very glad he had had an opportunity of seeing what they could do. Sukkur, were the ruins of stone instead of mud, would be much in the style of Old Delhi.

Some natives of Delhi have been there, some thirty or fifty years back, and spent ten or twelve lakhs on monuments with the most elegant Persian writing ever seen on them. Colonel Stacy has been hard at work picking up bits of stone to prove Burnes is wrong in calling the rocks here flint. Roree is built on a large rock.

Mr. McNaghten wrote a few days ago to Sir W. Cotton, "By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby direct you to return to Roree with your column," to which Sir Willoughby replied, "he was under Sir John Keane's orders, and could not receive Mr. M.'s," so there will, it is surmised, be a ——— for some big wig.

General Orders by His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B. and G. C. H.,  
Commander-in-chief in India.

Head Quarters, Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus, Camp, Bukkur, 16th February, 1839.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief being about to leave the Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus, in his progress where his duty calls him, feels it due to the troops, previous to his departure, to record what he has witnessed of their conduct during their march from Ferozepore into Scinde, and to hold it up as an example for their brother soldiers on all other occasions.

2. The excellent discipline and good behaviour of the troops have conciliated the inhabitants of the country wherever they have passed, and he is glad to be able to point out the consequences.

These have been not alone the exaltation of their fame and character as soldiers, but the circumstances have greatly conduced to their personal advantages, because the confidence of the inhabitants which such good conduct has produced, has led to their freely resorting to our camps with the produce of their villages, by which means we have been far from all wants and privations.

3. His Excellency desires that the officers of all ranks and departments will accept the expression of his approbation of their zeal, and of the good examples they have set.

4. He feels it just, more particularly to notice the corps of Bengal Engineers and the Sappers. The manner in which they have completed the important work of throwing a bridge over the Indus (490 yards), reflects great credit on their skill and their industry, and His Excellency requests that Captain Thomson, the Chief Engineer, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, under his command, concerned in the work, will accept his thanks.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India,

(Signed) P. CRAIGIE, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Orders to the Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus by Major-General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Commanding.

Head Quarters, Camp, Sukkur, 15th Feb., 1839.—Parole Delhi.

1. The Major-General commanding the Bengal Column, begs to offer to Captain Thomson, the Executive Engineer, and Captain Sanders commanding the Sappers and Miners, his strongest approbation and thanks for the admirable manner in which they have performed the arduous undertaking of forming the bridge over the Indus, which reflects the greatest credit on their military abilities, and he begs these officers will make known to the officers and men of their respective corps how fully he appreciates the active services and co-operation they have afforded in making the work so perfect.

2. The Horse Artillery and the 16th regiment Native Infantry with the treasure now with the latter corps will pass the bridge to-morrow morning, and occupy such ground as may be pointed out by the Deputy Quarter-Master General.

The 4th Brigade will also move to Sukkur on the same day, taking with it the treasure now in the fort, and encamp on the spot to be vacated by the 2nd Brigade.

The Cavalry will halt to-morrow on their present ground and pass the bridge on the following day.

The columns will then move forward in the following order:—

2nd Brigade on the.....	16th instant.
1st ditto.....	17th ditto.
4th ditto.....	18th ditto.

Horse Artillery, Cavalry, 16th Native Infantry, and Head Quarters on the 19th.

*Oriental Herald.*—Vol. 3.—No. XVIII.

*February 17.*—The Major-General begs that Captain Troup, Baggage-Master, will accept his best thanks for his zeal and exertions in crossing the troops and baggage of the Army over the bridge, to which alone is attributable their passage without the slightest accident.

(Signed)

P. CRAIGIE.  
Deputy Adjutant-General.

*North West Englishman, March 6.*—*Shikarpore, February 17, 1839.* — We have at length reached Shikarpore, after a tiresome, uninteresting, retrograde march. There is at all times something very miserable in retracing one's steps over the same ground we had so lately trodden. In this instance we not only suffer from want of the excitement we have hitherto experienced in the constant change of scene, but from unusual depression of spirits, at the termination of our Hyderabad campaign. We started buoyed up with hopes of honor, glory, and prize money; these visions, alas! are all knocked on the head, by the pusillanimity of the Ameers of Hyderabad, and the successful diplomacy of Colonel Pottinger. As the bridge of boats was completely finished, the Park and Heavy Ordnance crossed on the 12th and 13th; the 2nd Brigade on the 14th; 1st Brigade on the 15th; 4th Brigade on the 16th; and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery are now crossing.

It was truly a beautiful sight to see the different corps, with their bands playing, followed by long strings of camels, and camp-followers wending their way over the bridge, the glittering of their arms in the sun, the Fort of Bukkur with its picturesque battlements frowning over the bridge, the ancient towns of Roree and Sukkur overhanging the mighty stream, formed altogether a delightful picture. The bridge has answered its purpose admirably, and is much to the credit of Captain Thomson, under whose able superintendence it was constructed. In passing over the troops, scarcely an accident has occurred, a few restive camels fell with their loads into the boats, but were got out again without injury.

The town of Sukkur or Suckher, as you will see on reference to Burnes' interesting work, is supposed by Arrian to take its name from being the birth place of King Porus' wet nurse! the analogy is certainly striking, but I shall preserve my opinion on the subject for my forthcoming essay in the Asiatic Journal, which also treateth of the derivation of the name of the opposite Fort of Bukkur and other learned matters. Of Sukkur I need say no more, its glory has passed away. Shah Soojah in his former visit, after plundering and committing all sorts of crimes on the inhabitants, burnt almost every house to the ground. About a mile south of the town, on a small flinty hill, there are several very ancient mausoleums, containing the ashes of the former rulers of the land, the tombstones inside are covered with beautifully cut Arabic inscriptions, from the Koran, and speak of more prosperous times, long gone by; for, at present, every thing, even the very mosques, are built of mud. Adjoining the temples, is a curious high tower or minaret, of apparently very old date; it has a staircase winding round the interior and terminating in a dome on the top. From it you command a superb view of Bukkur and Roree, with the Indus winding for miles through groves of palm-trees; across the river, at the distance of five or six miles, the ruins of Alor are seen, crowning numerous small hills; these are supposed by Burnes to be the remains of the city of Brahmins conquered by Alexander of Macedon, and from the extent of the ruins spread over the hills, it bears strong evidence of having been, at one time, a large and flourishing city. Of news there is little interesting stirring. Sir Henry Fane embarked at Roree and started for Hyderabad on the 14th, his departure is generally regretted by the army, but I believe he himself is tired of the affair, and heartily glad to get away. I understand he does not purpose returning to Bengal, but will proceed to Bombay, and reside there till receipt of an answer to his last application, to be relieved from his appointment. Of Sir John Keane we hear nothing positive. One day it is said he is marching up to join us, and the next we hear he is still sitting down before Hyderabad. We are to make a halt, and I fear a very long one at Shikarpore, in consequence of the utter impossibility of procuring supplies, more particularly camels for the use of the Shah's force. This is much to be regretted, as from the long residence of the Shah's force here, the forage for many miles round has been completely consumed, so that our cattle will not derive much good from the halt; the worst is the injurious effect it will have on the health of the troops. I do not think it is possible for an army to be in a healthier, or more effective state than we are at present, but if we are kept in a standing camp, we will soon begin to experience the effect of it, by an immense increase of sickness. The want of change, excitement, and of regular exercise, but especially the accumulation of filth, in the shape of putrid



animal and vegetable matter, now that the weather is getting hot, will taint the atmosphere, and injure the health of the troops. I believe Mr. McNaghten is most anxious, that part of our force should move on at once, and get through the Boland Pass whilst there is no one to oppose us. The Candahar Chief is said to be anxious to join us, and advise a speedy movement, as from the quantity of snow on the passes between Cabul and the Boland one, Dost Mahomed cannot at present come down to oppose us. There is a son of the Cabul Chief now here, named Wullee Mahomed: what he is doing I know not, but suppose he must have come to try and negotiate on behalf of his father. Dost Mahomed is said to have lately written to Burnes; saying he is tired of ruling over such a set of treacherous rascals, and would gladly give up the throne, to any one but Shah Shoojah, but looking upon his family as the murderers of his brother, he cannot submit to his restoration. I think it not improbable, but he may yet give in to us; if he does, I trust the Government will extend the same liberality to him, that they have done to the Peshwah and others, and that at all events, they will carry the whole Bengal force to Cabul, and not leave us after a long and expensive march, to perish like dogs in this horrid burning desert. Accounts have just been received from Herat, the chief of which has made up his quarrel with Lieutenant Pottinger, and still professes to have great attachment to the British nation. Every thing is terribly dear here, from our foolishly placing reliance on the Parsee merchants, Europe goods are not to be procured for any money. I annex you a list of a few of the prices of articles here, which will show the enormous profit the Bengal shopkeepers might make by bringing an investment either round this way, or across the Punjab. The Bombay army have taken the whole of the supplies for themselves, so we can expect none from that quarter.

Sherry 60 Rs.; Port 60 Rs.; Brandy 48 Rs.; Manilla Cheroots 65 Rs. per box; Tea 12 Rs. per seer; Cheeses, Hams, Pickles, &c. not procurable at any price.

Lieutenant Ramsay of the Commissariat has been permitted to proceed on sick leave to Bombay, and eventually to sea for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Dallas of the 16th Regt. Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Sub-assistant-Commissary-General in his place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy reached Roree and joined his corps on the 14th instant.

Whilst on this subject, I must not forget to bear witness to the exertions of our worthy Baggage Master, who played the part of prima donna on the occasion, and called forth loud plaudits of applause, "shahbash! khoob! khoob! acha! acha!" from the whole population of Roree, who were perched on the adjoining rocks, amusing themselves with the Tamasha.

MR. M'NAGHTEN.—Recent letters from England speak with confidence of the appointment of Mr. M'Naghten to the Lieut.-Governorship of these Provinces. — *Agra Ukhbar*, 7th March.

THE ARMY.—Some appear to think that but one Brigade will be taken on to Cabool, and that the rest, with the exception of such details as may be necessary to garrison Bukkur and Shikarpore, will disperse to their respective presidencies — other reports say the whole will proceed as far as Ghiznee to summer, and return next season to the Indus.

The Brigade to proceed with the Shah, will, it is thought, be composed of the 16th Lancers, the 13th Light Infantry, and a Native corps under Brigadier Sale. — *Ibid*, 9th March.

SIR HENRY FANE.—Sir Henry Fane has directed General Torrens and Colonel Beresford to join him at Bombay without delay. This implies that His Excellency does not proceed to England, but to Calcutta, where symptoms of his services being required to the Eastward, are daily becoming more distinct. — *Ibid*.

*Delhi Gazette*, 13th March.—We congratulate Major General Nott, Commanding the Bengal Infantry Division of the Army of the Indus, on the honour he has had in leading the first body of disciplined troops that ever crossed that noble stream on the morning of the 14th ultimo. Three bands playing while passing over, tended considerably to enliven the scene. On the three succeeding days the rest of the infantry, cavalry, &c. crossed, and the whole of the Bengal force, including Shah Shoojah's army, were assembled at Shikarpore on the 20th, since which there has been nothing but parades, inspections, and reviews, morning and evening, generally to gratify Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk. On the 19th he went in state to look at the infantry, and after they had passed in review before him, his Majesty, with the thousands assembled, passed to the cavalry camp, where the lancers, horse artillery, camel battery, and all the cavalry were drawn up in review order to receive him. After the salute, his Majesty went to the right and passed down the whole line, resuming his station at the flag: the whole

passed in review order before him; the sight was grand and imposing. Among many remarks, his Majesty said, "I see that our work will speedily be accomplished, and I shall ever consider my house the Englishman's home." He then presented Sir Willoughby Cotton with a sword, and bags containing 8000 rupees were brought forward and presented to the troops assembled, as a gift from Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk. The troops are now on the move for the Bolan Pass; the cavalry and horse artillery moved on the 23rd; the 1st brigade of infantry march on the 24th; the 4th brigade on the following day (the 25th), and park, &c. on the 26th. The whole of the Shah's army were to remain there until the 2d or 3d of this month, also the 31st and 42d Native Infantry. The Bombay army will, it is said, reach Shikarpore by the 8th of March, so that, including the Shah's force, it is supposed, the army will enter Afghanistan with 20,000 men. The Shah's regiments are said to be in a very forward state, they move, and fire, remarkably well, and no doubt will speedily be in a high state of field discipline, and the greatest credit is due to the officers. There seems to be a sad want of correct information, and even now we are not certain whether the Bolan Pass will be defended or not: one hour we are told that all is friendly, and the next that thousands are entrenched and ready to dispute the passage; however, certain it is that the troops will overcome any obstacles opposed to them; if they should not, it will not be their fault, for Sir John Keane will be with them, and he is considered a good officer.

Recent accounts from Shikarpore, where the Bengal troops were (with the exception of the 35th N. I. in Bukkur) all encamped, enable us to announce that the force was to move on immediately through the Bolan Pass, in the following order of march:—The cavalry brigade to break ground, in progress, on the 23rd. The 1st brigade of infantry on the 24th. The 4th brigade on the 25th and the park on the 26th ultimo.

The 2d brigade of infantry was to remain at Shikarpore with Shah Soojah's force, until the 2d and 3d of the present month, when all would follow the Bengal column.

Dost Mahomed had, we learn, been burnt in effigy at Cabul, and had fled to the hills!

Major Todd had quitted Shikarpore, for the purpose of joining the Bombay troops, under Sir John Keane; the greater part of whose force would occupy upper and lower Scinde.

The 35th Native Infantry was to follow the Bengal column, so soon as relieved, by the Bombay troops, at Bukkur.—*Ibid.*

The following bears date Janeedera, two stages from Shikarpore, 24th ultimo, and is from Sir Willoughby's camp:—

Sir W. Cotton and the cavalry brigade marched from Shikarpore on the 23rd, and the other brigades follow:—The first moved on the 24th, the fourth brigade were to move on the 25th, and the second brigade to remain at Shikarpore till the Shah moves, which it is expected he will do about the 2d proximo. The weather is most delightful, and the troops healthy and happy. The country up to the second march flat—the first part near Shikarpore pretty well cultivated, but the rest jungle with here and there a patch of kirbee stubble. The Bolan Pass chain of mountains look very pretty from this stage; they were distinct yesterday from our last ground.

Our latest letters from Sir Willoughby Cotton's camp state that a scarcity of water had been experienced at Roghan, a place three marches in advance, from Shikarpore; and our cavalry had been sent on by regiments in consequence. This occurred on the 26th ultimo, up to which date only one well had been found there, but subsequently two more wells, of good water, had been discovered, and the troops, which had been halted, were to move on again, without delay.

At Janeedera and Roghan, the grass was both scarce and indifferent; and, strange to say, no kirbee, or any kind of fodder, had been laid in at either place, and no kind of supplies, for the army, at the latter!

The leading brigade of the Bengal column expected to reach Dadur on the 7th inst. The 16th Lancers had already passed through the forest, twenty-six miles in extent, between Roghan and Barshoree; they started at midnight, and accomplished this unusually long march with great ease.

Sir John Keane expected to reach Lurkanu on the 3rd or 4th instant.

The Shah's troops were to move on through the Gundava Pass, instead of following the Bengal column.

Rumour had it that the 31st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry would, to a certainty, be caulked, for a time, at Shikarpore, and that both the 35th and 42d regiments (Bengal) would probably be left in upper Scinde, until the return of our troops (through the Punjaub) from Cabul, in September next.—*Ibid.*

Hydrabad, we understand, is to pay six lakhs yearly and to maintain 5,000 men in Scinde.

When the immediate return of the Force from Lower Scinde was thought doubtful, Mr. McNaghten proposed advancing into Candahar with the 4th Brigade and the contingent, I judge by this that no very serious opposition can be expected. It is quite true that the Candahar Chiefs have bowed in submission to the Shah, and I believe it is equally true that Dost Mahomed will not show his face as an enemy. Our trip towards Lower Scinde was not a particularly pleasant one, the weather being hot in the extreme. I have never felt anything like it in any part of India at this season. The thermometer not unfrequently stood at 90 deg. and even 95 in the tent, but what made the heat of the day still more apparent was the cold of the nights and mornings, a difference of 45 deg. often occurred between sunrise and two P. M. Our camp is about three miles from Sukkur, but close to the river, which takes a few eccentric twists here about. The jungle all around and the road to the bridge is almost impassable from the stench arising from putrid camels, which are lying about in all directions.

The views from the different elevated spots on both sides of the river, near Bukkur, are truly beautiful, I have never seen anything in India to be compared to them.

I don't know what number of troops Sir John Keane is going to send up here, but the *on dit* is that some will come. Should no unforeseen event occur, we shall be back in the Provinces again by the end of October or beginning of November next; this is next to a certainty.

The 2d of April is spoken of as the probable date of our arrival at Candahar and our summer residence is to be Ghiznee, won't that be delightful? The climate is equal to that of Simla, and the scenery is not to be surpassed. Besides all this, what a pleasing sensation must arise from a visit to Baber's tomb and other interesting monuments of former greatness. I only wish we were there now, that we might have lots of spare time to look about and see the sights. The Government have sanctioned the appointment of another European officer to each of the Shah's regiments, but, I believe, none of this Force are to get a share, as it might interfere with the efficiency of the Regiments from which they might be drawn. The certainty of gratuitous grub did not elicit a single audible symptom of delight from the Jacks, as they crossed the bridge. I wonder if we shall be any the better of our travels? they say 12 months' batta is to be the reward of all our toil; I am sure I hope so, for many of us will much need it. Marching at all times is expensive, but particularly so when every article is increased in price ten-fold; a man cannot keep a donkey under 30 rupees. I wonder how our Dhobees manage! The number of deceased Edwards by the way answer this query. Grain is only obtainable from the Commissariat, and then only in small quantities and very dear (8 seers per rupee). Jowar is 11 seers in the village, no other grain is procurable, nearly all the messes are out of wine and brandy,—we shall have to take to the Mei Shiraz before long.

#### SHAH SOOJAH'S FORCE.

Our accounts of Shah Soojah's Army are to the 28th February, at which date it was at Shikarpore, where, with the Second Infantry Brigade of the Bengal Army, it was to remain till the 2nd or 3rd of March, when it was to move on through the Gundava pass. This force is represented as having arrived at a state of high discipline.

*Shah Soojah's Camp, Shikarpore, 27th Jan. 1839.*—Sir,—Since my last letter to your address on the 8th of January, we have safely crossed the Indus. In six days and a half, our whole force crossed the river with scarcely the occurrence of a single accident. On the 24th we arrived at Shikarpore, and have halted here; but it is proposed that we should to-morrow change our ground, as we encroach on that which has been set apart for the Company's Army.

The town of Shikarpore, situated about 22 miles from the ferry at Husun-belee, has but little to recommend it. A miserable cluster of mud houses, with a large bazar, in which but few articles, and those excessively dear, are procurable, constitutes this much-vaunted city; than which there is certainly none of its size or population (about 20,000 souls) in our provinces more miserable. Nathless, His Majesty is of course delighted at having planted his foot once more on the soil of Khorasan, however improperly so called. On the north of the town at present, stands the camp of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, and close to it, the tents of the British Embassy—next thereto, towards the east, are the parade ground and the Infantry butts, and farther east, the Shah's force, pitched in one line, at extended order, its left resting on the parade ground, its right on the road, and its rear on the town.

There seems every probability of our halting here for the next two months—a delay, which will occasion certainly difficulty to all, with regard to supplies. No one who has not seen it, can form an idea of the nature of the country, or the sultry weather ~~we~~

shall have to bear. The ground which has been (so called) cleared for us, is a plain covered with small mounds like tumuli, formed partly of earth and partly of jhow roots. The entire face of the surrounding country is covered with jhow jungle, and the sun shines upon the whole with Indian splendour and brightness, and eke with Indian warmth. The Infantry have room to parade about two regiments, the Cavalry none at all. One hundred men of the first Regiment of Horse, are to accompany Major Leach and Captain Hutton, who will start to-morrow for Dadur, in the full expectation of being forced to make a precipitate retreat. They take considerable treasure with them, to hold out as it were a premium to the Kelat oppositionists to plunder them. The wisdom of this step will be apparent to the most unreflecting. So will the prudence of the measure I am about to mention. Sir A. Burnes, who is at Bukkur with the Company's Army, is about to proceed to Hyderabad with the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Cavalry, and the 1st Brigade of Infantry, as a re-inforcement to the Bombay force. Now, if the Bombay force is not able to compel submission by the Ameer, the game our authorities have been playing, is a highly impolitic and dangerous one, viz., the attempting to bully him into submission, when the means employed were not adequate to the end in view. In that case, the whole force should be sent at once to correct the error. If, on the contrary, the Bombay force is, unaided, sufficient for the Ameer's reduction, the detention of half the Bengal force at Bukkur, and the march of two Brigades towards Hyderabad is alike harassing to the men and cattle, and useless to all. Besides which, it occasions delay in the other grand work; namely, the establishment of security on our North West frontier, the first step towards which must be the re-seating Shah Shooja on his throne. In addition to this, it affords the Kelat and other wavering chiefs, an index whereby to guide their course. If we advance at once, they must oppose or join us, simply on the merits of the case, as it stands in their estimation, between them and Shah Shooja. But by this delay arising, in a great measure, as they will soon find out, from the Cabul force having been obliged to go to the aid of the Scinde one, they will imagine our means inadequate for the whole enterprise, and will resolve to oppose or otherwise, according as they see the terms accorded to the Ameer of Hyderabad. If these terms are anything nearly so favourable as common report alleges—namely, the payment of 30 lakhs of rupees and the maintenance of a contingent of 5,000 men, every chief from the Indus to the Hindoo Koosh will be in arms against us. Such terms as these would have been favourable at the commencement of the season; but when indignity and insult have been showered on our representatives, every possible difficulty thrown in the way of the troops; forces raised to oppose our march, and a large portion of the Cabul and Herat force diverted from its original destination, such terms are nothing but a premium for future hostilities, and the granting them can be attributed to nothing (by Orientals) but fear or weakness; and in all probability the delay, which has already occurred in bringing the Hyderabad man to his senses, will be ascribed to the same causes. The Cabul force will, in that case, have its hands pretty full of employment, which, however much I may, as a member of that force, rejoice at, I cannot but grieve at the disrepute, to use no stronger term, into which it will throw the British interests.

This constitutes the whole of my news for this day. I trust my next despatch may contain some equally new to you, and more agreeable in its nature to us, who are more intimately concerned in it.

The bridge at Bukkur is not yet complete, nor do we know when it is likely to be so. No communication has yet taken place between the camps.

Supplies are very scarce, and we shall have many hardships to undergo between this and the Paradise of the Emperor Babur—Cabul. Adieu! Mr. Editor—till we meet again in epistolary intercourse.

Your's ever

LONG HORNS.

*Camp Noushehra, Feb. 1, 1839.*—My last despatch announced our safe passage of the Indus. We arrived at Shikarpore on the 24th ultimo, and halted there, with every prospect of having time to rest and drill our men and get the force into some kind of order. But this was not to be. The pugnacious resolutions of the Hyderabad Ameer rendered it advisable that a portion of Sir W. Cotton's force should march to reinforce that of Sir J. Keane. The whole therefore of Sir Willoughby's column, except Brigadier Robert's Brigade and the Artillery Park, commenced its march on the 29th for Hyderabad: and as a demonstration on the right bank of the Indus was likewise deemed advisable, a portion of the Shah Soojah's force, consisting of three six-pounders, the 2d and 3d regiments of infantry and 1st cavalry, moved from Shikarpore on the 31st ult. towards Larkhaneh, a town of some repute in the Hyderabad dominions, about fifty miles below Shikarpore. The intention of this movement is said to be, that the first shot fired by the Scindees may be followed by immediate and simultaneous attacks on Hyderabad,

Shikarpore, and Larkhanah. Behold then, Mr. Editor, the force of Company kadigbal! In August last, scarcely six months ago, this force existed not; in September and October it was raised; in November, December, and January, it has been marched upwards of six hundred miles, and in February, half of it is detached into a hostile country to co-operate with thirteen thousand troops of the line, commanded by Veteran Peninsular Generals. Who will say after this that military spirit is dead in India? Is not this rapidity unparalleled in Eastern warfare.

But having recorded the fact of our being so employed, we may be allowed to enquire into the wisdom of the order. The rapidity with which the force has been organised has necessarily caused much to be left undone. Every where have we been promised a halt of some months' duration to drill the men, and yet the farther we have advanced the more remote seems the prospect of ever being able to teach the men anything. And yet, with an irregular, half organised and almost wholly uninstructed force, are we sent out to occupy an enemy's country, and that too an enemy to cope with whom the force under Sir J. Keane is reckoned inadequate, who is resolved on opposition, and warlike by nature. 'At least, (you will naturally inquire) you are well provided with all necessary means and appliances?' Truly are we so! The infantry have got cartridges in abundance, and the cavalry have some match-locks, but scarcely a grain of gunpowder or lead! The former want practice, and so do the latter. Did the powers in the West here imagine, think you, Mr. Editor, that men and horses are born old campaigners? That the former can ride untaught, and fire without instruction! If so, grievously will they be mistaken. Horses the cavalry have, but they cannot ride them. Guns have they, but could not use them, even had they ammunition, which they have not; and heaven help them if they have to manœuvre. As to the simple act of fighting and beating any force which may come against us, the pluck of the men, and the skill and zeal of the officers will (company kadigbalse) no doubt insure that; but this does not in any way lessen the folly and danger of the course which has been pursued in pushing forward so raw a force and risking so much thereby. Secondly, there is another point to be considered. 'Shah Soojah ool Moolk will enter Affghanistan surrounded by his own troops.' So says the Government proclamation. Is the present movement of part of his Majesty's force agreeable to the letter or spirit of that declaration? His Majesty's troops were to accompany and aid in replacing on his throne, Shah Shooja ool Moolk; and this is certainly a diversion of them from their original purpose. Are we now advancing his Majesty's interests or acting as the Company's troops? If the latter, we are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of Company's servants.

*Feb. 2.*—Thus far had I written yesterday when the guns at Shikarpore announced the arrival of his Excellency the British Minister to the Court of Cahul. This was shortly followed by an express reaching our camp with orders for us to halt here until joined by his Majesty with the head-quarters of the force. We are therefore awaiting their arrival. A report also reached us of the headless trunks of two men, supposed to be sowars, having been found on the road between Shikarpore and this place. A party was sent to identify them, but could not succeed in doing so. Reports are hourly coming in of the distress of the country people, and the alarm they are in. The Talpoorees have collected every available man; the Mussulmauns have thronged, and are thronging to their standard, and plunder all the villages, and Hindoo merchants and buneas en passant. These and the Syuds are unanimous in their wish, and fervent in their prayer, that we will take and retain possession of the country. The oppression of the Ameer, they speak of as excessive, and that of their employers as more so; and their complaints are evidently well founded. The country between Shikarpore and Noushehra is flat and covered with jhow jungle, but not so densely but that it might easily be tilled. It is intersected with canals; the soil light and good; and were the rents equally so, in a few years it would be a highly productive tract of land. But now barren fields and deserted villages alone meet the eye. Nou-Shehra, once a populous village surrounded by a mud wall, now contains about sixty houses of the lowest description. The villagers, except eight syuds, ran away on our approach, but have now returned, and are working in camp as bildars. Open midauns are unknown here, and we are pitched in the jungle. Conflicting reports every moment arrive of Beleoch forces in our neighbourhood, and we are all on the *qui vive*, and the universal excitement and movement through the country betokens some great coming event. Where and by whom the first blow will be struck is uncertain, and we still fear that the sword may yield to the gown, and peace be concluded without our having an opportunity to repay ourselves, for all our toils, by one fair field and no favour.

We have received letters from Shah Soojah's force, dated "Khanpore, Feb. 15th," from which we extract the following,—“We are now fifteen marches from Shikarpore,



where we shall arrive in about a month. A ——— halts very often, being afraid of knocking up his horses. The Ameers of Scinde, or rather some of them, being disinclined to comply with McNaghten's wishes, with regard to certain monies required of them and the opening of the navigation of the Indus, three demonstrations were ordered against Hyderabad. The cavalry, Grant's troops, Pew's camel-battery, and two brigades of infantry, advanced from Bukkur; the contingent and Captain Timmings's troop of horse artillery, marched from Shikarpore to Larkhana, which they found evacuated, and Sir John Keane moved from Tattah to oppose (as it was thought) the Ameers; but whether they were alarmed at the approach of two other columns from our side, or whether they never had any serious intention of fighting (which is, I think, most probable), they changed their mind and became our 'most obedient,' and the cavalry, &c. of our army halted, when they had advanced eighty miles, and the contingent were ordered to return. There seems no prospect of any immediate advance. Letters from \* \* \* (illegible in MS.) say not for a month at least. Some suppose we shall not move from Shikarpore this season; others say that we shall push on to Candahar. Shikarpore is a terribly hot place, and we should suffer much from exposure if left there during the hot winds. Even now the weather is warm, 92° the other day in a tent. A short time ago we suffered much from cold, but we have experienced a sudden change. We shall very soon be badly off for Europe supplies; nearly all the beer in camp Shikarpore is expended, and the wine is fast failing—nothing of the kind to be had. However, I hope before long some adventurous Parsees will bring supplies up from Bombay."

This is certainly alarming intelligence. War is a very fine thing, but beer is still finer, and it is astonishing how much the absence of the one diminishes one's ardour for the other. A thermometer of 92° in February, without any ice for one's beer or any beer to be iced, is a state of affairs that does not seem especially to be coveted. The gratification resulting from the distinction of a few unoffending barbarians, we look upon as a very poor compensation for the evils of a beerless campaign.

*Camp, Shikarpore, 17th February, 1839.*—"My last despatch left part of Shah Shooja's force on its way back from Larkaneh: two days ago it rejoined the headquarters. During the halt, all branches,—'the King's,' and 'the King's own' have been equally busy in drilling and exercising. Nothing is to be heard from morning till night but the ringing of arms of every calibre, the sounds of the noisy sheepskin and ear-piercing fife, and the cracked voices of commandants and adjutants bear nightly witness at the mess of the wonderful exertions they have been making in behalf of their King.

The particulars of the Hyderabad treaty are probably better known in Calcutta than here. The chief provisions of it however appear to be (for as some of our Machiavelli set their faces against those firebrands who write for newspapers, I could not of course venture to mention anything but what I hear proclaimed in the market place!) first, a payment of twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, ten whereof have already been delivered; and secondly, the establishment of four cantonments of British troops in Scinde, namely at Kurachee, Tatta, Hyderabad, and Sehwan. The negotiations were, it is said, considerably forwarded by the aid of the Wellesley, seventy-four, which ship having been fired at by the battery at Kurachee when bringing troops from Bombay, astonished the weak minds of the Scindees, and still weaker walls of the fort by a broadside that settled both at the same time. This is the true stile of the conversation with which to 'enchant the ear' of the Scindees, who having but in that single instance felt the British power will not prove either obedient subjects or faithful allies. We shall still have to beat them before five years are over our heads, or to deprive them of their realm by less open, although not less forcible means. The Bengal force is on its return. The battering train under its 'ingenui vultus puer' with the 4th local horse, (so called, I supposed from being more knocked about than any other description of troop,) marched into Shikarpore yesterday morning, and the second brigade this morning.

The Beloochee plunderers are very busy. They were prevented by the king's people a few days ago, from walking off with a number of commissariat camels. Yesterday morning they again tried the same trick, when the king's people saved the camels, and took off two of the Beloochee's heads, which now grace H. M.'s camp. On the same day a party of ten men of the 1st cavalry, with 200 camels, were forced to take refuge in the *gurhee* at Noushehra, from a party of sixty Beloochees, who besieged them the whole day or rather beleaguered them. A party of fifty horse was last night sent out to the rescue. These villains of Beloochees, who are professional plunderers, have spread themselves over the whole country, and it is quite impossible that we can advance and leave an enemy like them in our rear, to harass all small parties and

plunder individuals, baggage, and stores. The constant liability to attack from these marauders, renders large guards necessary over every string of camels which goes out to graze ; which weakens the force, and renders it impossible for us to drill our men ; the cavalry portion of which are wholly untaught, and have never had the opportunity of learning any thing. If these guards were not sent, our camels would be walked off with, and our power of moving or of bringing in supplies for our support thus destroyed. On the whole then, it must be apparent, that we must punish the Beloochees in such wise, as to cause them ever afterwards to respect the property of the Shah's gholams. This cannot be done by following up through interminable jungles, men who would separate and pick each a different path, familiar and easy to them, but scarcely passable by troops. But one, and only one, mode of punishing them exists, namely, by rapid and simultaneous attacks upon two or three of their largest towns, which should be plundered and totally destroyed, and their camels in return driven off. A decisive movement of this kind would prove to them that we have both the power and will to avenge insults, and the necessity of looking after their families and re-building their houses, would give them ample occupation till we were out of their reach, and prevent present attacks, while their fears and the memory of the weight of our hands, would secure us from further aggression. But prompt resolves and ready action are not the distinguishing features of our rulers, as I have had occasion previously to observe. And who can wonder at it? Surely those who can be slow enough and so lamentably behind the age as to condemn writers for newspapers, cannot be expected to exhibit any marvellous degree of intelligence in planning, or rapidity in executing a hostile manœuvre! 'Cedant arma togæ,' says the oft-repeated saw, which should be freely translated, 'Let the sword hide the errors of the gown.' It is easy forsooth for the resident to make a peace at Hydrabad ; but it is hard, very hard, that we should be compelled, in consequence of such nominal peace, to submit passively to injury, insult, robbery, and murder ; that we should be exposed to the horrors, hardships, and losses of war without any chance of its emoluments, and that we should be forced to adopt conciliatory conduct towards those who rob and plunder us in every possible way. Such has been the case hitherto ; but I trust that our new envoy will soon march us towards our legitimate destination, where either the king or the minister will be the supreme head.

The first week in March is confidently spoken of as the time for our advance from this place. An early start is a matter of consequence, for the thermometer has repeatedly stood at 94° in our tents here, and will soon reach a terrific height. Besides which, the climate will grow warmer till we pass the Bolan ghaut.

#### THE RESERVE.

*Ferozepore*.—In camp there is little news. It is said Capt. Larkins will shortly proceed from Loodianah with 4 guns, which are to be sent on under a Subaltern to Bukkur. Weather continues cool, generally cloudy, with occasional showers, and a good deal of wind. Crops look very thriving, and the prices of grain are falling. I do not hear of any sickness. The Buffs still expect to move ; but query, when?

Damp weather, rain or threatening constantly. At last a Barrack conductor has arrived, with orders to erect temporary barracks for 4 regiments, but not a single preparation has been made. I have heard of bricks without straw, but here we have scarcely that, nor any definite orders. In the town the people are building at a great rate, and I hear that all the ground within the walls is already given out to traders and others, speculating doubtless on the future importance of Ferozepore.

*Feb. 4th*.—The Buffs and 5th are in a disagreeable state of uncertainty as to their movements, and indeed all hands are on the *qui vive*, for all the letters from a-head speak as if we were expected ; and nothing more has been done in the way of cantonment than marking out the site. To-day the camp moved to the high ground, three miles south-east of the town, and near the place fixed on for the station. General Alard died at Peshawar lately after three days' illness ; in Ventura's absence, he will be much missed, the deceased was the most popular of the foreign officers. There was heavy firing at Lahore on the 24, supposed to be on account of Runjeet's recovery from another serious illness ; his thread must soon be broken, hardy as he is.

On the 1st, we had a very severe shock of an earthquake about 9 A.M. ; it lasted nearly a minute, during which time the ground vibrated violently ; we thought that people were pulling away at our tent-ropes, and the wonder is, that some of the high towers of the fort did not fall ; nearly as severe a shock was felt here last August. 15 rupees is the hire for a camel just now a-head. Letters from Tatta say, that the Ducks muster about half a camel load per officer.

*Feb. 16th.*—Fifteen lacs of treasure arrived this morning from Delhi, under Captain Leadbitter, who expects immediately on his return to have to accompany another batch; Major Jones of the 5th goes on with the treasure to-morrow by water to Shikarpore. Three Native Regiments are to remain here, and the Buffs have not received any orders yet. Four iron 12-pounders from Loodiana to be sent with an Artillery officer and party to garrison Buckur; Native Artillery, if possible, but where are they to be got? we have altogether one Cavalry here, and that European.

*Feb. 23d, 1839.*—Reports here are, that Runjeet Sing is very ill, indeed he has been reported dead several times: you know, when the Hindoos appear ready to expire, they are taken out of bed and laid on the floor. This, people say, was done the other day to Runjeet Sing, and in consequence a rumour went abroad of his death. His friends told him he must appear in durbar to contradict this, and accordingly he was brought in next morning, and just able to return the salaams. Crops continue to look most promising, and the city improvements are going on; old houses are pulling down, wider streets laid out, and houses on a regular plan building; parts of the fort look in a very precarious state; long cracks, looking as if the next earthquake would bring down the walls. The city is always a scene of much bustle, and there must be a great deal of trade going on. Sheiks observe the hooli, which is now passing away quietly enough. Several Sadaugurs here, and goods not very dear; boats exceedingly scarce.—I observe almost all the women here have their chuddars and petticoats worked with a sort of embroidery in coloured cotton. It is coarse, but sometimes very tasteful, and might be the germ of a future manufacture; so that a few years hence Ferozepore muslins may be in request as much as Delhi scarfs. 'Tis said on all hands that the dawks are improving in regularity, though letters still play at blindman's buff.—It would be a great blessing were vaccine introduced here, people are awfully seamed with small pox, and I never saw so many one-eyed people; this may however, be a delicate complaint to the lion. Since beginning this, I hear there is a letter of the 13th from Sikkur, talking of marching next day to Shikarpore to meet the Ducks, who are in full march for that place: weather continues cool, often cold, frequent rainy days. Thermometer in shade since this month began, highest (at 2 p.m.) 78°—lowest 59°—average at that hour 63. The Army in advance badly off for supplies, very—and the European merchants here with all the will in the world, cannot help them for want of carriage. Another treasure escort is close at hand, larger it is said than the last, and that the head quarters of the 5th Regiment are to go with it: a pleasant trip they'll have back.

### ARMY OF SCINDE.

Our accounts from the army of Scinde are to the 2d March, at which date it was halted, fifty miles south of Larkanu, waiting for boats to cross the Indus; which being the case, it was not possible this force could reach Shikarpore by the 8th March, as had been expected.

By letters just received from Scinde we learn that Sir John Keane moved from Hyderabad on the 11th instant, having, as it was supposed, settled every thing in the most satisfactory manner. Considerable diversity of opinion, we perceive, exists as to the policy of the last step taken by his Excellency, that of refusing to visit the Ameers, or to receive them, except at his own tent. Some regard this act as one of the most uncalled for and impolitic ever committed. Every demand, it is argued, made by our government upon these princes had been fully conceded, and it could answer no purpose thus to reduce them to the lowest state of humiliation and contempt in the eyes of their own subjects. The Beloochees are, in fact, stung to the quick at what they consider the dastardly conduct of their princes. And, instead of increasing this feeling by degrading them still farther, we should, it is argued, labour henceforth to support the Ameers as our instruments, and do all that we can to replace them in a respectable position in the estimation of their own subjects. Sir John Keane at the head of the combined army, is not, it is said, the equal of the Ameers of Hyderabad even in their fallen state. The late conduct of Sir Henry Fane towards the chief of Bhawulpoor, forms, it is contended, no precedent for the present case; the latter being a mere petty feudatory. The Ameers even offered to come to the east bank (the Hyderabad side) of the river if Sir John would cross and meet them there; this, however, he refused to do, and their humility could go no further. Upon the policy of this decided course adopted by his Excellency we do not feel ourselves competent to express any opinion, and particularly so as we find it loudly eulogized by other parties who have the same opportunities of observing and judging upon the facts. These individuals argue that the late palpable duplicity and hatred of the Ameers release us from every obligation of courtesy in their regard, and that we shall best consult our

interests in that country by appealing henceforward to their fears rather than to their friendship. If this is the course of policy resolved upon by Sir John, he must, without doubt, be prepared to support it with a strong hand against a power, which will, of course, be anxiously upon the watch for a proper moment to redeem its independence. There are, at present, ten thousand Beloochees in Hyderabad bent upon wreaking their vengeance equally upon us and upon their own princes. There are also numerous encampments in the vicinity, of 200, 300, and 400 men, who are, no doubt, inspired with the same sentiments. We cannot, we confess, divest ourselves of some misgivings as to the prudence of pushing forward the army, leaving the insulted Ameers and this body of armed men assembled and unconquered in its rear. *Ben. Times, 27th Feb.*

By our last accounts we learn that the army had reached Luckee, a distance of 80 miles from Hyderabad. The road is described as abominable, and the march as most uninteresting. The following is from one of our private letters.

*Luckee, 16th Feb. 1839.*

We have just arrived here without any thing of importance occurring since we left Hyderabad; our only grievance is the want of carriage, and, I may add, the enormous cost of forage and grain. Our camels are dying and deserting in large numbers daily, and we find no means of increasing our stock, or replacing the dead, as we advance. The Indus has been our bane throughout; we could have reached Shikarpore a month, at least, earlier had we not been obliged to depend upon the river for our carriage; had there been no Indus we should not have put a foot into the country till proper carriage had been provided for the troops and stores, as was done on former occasions when our army was collected for the invasion of Scinde: Now every six or eight marches we have to halt for a day that the boats may come up.

The Luckee pass is found a greater impediment for the guns than was anticipated, and, it said, will take a day or two before it can be made practicable.

The accounts from Herat are reported to be favourable, and, that Lieut. Pottinger is on very good terms with Kamran who is willing to unite with us and acknowledge Shah Soojah: Now that the hopes of the Army, of having some exciting work at Hyderabad, have been disappointed, every one is anxiously looking forward to Kandahar as the only chance of any thing to do that will reward them for the tedious dusty marches through this most uninteresting of all countries. We are now halted a short distance from the fort of the Luckee Mountains, which appear to be of sandstone and of about 1,200 feet elevation. Our camp, to-day, is on the borders of a very large lake crowded with duck, abounding in fish, prettily studded with richly wooded islands, and, altogether the most picturesque spot we have yet seen in Scinde. The army continues very healthy and in the highest state of discipline. The forbearance they have shewn in abstaining from all acts of spoliation, in this almost hostile country, even when at times unable to procure food, is truly creditable. *Ibid. 9th March.*

Our letters from the army are dated Luckee, the 20th ultimo, all well, but complaining terribly of the supplies. His Excellency Sir John Keane will not, it said, pass through Shikarpore as was first intended: He will push on by Larkhana to overtake the Bengal force, thus leaving Shikarpore to his right, and cutting off a considerable angle.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Campbell of the 1st Cavalry. He died of fever, on the evening of the 19th of February, after an illness of four days. He was much liked and respected by both men and officers.

The following is an extract of a private letter:

"A kind of road has been made here over the Luckee hills close to the river, and Cavalry and Infantry move again to-morrow to Sehwan, where we shall remain a few days to make preparations for crossing to the other side of the river *en route* to Kandahar. It is not often that we have officers in sick quarters." *Ibid. 13th March.*

We have received, since our last, letters from the army dated Luckee the 22d, and Chulkee the 28th of February. The troop had passed the mountains at Sehwan with the loss merely of a few camels. The exertions of the officers and men had been highly creditable: Accounts of the unheard of power displayed in blasting huge masses of rock, and, as it were, forcing a road through the mountains, will, it is believed, precede the arms of our countrymen and be productive of excellent moral results. The following is an extract from one of our letters.

"We have had a very difficult job in getting over the Luckee Pass.—The climate and face of the country here is quite changed since we crossed the Pass. It is now quite cold again, and the country extremely rich, with green grass and clover growing in it. I don't expect this will last long. Sir Henry Fane passed us at Luckee,—we march now

direct for Larkhana and I should hope, will be at Kandahar itself in two months." *Ibid.* 14th March.

Many particulars respecting this force may be found in the accounts of the Army of the Indus.

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## Ceylon.

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**THE GOVERNOR.**—His Excellency the Governor left Colombo for Calpentyn yesterday in the barque Wellington, and the Honourable Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, by the mail to Kandy. —*Observer*, Feb. 14.

**H. M.'s 94th FOOT.**—H. M. troop ship Apollo, having on board the 94th foot from Cork, the 5th of October, and the Cape the 12th of December, reached Colombo, on the 28th ultimo. —*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Feb. 8.

**H. M. 90th FOOT.**—The first division of the 90th foot moved out of Colombo, en route for Kandy, on the 29th of January, to be followed by the remaining divisions on the 31st, and 2d inst. The distance is five marches. —*Ibid.*

**H. M.'s ROYAL IRISH.**—The Commander of the forces in Ceylon was to review the 18th Royal Irish on the 30th ultimo, preparatory to their embarkation for Trincomalee. —*Ibid.*

The 1st division of the 61st regiment, which left Kandy on the 3rd instant, arrived here yesterday morning. The 2d division will be here to-morrow, and the Head Quarters on Thursday. —*Observer*, Feb. 11.

**WILD ELEPHANT.**—We understand that a Kandian Headman of high rank, named Madegay Nilleme, was killed a week or two ago by a wild elephant, near the village Ambegamuwe on the central village.

It would appear that the unfortunate deceased, with other individuals, were endeavouring to drive some wild elephants into a native Kraal—he had only a wand or large stick in his hand, when one of the elephants charged him, knocked him down with his trunk and trampled him to death. Prior to the animal's trampling on the Nilleme, he knocked down his (the Nilleme's) son, who was running to his father's aid, but left him and went to the father and finished him in a few moments.

**EDUCATION.**—It is most gratifying to learn from an advertisement in one of our columns, that a lady fully accomplished for the undertaking, is coming out in the Persia to open a school for the education of female children of Europeans and European descendants, under the auspices of the Colombo Ladies' Society for promoting education.

An establishment so conducted has long been a desideratum, the absence of which has been one of the greatest drawbacks upon the inhabitants of the colony, especially amongst the class known as Burghers, who have hitherto shewn a most laudable willingness to adopt every improvement that has come within their reach. —*Herald*, January 31.

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## Mauritius.

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As a matter of interest to many of our community, who, as merchants connected with the Mauritius, or as military men or visitors there, are acquainted with that colony, we have translated and abridged, from the *Cerisee* extra of the 15th December, an account of the disastrous fire which occurred at Port Louis on the evening of the 14th, which, as is well remarked, threatened to renew the catastrophe of 1816.

The fire broke out, between midnight and one in the morning, at the house occupied by the family of the widow of Mr. Louis Pigeot in the Rue de St. Louis. A young lady, it seems, brought a light too near the curtains of her bed which set fire to the room. She was unable from terror to call for help, and thus the other inhabitants of the house and the neighbours were too late warned of their danger, which was rapidly augmented by a strong land wind, so that at half-past one, there was great reason to fear



that the whole of the right side of the Rue du Rempart and la Chaussee, with all its rich shops and warehouses, would fall a prey to the flames.

The garrison was on foot at the first alarm, and Major Wilson and Lieutenant Story, with a detachment of the 33rd Regiment, were first on the spot. It was owing to their courageous efforts that the fire was prevented from gaining the house of M. Chauvet, which would have been the destruction of all the above-mentioned quarter of the town. Lieutenant McKerly, with about twenty soldiers and some Creole youth, also assisted greatly by pulling down the outhouses of Mr. Griffiths in preventing this, but the fire though checked on this side, burnt fiercely on the left side of the Rue St. Louis, and many houses were in flames or destroyed, and no assistance from the Police had arrived! Some Police officers were, it is true, on the spot, but they had neither engines, men nor hatchets, and the Police, to its shame be it said, was the only inactive body on this occasion! The hoses of the only three fire engines were in such a state that they burst at every moment. The buckets brought would not hold water, and the washing and bathing tubs of the neighbouring houses were the only utensils left. It seems that the fire engines are kept by a contract, and when the contractor was found, he "confessed that he had not an engine in order!" We wonder he was not thrown into the fire!

At this moment, and this looks very suspicious, a fire broke out in the barracks, and the troops were called off to extinguish it, to the great discontent of the inhabitants. They however quickly returned and, headed by their officers, our gallant fellows were every where in the midst of the danger. During their absence four more houses had been destroyed, and the fury of the conflagration was so unabated, that the greatest apprehensions were again entertained for the safety of La Chaussee. The house of M. Demouhy, which must have communicated the fire to this rich quarter, was saved by the admirable efforts of Mr. Lloyd, the civil engineer of the colony, and Mr. Darvoy the French Consul, assisted by some sailors. The efforts and daring of these gallant men are spoken of in the most enthusiastic and grateful terms by the Editor of the *Cerneen*, who distinctly says, that the proprietors of that quarter owe the preservation of their whole property to Mr. Lloyd's efforts!

Many inhabitants, English as well as French, are named as having remarkably distinguished themselves. The Attorney and Advocate-General, the President of the Tribunal de première instance, the Bishop, and many of the Creoles, seem to have vied with each other in their efforts; but with a very few exceptions the apprentices, it is said, refused all assistance! and if they entered a house it was to plunder or to drink; so complete was the system of plundering that some individuals who had moved their furniture from fear of the fire have lost every thing! The negroes, however, of one gentleman, Mr. Berger, worked with the utmost good-will, and eventually saved their master's premises which were on fire several times. We have been both abridging and translating hitherto, but the following little morceau we give literally.

"Sir William Nicolay and his household, are the only persons who were no where seen. Probably Sir William was writing to the minister to know if the fire should be put out or not."

There is a detail of the houses burnt, and the total of the loss is estimated at 500,000 dollars, but the Editor thinks this too high. A child forgotten in its bed, seems to have been the only victim, but three soldiers were severely hurt. A subscription had been opened for the sufferers, and we trust that this sad catastrophe will teach our Mauritius friends, or rather their Government, that fire engines kept by contract are worse than if kept—Where we will not say,—or if not kept at all.—*Hurkaru*, March 8.

By the last arrival from the Mauritius, we have received the *Cerneen* up to the 10th of January, but it contains hardly any thing of interest to our readers here. The Commission of Enquiry had at length, after some two months' delay, been allowed 1*l.* sterling each per diem, for their travelling expences, and were on the point of renewing their inquiries, which had been closed respecting the town of Port Louis. The impression was, says a private letter, that in the towns, the Indian labourers "were very much satisfied with the good masters, and very discontented with the bad ones." In the towns, of course, less discontent was to be looked for; but what we are curious to know, is what will be done with the kidnapped individuals, who prove themselves to be so? It will be a cruel mockery to these poor wretches to refuse them a passage, but who is to pay for it? We anxiously await, and hope soon to see, the report of our own committee. There is a letter from Major Archer to the meeting, which took place at the Mauritius on the 11th January, thanking them for the vote of thanks offered to him. He seems to think, that "existing difficulties, (referring to the Cooly question we suppose) will soon be settled to the satisfaction of all parties." We con-

dially hope they may, and that it may not be forgotten, that there are four parties to all questions connected with the matter. Ourselves, (the Cooliephiles as the *Cerneen* terms us) the planters, and the Coolies and slaves, and we trust that the greatest good of the greatest number, will be the ruling principle of the arrangement, whatever that may be. The only arrival from this port, is the *Frasquita*, Captain Herrichon, which was bound to Bourbon, but was obliged to put into the Mauritius on account of having received damages.

Continuing our extracts from the *Cerneen*, we find, that another fire had broken out on the 19th of December, in the sepoy's barracks beyond the Grand River, but it was quickly extinguished. Mr. Lloyd and Major Wilson, are again noticed as being the most intrepid and active of the Europeans. Our contemporary bitterly reproaches the Governor, Sir William Nicolay, and his staff who, he says, have never quitted the Government country-house at Reduit! Their imbecile police, too, are severely reproached for their utter inefficiency, and the Editor, very sensibly we think, calls upon his countrymen to help themselves by forming a fire association. All parties are enthusiastic in praise of the soldiers and officers of the 35th and 12th Regiment. "The truth is," says the *Cerneen*, "that the troops alone gave the only efficient assistance, and without them half the town would have been a prey to the flames;" and, again, "do not let us forget to add, that all join in attributing the safety of the quarter of the rue de Moka, to the gallantry of Captain Hutchinson, who was seen for a long time in the midst of the flames, fighting with them, so to speak, hand to hand."

In the *Cerneen* of the 1st of January, we find, that Captain Cook, of the *Paragon*, had communicated the loss, at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of November, of the ship *Dunlop*, of Dublin, from Scotland, bound to Sydney, having on board ninety emigrants. All on board were saved."

New Year's Day had passed over quietly. The following will interest the Committee of our Mechanics' Association, who, we think, should, as soon as possible, open a correspondence with the Directors, MM. Miconin and Martin. They may get some useful hints from them.

"Normal School of Arts and Trades. The return of the pupils is fixed for the 7th of January. Fathers and guardians are requested to observe, that the lectures will also be opened on the 7th. The forges, locksmithery, plumbers' work, tinmans', wheel-rights', coachmakers', carpenters' and joiners' shops, being in full work, contracts in these departments will be taken. Work already finished by the pupils, bear witness to the success of the establishment, and public attention is speedily called to the wheelwrights' department, where several pairs of wheels may be seen, made upon a new principle."—*Hurkaru*, March 11.

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## Assam.

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We have received intelligence from Sylhet yesterday, that the 70th regt. N. I. received orders to march (over the Cossiyah Hills) on the 8th instant, in consequence of the Assamees having lately been much alarmed from frequent assaults from the neighbouring states, and in consequence of the commissioner (Capt. Jenkins) having no faith in the men, whom he has lately armed. Regular troops are called for, and the 70th expect to remain in Assam for some time. They go via Cherrapoonjee, and will have a most fatiguing march of it.—*Englishman*, March 12.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Sylhet field force, dated 17th February, 1839:

"That was a sad affair at Sudieyeah in which Colonel White was killed, when he was going from his house to the lines on the first alarm of the business. It appears to have been a surprise by a party of Kapoos and Kanties, border hill tribes. Doubts are entertained if the attack was made at the instigation of the Burmahs, or merely in the hope of getting plunder. It is very disgraceful how slow the dâks are in this part of the country. Captain Jenkins was at Jorehaut on the 3rd. Captain Matthie at Gowattie, when he sent his letter to Captain Lister, commanding at Churrah, who received and immediately despatched a copy to the brigadier commanding this force, which was received, it appears, only on the 12th. A detachment would march in the same time (nine days) from Churrah to Gowattie. Brigadier Littler, we understand, heard from

Captain Jenkins yesterday, who does not require, it seems, any more troops, but is sadly in want of officers with the Assam Light Infantry, there being only Captain Hannay and Lieutenant Marshall; with the Assam Subundy, Major Symonds. Our brigadier was directed by the Bengal Government to send up the names of three young officers who were qualified in the native language, and who were willing to fill existing vacant situations in the Assam Local Corps. The qualification in the native language is required that they may hereafter be employed in civil situations. The "on dit" is, that the brigadier has offered these situations to Lieutenant James, 32nd, Ensigns Dalton, 9th, and Low, 73rd. The 36th is excluded, as they have more than their proportion of officers on the Staff, viz. three captains and four subalterns. This is an odd climate; we have had lately thunder storms with lots of rain, and on the night of the 15th a deluge, the whole country covered over with water. Yesterday it cleared up, we had a very high wind, and to-day is a beautiful day.—*India Gazette, 25th Feb.*

The following letter gives us some more particulars connected with the recent unfortunate affair in Assam:

*Jan. 31st, 1839.*—The station at Suddeah, Upper Assam, was attacked on the morning of the 28th, between two and three o'clock by a party of Komptees, headed by the Renowah and Tow Gohains; it is supposed to have been more than 600 strong, and was composed of men from all the Komptee villages on this side the Diglie, Moonghong, and Derack Gohains, &c. &c. The attack was almost simultaneous on all parts of the station; they commenced by setting fire to the rear of the lines, gun-shed, and Captain Hannay's bungalow, spearing and cutting down every man, woman, and child, they met with. Captain H. and Lieutenant Marshall arrived at the bells of arms at the same time, (Lieutenant M. having met with three of the enemy just on getting out of his house, one of whom he shot, and another three on the road near the lines, one of whom he cut down; Lieutenant M. was accompanied by his bearer,) and on getting together a few sepoys, immediately attacked the stockade (in which was the magazine) which the enemy in the mean time had carried, and retook it with little opposition. Poor Lieutenant-Colonel White was almost cut to pieces on his way to the lines, having received nine spear and four daw wounds. After some short time had elapsed, a six-pounder (the only one saved) was with the greatest difficulty got out of the burning shed, and a fire with grape was immediately opened on the enemy both from it and a twelve-pounder carronade mounted on one of the corners of the stockade, which succeeded in a great measure in preventing their plundering, but unfortunately not soon enough to put a stop to the work of destruction so successfully commenced. All fled to the stockade, and as nothing could be done at that hour, they remained, looking forward with the greatest anxiety for the coming morning: the firing was kept up occasionally, as the enemy were discernible by the brightness of the flames, for almost the whole station was in a blaze.

"As soon as the day broke Lieutenant Marshall was despatched with a full company to try and find out who the enemy were, and what had become of them; and learning from a Doom at Doomparah, that many (among whom was their leader the Renowah Gohain) had gone up the Koondeel to the Suddeah village, which is about four and a half miles from the station, proceeded there, attacked and carried the village, killing the Renowah Gohain and several of the enemy, besides making two of them prisoners; and having burned the village to the ground returned to cantonments, having fortunately sustained no loss. About 11 A. M., as soon as quiet was in a measure restored in the station, Captain H., accompanied by a small party, went and burned three of their villages, and the next morning Lieutenant H., accompanied by Mr. Pingault and 100 men, went and carried on the work of destruction in the Renowah Tow-Gohains, and three other large Komptee villages, but met with no opposition.

"Almost every place was burned to the ground, Captain and Mrs. Hannay, and Mr. and Mrs. Pingault lost every thing except the few clothes they had on at the time, [but fortunately a new bungalow (nearly finished) Lieutenant Marshall was building on the banks of the river, and his old one escaped, probably, the former from being very near the stockade; and the latter, situated at the further end of the station, perhaps they had not time to fire, although they burned down the outhouses close to it.

"The loss of life has been very great, but not so much as might have been expected from the suddenness of the attack. On the part of the Assam Light Infantry, one Lieutenant-colonel, one Soobadar Major, one Naick, one bugler, and nine Sepoys killed; one Havildar, one Naick, one bugler, and twenty-five Sepoys wounded, most of them severely; one artilleryman killed, four severely wounded (one since dead,) one Golundause, and three classies (gun-boat people) killed, and one wounded; eight women, two pebees, and three children belonging to the lines killed, and nine women and two

children wounded. The killed and wounded in the bazar and round about are not yet ascertained.

"Twenty-four of the enemy were killed besides those killed by Lieutenant M. and his party at Suddeah village, and information has been received that a very great number were wounded, but carried away. It is at present impossible to account for the attack, more especially as the chiefs were in the constant habit of paying visits to the officers, and appeared on the best of terms.

"The number of troops in the station were as follows, artillery one Jamadar, two Havildars, two Naiks, and twenty-six Sepoys. Assam Light Infantry, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one apothecary (in civil and military medical charge) one sergeant major, one Soobadar major ; six Soobadars, four Jamadars, twenty-one Havildars, twenty-one Naiks, four buglers, and 361 Sepoys."—*Englishman*, Feb. 18.

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## Burmah.

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We have intelligence from Akyab to the 22nd ult. Speculations of an unpleasant complexion were prevalent at that station, upon the absence of all information from or concerning Colonel Benson, for two months preceding that date. The account of the Suddya affair had just reached Akyab, and seems to have created a greater sensation than it otherwise would have done, in consequence of a report which had spread from the Aeng Pass that a party of 800 Burmese had appeared on our side the border and burned a small guard-house constructed there by the British. The numbers of this party, it was supposed, might be exaggerated, but little doubt was entertained, that the Burmese authorities having intelligence of a recent visit which the Commissioner and Commandant of the province had made to the Pass, had sent forward a party to reconnoitre. From all this may be inferred the uncertain and suspicious state of affairs at the present moment in Arracan as well as in other parts of Burmah.—*Herkers*, March 5.

On the 25th January, the Rangoon people were astounded by the information that a body of 3 or 4,000 men at Maubee, about eight miles north of the town, had declared in favour of Tse-kyn-meng, the young Prince. Who these men are, whence they came, or how they succeeded in making such a sudden appearance so close to Rangoon is at present quite a mystery. The local authorities appear to have adopted prompt and vigorous measures, as on the same day a body of 2,000 men marched out to encounter the supposed rebels, and were followed the day after by another 1,000, the whole being under the command of the Yewoon or second officer of the place.

This is all that appears to be yet known here, regarding this affair, and we shall watch anxiously for farther intelligence from Rangoon. Various opinions on the subject appear to be held by intelligent natives here. Some give full credit to the story of an actual revolt in favour of the young Prince or of some individual personating him, whilst others strongly insist on its being a Burmese ruse de guerre of some kind intended perhaps to blind the Rangoon people to some movement of troops in the interior. These latter ground their opinion on the improbability of a revolt supported by so large a body of men, breaking out in the vicinity of Rangoon, without a rumour of such an event having reached the authorities there, till the rebellion had reached a head capable of coping with the military force which has been assembled in Rangoon for the purpose of defence against us in the event of our declaring war. Their argument is decidedly a strong one, and until we receive more information on the subject, we cannot but ascribe more probability to their opinion than to that which holds a revolt to have actually occurred.

In the mean while what is our Resident at the Court doing ? The latest intelligence from Rangoon is down to the 23rd ult., at which time no accounts had been received from the Residency.—*Maulmain Chronicle*.

We have received *Maulmain Chronicles* to the 13th ult., from which we have made several extracts, throwing further light on the state of affairs in the Burman Empire. A further and fuller detail is given, in one of these articles, of the recent occurrences at Rangoon, from which we learn that an ingenious attempt has been made to foist upon the English the charge of fomenting rebellion. A feather thrown up in the air may serve to show the direction of the wind, and a slight circumstance often serves to in-

dicating the policy of a Government. If the Burmese Government were not desirous of war with us, they would not be seeking excuses for hostility.

Our latest advices direct from Rangoon, extend only to the 30th January, the intelligence in the extracts we make from the *Maulmain Chronicle*, comes down to the 5th ult. The Yewoon has returned in triumph to Rangoon, though without any trophies of the victory over the rebels of which he boasts. Fresh troops are continually pouring into the place, however, and throughout the country the most active preparations for war are in progress, and no manner of notice is taken of our Resident. Our Maulmain contemporary conceives, that unless Colonel Benson had hopes of an honourable accommodation with his Majesty of Burmah, he would not remain at Ava. The truth of the matter is, we suspect, that Colonel Benson knows very well that he cannot get away. His withdrawal would, in fact, amount to a declaration of war, and might, considering the character of the Ruler and his impression that we are well occupied in the North-west, and that the season is too far advanced for us to commence warlike operations against him, cost the Resident his life. Colonel Benson, we apprehend, will endeavour to temporize until it may be convenient to the Bengal Government to place him in a situation to threaten and command. As for Rangoon, we may take that place whenever we please with a very small force; and perhaps even that measure might bring our semi-barbarian opponent to terms. Until the Resident can contrive to make his retreat from Ava, however, the measure might imperil his life.—*Herald*, March 10.

From the *Maulmain Chronicle*, which has reached Calcutta to the 13th ult., we are led into the history of a despicable, but most odious manœuvre of the good Tharrawaddie, who has been getting up a rebellion, in order that he might have a pretext to assemble forces, with the alleged object of suppressing it, and thus blind the eyes of the British to his ulterior views. In order to convince us of the existence of this rebellion he put some dozen of his miserable subjects—subjects indeed they are, as were Magendie's dogs, which he subjected to dissection alive!—to the most horrible torments, and thereby obtains their confession. It is really a disgrace to the British name, that this wretch should have so long been permitted to insult, not us, but humanity at large; and yet we have put up with the grossest and most direct insults from this unequalled miscreant; and at this moment it is doubtful whether Colonel Benson is safe from the drunken ebullitions of his detestable nature. Crucifying, sawing asunder, and other infernal tortures, too horrible for the ear, are the *amusements* of this wretch; and yet—he is our ally! This execrable, unnameable nondescript, has before him another year of impunity; nothing can be done this season; and we heartily wish that Colonel Benson were removed from his reach. He still tolerates the presence of the Resident, but he does not either see him, or recognize him. He is evidently waiting for some untoward events on the North-west frontier; and it is almost to be hoped, that something untoward might happen to induce him to avow himself, in order that he might be crushed. From how much misery should we have saved the wretched Burmese had we crushed him when we ought to have done so?—*Ibid.*

The following are Extracts of letters from Rangoon.—

*Feb. 18, 1839.*—It is said that Woondock is more alarmed at internal than external enemies. Troops are arriving from the capital. Perhaps the present state of the country will compel Tharrawaddie to patch up a hollow truce with us, that he may crush the rising spirit and further ruin the country. Were he in dread of our advancing from Munnipore, he would not send his troops from the capital. From the facility with which he has played upon our Government, and rendered our nation ridiculous, by the treatment our Resident patiently submits to, as if we dreaded his displeasure, he doubtless is of opinion that he may spurn us and coax us like another spaniel. An individual in office, in whom the sustainment of our national character depends, is a public, not a Government servant, on the same principle, as a tradesman or daily labourer, is widely different from a menial servant.

*Sunday, March, 2, 1839.*—The Sharbundah arrived yesterday from Amerapoora, but had not seen any one attached to our Residency.

His Majesty conceives the Colonel to be more intent on personal points than national ones. He is indignant with some party or person, whom he suspects has advised the Colonel to adopt this straightforward line of conduct. He probably begins to suspect he has made a wrong estimation of our intellectual powers. Benson is not a Bayfield. His Majesty has not sent to Rangoon so large a force to suppress the spirit of insurrection, as the Woondock required to have, because he did not wish to excite suspicion of any hostile intention against the English. I infer from this that the Woondock dreads the rising spirit of discontent about Rangoon, and that his Majesty does not feel himself



safe against our Munnipore forces. It seems his Majesty was enraged to hear of the insurrection, and when he heard of our additional reinforcement at Maulmain. Should therefore the Colonel be recalled at the same time from his position of disgrace and contumely to our national character, perhaps his Majesty will give away half a point or perhaps a whole point, that he may gain more time to exhibit us to the world in the ridiculous character of a contemptible second-rate power, as the Chinese have done before him.

Some two thousand up-country troops have made or are making a cordon around the rebels, who, when caught, are to be executed, with some forty who are now in prison. Several attempts have been made on one house, to set it on fire. All the houses are being unroofed, to guard against fire.

I believe that the salutary influence produced by H. M. Ship Favourite being here, is no good reason why the men, who are equally put to extra expence as the officers, while lying here, should not have also batta as well as the officers. Indeed, I am convinced, that this circumstance only requires to be brought to the notice of our liberal Government, to obtain it for them. During the late disturbance, the crew were at their quarters all night. When Dalla was burning, the boats were there to render assistance. When a merchant vessel got on shore, her means was applied, with steam-like activity, when off she went, to the amazement of the Burmese. Indeed her value, and the general good and orderly conduct of the crew, which, while they reflect credit on the Captain and Officers, induce the belief, that the Ex-Lord of the Admiralty, will be graciously pleased to permit the usual service batta money to be given to the crew of the Favourite.

If Rangoon is to be taken immediately on the return of the Colonel, we may calculate on meeting a respectable force at the Pagoda. Yet the existing discontent, if judiciously managed, by proclamation, to divert it and the natural patriotism into a proper channel, or to a proper object, viz., the old King, will annihilate Tharrawaddie's power during the rains. Meanwhile, a few shells would quickly dislodge all the Royal Army from the Pagoda in a few hours. Shells and rockets are their aversion.

*Tuesday, 5th March, 1839.*—Ever since the second abortive attempt to effect a counter revolution, the Local Government and his Majesty's satellites, at Rangoon, have laboured to make his Majesty's warlike motives and actions reflect peaceable intentions. The supposed Russian diplomatic character reported here, on his arrival from the Capital, that three distinct armies were to be in motion under the command of the young Prince (Tharrawaddie's son), and for which his Majesty-bully is said to have kicked him. This is an improvement on the Lynch Law.

The Sharbandar arrived a few days ago, from Amerapoora. He had not seen any one attached to the Residency. His Majesty "thinks our Resident is more intent on personal points than national affairs," that is, the disposition now evinced by our Government to protect its servants from insult, and the disposition of the Lower Provinces to revolt, are unexpected antagonist principles, to produce discordance between his ambition and theoretical results, and the result which his line of policy may actually produce.

A report prevailed yesterday, that our Resident had quitted Amerapoora. Should the Resident take this step, this, together with our warlike attitude, will ~~annoy~~ *annoy* him *for the moment*, mainly owing, however, to the prevailing discontent amongst his subjects, in which event nothing short of satisfaction for the murders at Maulmain and territorial acquisition as a future security, and the re-imbursement of our expences, should prevent our proclaiming for the old King, so that whether we have war or peace, Rangoon and Basseen must belong to us or be under our influence.

Orders are said to be down, to execute some forty rebels, together with more, which the royalist troops from Ava are in search of. His Majesty, did not send all the troops hither which the Governor required, (to keep down the spirit of revolt) for the reason that his Majesty did not wish to excite suspicion or alarm, as to his not being on friendly terms with the English. On the same plea, his traders are ordered to buy and sell, as if his order would re-settle the discontented minds of his subjects. From this cant and hypocrisy, I judge our troops about Sylhet have made some forward movement.

Three attempts have been made to set Rangoon on fire. From the Government having caused all the houses to be unroofed, this event is dreaded. I think the attempt may be connected with the liberation of the rebel prisoners.

This late insurrection being attributed to the crucifixion of the former rebels, another mode of punishment will perhaps be enforced on the present prisoners.

N.B.—Report says, that the King says, that the Colonel may stop or may go, at his pleasure.

## Penang.

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H. M. ship *Hyacinth* came in from Quedah on Wednesday last for water and provisions. We learn that her commander had experienced ill-health during the time he was in blockade of the Quedah river, and although it is with regret we have to communicate the intelligence, a different result could scarcely otherwise be expected taking into consideration the locality he had been appointed to guard. Nevertheless the *Hyacinth* again proceeded to her station yesterday morning, on reaching which, it is understood, the steamer *Diana* will return to harbour. The reports prevalent for some few days past of the passing events at Quedah, appear to be very favourable for Malays, who it is stated, have lately captured several elephants loaded with baggage and valuables from the Siamese, together with three golden chattahs, and about two hundred women and children in addition to numerous male prisoners. It would seem the Malays have also advanced to conquer Trang, their forces having been strengthened by the Malays of Patani; so far, therefore, as the present aspect of affairs indicates, the hostile demonstrations of the British have had an effect completely the reverse of what possibly was originally anticipated. In place of finding a timid submissive, cringing opponent, as was expected, the unwarranted opposition which has been evinced has only served to call forth the energies of an indignant and insulted people, who, while they intreat to continue our friends, the India government apparently has not the understanding to appreciate the consequences of neglecting this indubitable proof of good-will on their part. The Siamese, on the other hand continue to look upon the operations of the British government with their accustomed insensibility.—*Penang Gazette, January 29.*

The latest accounts from Quedah inform us, that the Malayan forces in the interior consisting of seven thousand men each, and which had been sent to the conquest of Madelong and Sangora had been entirely successful. Madelong in the district of Lampang had fallen into their hands after a slight resistance; the Siamese having fled and taken refuge at Sangora, supposing it a place of greater strength and security. Here a considerable concourse of people had assembled previous to the arrival of the Malayan chief Tuanko Mahamed Taheb, who, after some hostile preparations which occupied his attention for two or three days, commenced the assault upon Sangora. Hostilities would appear to have commenced in the evening and continued partially throughout the night, and renewed the following morning with the utmost determination until about eight o'clock, when the place was finally carried, and a terrible slaughter ensued. Those who escaped sought refuge in the jungles, and, agreeably to usual practice among these people, no quarter was asked or given, with the exception of the women and children, to the number of upwards of one thousand five hundred who were transmitted to Quedah with immense booty. Quedah is said to be full of Siamese prisoners of all descriptions, distributed amongst the villages. Sangora, the renowned Sangora, is now but a heap of ashes, having been burned to the ground by the Malays. It is stated also that great quantities of grain and other articles of provision were found in this place, that would be of use to the conquerors. The victorious army thus flushed with victory, were making forced marches upon Ligore, the strong and last frontier town formerly under the dominion of the Malayan Rajahs. The Malays express their determination to conquer Ligore, and from the contempt they have learned to feel for the Siamese, are confident of its fall very shortly.—*Gazette, February 2.*

**A TIGER.**—A circumstance of an unusual and rather novel kind occurred on Tuesday last near Puloticoose. A tiger of a very large size was seen by the natives swimming towards the shore, when an old Malay, with a musket, accompanied by a Chinaman and a boy, immediately embarked in a boat and attacked him. The Malay fired his musket which was charged with two balls, both of which passed through the tiger's body, and by severely cudgelling him afterwards about the head, the little party succeeding in killing the brute. In his hind leg was found a bone of the ray-fish, which had formed part of a dart with which he had been previously wounded in Province Wellesley, as no doubt can be entertained, but that he swam from that district, having as is supposed passed down the river Prye on his excursion to this Island. The inhabitants here may deem themselves fortunate that the animal did not reach the jungle, for had he done so, the consequences might have assumed a very serious character. We therefore hope a subscription will be set on foot for the benefit of the old Malay and his

associates, who were the means of preventing so much mischief as might otherwise have occurred, and to whom so much is due, for their praiseworthy conduct.

The barrel of the Malay's gun burst in the lower part from being overcharged, but fortunately without his having sustained any injury from the accident.—*Gazette, Feb. 9.*

SINGAPORE—THE NEW BRIDGE.—We have repeatedly heard the delay in building the new bridge, made the subject of observation and surmise, and we have also heard that some reference which it was necessary to make to Bengal had contributed to the delay. This reference we understand, however, is connected with the removal of the powder magazine, which we suppose they had forgotten to sanction at head quarters, although its transference to some other locality will be necessary in order to admit of the bridge being built on the site proposed. Such information as we possess on the subject leads us to believe that operations will now be commenced in a very short time, the necessary timbers, &c. having already been ordered. Although therefore apprehensions may be entertained that the old bridge may go to pieces before the new one is finished, there seems at least no cause to anticipate that consummation before preparations are commenced to build the latter.

While on the subject of public improvements, we may mention that we understand it to be in view to build another bridge over the Bras Bassa, on the site occupied by the old one that formerly led into the Institution ground—which, when completed, will be a great convenience to the neighbourhood, and generally useful.—*Free Press, Jan. 31.*

TIGERS.—Occasional allusions have before been made in the Singapore papers of the day to the existence of tigers in the island, and we are sorry to learn that the ravages of this formidable tenant of the jungle have of late proved fatal to more than one unfortunate individual. Not many days ago, on the plantation of a gentleman only two or three miles from town, a native child of about ten years of age was missing, who there is every reason to believe was carried off by a tiger, and in searching for whom the mutilated remains of a Chinese were found, although no traces of the child were come upon—and these it appears are not the only victims to the ferocity of the monster. The alarm of the natives belonging to the neighbourhood in which he has the most generally made his appearance, is said to be extreme, and some singularly superstitious notions have it appears taken possession of their minds regarding him. The last seen traces of his movements were close to the quarter of the convicts stationed on the road now making to the Rangong river, where his foot prints were we understand a few mornings ago distinctly visible. Were a suitable reward offered for his destruction, we cannot but think the natives would succeed in speedily effecting it. Tigers are happily not so numerous here as to require the government to come forward with offers of this kind very frequently; and something a good deal in advance of the usual reward in India may be necessary to induce the native inhabitants of this place to engage in the occupation of tiger killing.—*Ibid.*

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## China.

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When going to press we received a Canton paper of the 29th of January, and extract an interesting account of the parting entertainment given to William Jardine, Esq., the distinguished British Merchant who has, for many years, exercised such vast influence both with the Chinese Government and his own countrymen resident in that place. We understand that the gentleman is, at present, in Bombay, upon his return to England.—*Bombay Times, March 24.*

Captain Johnson, late of the Kellie Castle, was unfortunately drowned in the Kap-suymoon passage on the morning of the 26th ult., between twelve and one o'clock, when on his way to Hangkong in the Lancet. He was knocked overboard by the main-boom, when in the act of jibing, and although his cries were heard for a minute or two, it was impossible to save him, there not being a small boat on board, and the wind blowing fresh astern. We understand that a subscription will be immediately commenced for the benefit of his widow and two children, the youngest of whom is only eight months old.—*Canton Register.*

No soldier is allowed to enter a house without being previously divested of all articles of dress, save his shirt and trousers, that he may not have opium concealed about him, by means of which to denounce parties. On leaving the house he is again searched that he may not have stolen any thing. In some parts of this province the

people have openly bid defiance to the mandarins, and the magistrate of the town of Choochou-fuh has withdrawn to Canton seeing his authority despised, whilst the people inscribe on their shop-doors "smoking dirt sold here." The governor does not, however, seem to relax in his severe measures against dealers and smokers, and for some days past offenders in gangs of about forty (altogether it is said about three hundred men) with iron shackles, some round their necks, others on both necks and feet, have been paraded through the various districts of the town. Many of these were well dressed people, and of respectable stations in life.—*Canton Press*, Jan. 22.

By the Bombay Castle and Fazrabany, arrived at Calcutta, advices have been received from Canton to the 5th January. Their contents are of an interesting and important nature. The trade, which had been suspended since the date of the riot, was re-opened on the 1st January. Captain Elliot had succeeded in obtaining his communications with the Viceroy direct through the officers of Government, instead of the Hong Merchants, and the British flag was again flying in Canton. The opium boats had all left the river, and such of the passage boats as arrived were only permitted to pass the Bogue with a pass from the officers there.

The river trade, the cause of the late disturbances, had ceased to exist, never, it is hoped, to be re-established. Its existence besides placing the entire foreign trade of Canton in unprecedented danger and difficulty, had, by the prominent way in which it was forced on the notice of the Chinese Government, materially added to the embarrassments of the opium trade itself.

Prospects for opium were more lowering than ever; the losses to all speculators, especially to those in Bombay, will be fearful. In the Price Current of 5th January it is not even quoted; there was a total stoppage in all quarters; not a chest had been delivered within the Bogue for many weeks, and the trifling delivery of 276 chests outside, to the 22nd December, consisted almost entirely of transshipments to vessels for the coast. The accounts from Namoh, to the 13th December, state that eight or nine vessels were lying there with more than 2,000 chests of opium on board, and that, during the past month, barely 50 chests had been delivered, while the report of proceedings farther north were equally unfavourable.—*Englishman*.

Canton papers to the 19th of January, have been received during the week. The accounts of the opium market are still very unfavourable, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that the Celestial Government is determined to put down the trade if possible. Another edict against the smoking of opium has been issued, and nothing is doing in that market. The Lintin deliveries up to the 8th of January, had been only 8 chests!! The general trade, which had been stopped, was not fully re-opened until the 15th. The Hong Merchants have adopted a new regulation with respect to securing ships, which will have the twofold effect of checking the importation of opium into Canton, by means of ships coming up to Whampoa, and secured by them, and of making the penalty of any such breach of the laws, fall upon the individual offenders, and not upon the whole trade of the port. The Hong Merchants will not secure a vessel until the owner has entered into a penalty bond of 20,000 dollars, to be forfeited and appropriated to the liquidation of foreign claims if any opium be imported on her, and the trade of the particular vessel to be stopped.

Although the trade has been re-opened, however, Ke-shen, Viceroy of Pe-che-lee, has recommended the Emperor to stop the entire foreign trade for several years, until the whole stock of opium in the country shall be exhausted, and then, when the foreigners come begging to be permitted to trade again, to impose upon them the condition of paying for all the goods they purchase in sycee silver, in order that all of the said precious metal which the "traitorous natives" have suffered to "leak out" of the country, may be brought back.

One fact stated in these papers, is curiously illustrative of the state of society, and the character of the police in the Celestial Empire. It appears, that the police harpies, being authorized to search houses for opium, had abused their power, not merely to the extent of harassing the people beyond all endurance in the mode of search, but by actually secreting opium about their persons, in order to leave it in the houses of individuals to implicate them in a charge affecting their lives! The police myrmidons are supposed to have resorted to this practice in order to extort bribes. One very dreadful instance of the effects of the system is recorded among our extracts. An old man, whose son has been falsely accused and arrested, comes before the Magistrate to appeal against this iniquity, and to offer the bail of himself, and many friends for the prisoner, and his appeals and proposal being treated with contempt dashes his brains out on the table. This of course the celestial functionary regards with perfect *sang froid*. The young wife then rushes to the tribunal and being treated in the same manner, imme-

diately cuts her throat ! The affair has led to an investigation and a proclamation to quiet the alarms of the people.—*Hurkaru*.

The Vansittart, Captain Macqueen, arrived yesterday from China. She left Macao 28th January.

By this opportunity we have received advices from Canton to 26th January.

The Opium trade has received another and severer blow from which it will not speedily recover. The Chinese Government seem, at last, roused to the determination of putting it down altogether. The following is an extract from a letter dated Canton, 26th January :—

“ It is said the Viceroy has to-day sent an edict to the Hong merchants insisting upon the departure of the opium ships from Hong Kong, or the stoppage of the trade.

“ It is also generally believed that a Commissioner, with very great powers, will arrive shortly, specially to consider of the best mode for entirely putting down the opium trade. As regards selling, it could hardly be more effectually put down, in Canton, than it is at this moment, for, there is not a broker to be seen, and, consequently, not a chest can be sold.

“ In other respects also trade is exceedingly dull, and likely to continue so till past the new year.”

Accounts dispatched from Canton on the evening of the day on which the above was written were received at Macao on the day of the Vansittart's departure. A translation of the edict alluded to had been circulated in Canton, where it is said to have excited an indescribable sensation. It was simply to the effect that if, within a limited time, we believe three months, the whole of the opium ships did not leave Hong Kong and the Coast of China, the general trade would be again stopped. The general impression seemed to be that there would be an entire cessation of the opium trade for twelve months at least; a few, however, entertained a more sanguine opinion. The consequences of these transactions, fraught as they are with matter of serious import to the Commerce and revenues of India, and particularly to the trade of this port, we forbear to dwell upon at present. The quantity of opium in China, India, and in transit between the two places, may be roughly estimated at 50,000 chests, worth, six months ago, 5 crores of rupees, or five millions sterling. The Emperor of China, by a stroke of his vermilion pencil, renders them nearly as valueless as so many boxes of sand !—*Englishman*.

By the Bolton, Captain Young, arrived yesterday from China, we have received three days' later intelligence from that quarter, our letters from Canton extending to the 29th January. Great apprehensions were entertained at the latest date of another stoppage of the Trade, arising out of the opium question. The edict alluded to in a late number is to the effect that the ships must for ever quit Hong Kong and the coast, otherwise the general trade will be stopped until they do so. A Commissioner with full powers was expected in a fortnight from Peking upon the same errand, and in the Canton Register of the 29th, is the Imperial edict nominating him to the appointment, and enjoining on him the necessity of “ scrubbing, and washing away the flowing filth,” and preventing “ the increase of sycee going abroad,” &c. As it is not likely that the opium receiving ships will retire at the first summons, a stoppage will most likely ensue, and continue until some understanding has been come to with the Admiral of the driving-away squadron, who is said to be already down at Hong Kong with about thirty junks. In ordinary times this latter movement would be thought nothing of; but the Government seem now so intent upon endeavouring to put down the trade, that it was thought the interference would not be very readily got rid of.

The difficulties, therefore, in the way of selling the drug do not appear likely to be diminished; but it would be idle to speculate upon their continuance, so much depending on the sincerity of the Government in their determination to put down the trade, and the fidelity of its officers in refusing to be bribed. There seems to have been various and conflicting opinions among the high officers of the Empire as to the line of policy the Government ought to pursue. The great drain of the precious metals which for years past have been oozing out of China seemed to be severely felt, and was attracting the attention of the provincial Governments to the foreign trade generally, in illustration of which we refer to the amusing memorial, in our columns, of the Viceroy of Pe-che-lee recommending the Emperor to put a temporary stop to foreign intercourse with China as the only means of checking the traffic. As the Government, however, seems naturally apprehensive of the power of the people when once roused into action, it was thought that passive measures would be adopted towards them, particularly as the futility of their endeavours to suppress the opium trade *entirely* must now be sufficiently apparent. However that may be, there was but one opinion among all



persons acquainted with the traffic—and it is one we have often expressed in this journal—that the events of the bygone year must have the effect of greatly reducing the consumption, for many people in the interior had left off the use of opium, and it is but natural to suppose that they will not revert to their old habits unless some further security than the mere renewal of the system of tolerance and temporary connivance of the mandarins was to be afforded them. The various letters we have seen accordingly enjoin on parties here and in Calcutta the necessity of paying very low rates for the drug; for, with the enormous accumulation there must be by this time in China of old stock, new Bengal, and new Bombay Opium, the prospects are miserable indeed. When sales re-commence, which they must do sooner or later, they will be on a very limited scale and at ruinously low prices.—*Bombay Times*, March 20.

## Australasia.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

**POLICE.**—Mr. H. F. Gisborne, late third police magistrate of Sydney, is appointed police magistrate for the district of Wellington.

**THE CHAIRMANSHIP.**—On the 4th of November, the election of a Chairman for the Court of Quarter Sessions took place at the various polling districts throughout the colony. The only candidates were Mr. Manning, the then Chairman, and Messrs. Kerr and Raymond, Barristers-at-Law. A colonial paper says, "Whoever may be the successful candidate, we consider it a cause of congratulation to the colonist that the violent political feelings which agitated the two last disputed elections, in consequence of Sir Richard Bourke's tyrannical interference, are, on the present occasion, entirely done away with. Sir George Gipps' procedure in this matter stands out in bright relief when contrasted with that of Sir Richard Bourke, our late *soi-disant* liberal ruler.

**THE BISHOP.**—H. M. S. Pelorus, sailed in November for the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, (where she was to remain a fortnight,) with the Bishop of Australia and one of his clergymen. From New Zealand the Bishop was to proceed to Norfolk Island. The Pelorus would return to Sydney in about six weeks.

**THE ANTI-ABORIGINAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.**—In the opening speech of the Attorney-General on the 15th of November, the learned gentleman observed that a rumour had gone abroad that the eleven prisoners were defended at the instance of an association formed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the defence of any whites who might be arraigned for crimes resulting from any collision with the blacks. He added, that the existence of such a society was illegal, and that, should proof of the fact come before the Crown officers, legal proceedings would be immediately instituted for its suppression.

In reference to the above paragraph, a contemporary of yesterday states that 300*l.* had been subscribed for defraying the expenses of defending the eleven men, by the settlers of Hunter's River.

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.**—On the 20th of October last, being the last day of term, Mr. Justice Burton, who, in the absence of any Master in Chancery, had kindly undertaken to audit the accounts of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, delivered in his general report. The learned judge said that he had found the task a very laborious one, but he had been enabled to complete it. According to the Registrar's report, a balance of only 1,600*l.* remained in his hands to be paid into the Savings' Bank, as directed some time since; the accounts, however, as audited by the learned Judge, leave Mr. Manning indebted in the sum of upwards of 3,000*l.* Whence a variance of such magnitude arises was not explained. The Court directed that all monies in the hands of the Registrar, due on intestate estates, according to Judge Burton's report, be transferred to the Savings' Bank within a fortnight, should no exceptions be taken on the part of the Registrar to his honour's report.

**LIEUTENANT KELSON.**—On the 12th of November, Lieutenant Kelson, of the 80th regiment, was fully committed to take his trial for swindling. The charge for which he was committed was that preferred against him by Mr. Doyle, of King Street, Tailor, for obtaining the sum of 5*l.* on the strength of a cheque on the Bank of Australasia, when at the time, and for a long time previously, he had had no funds.

there. When the case of Mr. Doyle had been disposed of, an application was made to the Bench, by Mr. Petty, of the Hotel, respecting a similar transaction. In the month of August last the prisoner took up his quarters at Petty's Hotel, until he had contracted a debt of 9*l.*, for the payment of which he tendered Mr. P. two cheques amounting to that sum, one on the Bank of Australasia, and the other on a person named M'Dermott, the answer returned on the presentation of each was, that there were no effects. Mr. Martin, of York Street, has also become a sufferer to a small amount of about two pounds. On being asked for payment of the debt, which had been contracted for lodging, Mr. Kelson tendered a cheque for 4*l.* and asked for the change, but Mr. M. delayed returning the change until the cheque was cashed, which it is needless to say has not been done up to this hour. There are several other persons sufferers in the same way from Kelson's duplicity.

**DROUGHT.**—November 2d, being the day appointed by the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, for holding a solemn fast, in order that an opportunity should be offered to the inhabitants of publicly supplicating Almighty God to obtain, through his divine mercy, a removal of the calamity with which the Colony is threatened in consequence of the unusual and long-continued drought,—was observed with great decorum throughout Sydney. Divine worship was celebrated in the churches and chapels of all the various denominations of Christians in the town, and also in the Jewish Synagogue. The shops and offices in every part of the town were kept closed and an appearance of solemnity observed, unusual even on the Sabbath. With the exception of a very few of that class of our population who invariably desecrate the Lord's Day by shooting, pleasure sailing, &c., the day was kept by the inhabitants with as much propriety and decorum as is observable on such occasions even in the most moral parts of the mother country.

Mr. Tegg, who had published the form of prayer promulgated by the Bishop of Australasia for us in the Episcopalian churches of the Colony, on the Fast-day, sold, we have been told, nearly 3000 copies.

A paper of the 17th says—The late rains are stated to have been general throughout the located districts. The vegetable gardens in the neighbourhood of Sydney have experienced the greatest benefit from the rain, which has had the effect of destroying caterpillars and other insects with which the vegetables had become swarmed in consequence of the drought.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Colonel Gawler, the New Governor of the Province, arrived at the seat of his Government on the 12th October, but his public landing did not take place until the 15th. The Governor's arrival had diffused great joy among the colonists, who anticipate—from the junction in his person of the powers of Governor and Land Commissioner—the restoration of peace. Mr. G. M. Stephen, the late Acting Governor, has been appointed Colonial Secretary until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.

Captain Sturt has returned to the Colony by the Hope; his visit to Lake Alexandrina has set at rest the contradictory statements regarding the discovery of a navigable entrance to the Lake from the sea, it being now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that there is no entrance for vessels of large size. Captain Sturt expresses himself highly gratified with the appearance of the new colony; and, we understand, he has become a purchaser of land there to some amount.

Two hundred emigrants arrived in the Pestonjee Bomanjee with the Governor, and three hundred on the previous day in the Surry.

**THISTLE ISLAND.**—The fishing station on Thistle Island, at the mouth of Spencer's Gulf, the establishment of which has been the subject of so much congratulatory fanning by the manager and "his retained legal adviser," has been abandoned by the men before the season was half over! The whalers complained of starvation; the beef was said to be rotten, and the biscuit such as hungry pigs would loathe. The men, therefore, refused to remain in such employment, and escaped. Here, then, is another dead loss of from two to three three thousand pounds to the Company, and a fresh instance of the admirable mismanagement of the commercial department.—*South Australian Gazette*.

**THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CLUB.**—We understand the Club Rooms, situated on the North Terrace, opposite the Government House, are nearly ready for occupation. The rooms, though intended for temporary purposes, are very convenient and capacious, and will no doubt be well filled. The Committee have ordered from England all the most popular and interesting periodicals and journals; they have also ordered the journals from other parts of Europe, and from the Colonies.—*South Australian Gazette*.

Our readers are already aware that Colonel Gawler had arrived, and assumed the reins of Government. Mr. Gouget, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Brown, will resume their respective offices. The authority vested in Mr. Fisher as Colonial Commissioner, has been withdrawn, and his appointment as Registrar to be in abeyance until inquiry into his conduct has been made. This has originated out of an official charge made against him by Captain Hindmarsh. Mr. Stephenson is no longer in office. The Private Secretary to the Governor, Lieutenant Hall, succeeds him as Clerk of the Council. What a rot among the Bubble Province officials!

On the day when Colonel Gawler was installed into office, it is stated that the ceremony attracted the notice of the aborigines in the neighbourhood, and a large party of the Cowandilla and Onkaparinga tribes having assembled in front of the Government House, His Excellency took the opportunity of addressing them through the interpreter Cronk, as follows:—

“ You must love the Queen of Great Britain, and all the people of Great Britain. You must behave well and quietly; you must learn to read, and read the Bible. You must fear God who made heaven and earth, and you and we then shall be happy together.”

A very flattering address was presented by the Colonists to the late Acting Governor, Stephen, who returned a very neatly turned reply. Mr. Stephen has been appointed Colonial Secretary.

Colonel Gawler has assumed the office of Resident Commissioner of Public Lands.

The brig Catherine Jamieson, with emigrants from Scotland to South Australia, was daily expected to Port Adelaide.

G. M. Stephen, Esq., who about eight months ago arrived amongst us as Advocate General *pro tem.*, and who has subsequently held and resigned the appointment of Postmaster-General, and that of Acting-Governor, has again undergone transformation, and is now Colonial Secretary *pro tem.* We quarrel not with his appointment. Mr. Stephen is in our opinion as qualified for this office as for any of the others he has held, and we have been so accustomed to these rapid evolutions, that we ceased some time ago to expect any fitness or unfitness would prevent a change when it suited political ends and purposes. But there is one point of view in which we think this appointment worth a moment's consideration. It will be recollected by our readers that almost the last act of Captain Hindmarsh was to accept Mr. Strangways' resignation of this office, and that the Colony was left by him without any Colonial Secretary. Mr. Stephen during his three months' reign has also shown that he thought it unnecessary to fill up this post even *pro tempore*. His Excellency Colonel Gawler, however, does not think that so important an office should remain in abeyance even for a day, and he accordingly immediately made a *pro tempore* appointment, although we hear there is every probability of Mr. Gouger returning in a couple of months. We augur well from this little incident. It shows that His Excellency does not view the principal offices in the Government as mere baubles to be played with and neglected as each baby may think fit; and it shows also that he is not disposed to sanction any such gross manoeuvre as that by which Mr. Stephen, as Advocate-General, assumed the office of Acting-Governor, instead of the Colonial Secretary, who ought to have held the office. The question is a very simple one—either the Colony requires a Colonial Secretary, or it does not; if not, then, for the sake of the Colony, save the salary and abolish the office until it be necessary. If public business requires that such an office should exist, then for the sake of the Colony let it not be trifled with to suit any young gentleman's ambitious views and private interests, even though he have ten times the talent and experience of Mr. Stephen.

In an article on the subject of the “ State of the Colony,” published in the *South Australian Gazette* of date October 27, we find the following interesting items:—The whole extent of grazing land yet known does not much exceed two millions of acres. One-fourth part, however, of this amount is capable of being subjected to the plough, in most cases without any, and, in a few, at a very trifling expense for clearing. No very accurate register of the quantity of the stock in the Colony has been kept; but from documents the following may be taken as approaching to correctness:—Sheep and lambs, 22,500; cattle, 2,175; pigs, 480; goats, 75; horses 233. In addition to the above, it was expected that importations of cattle overland from New South Wales, during the first three months of the approaching year, will at least double the number of that description of stock; while the flocks will also be greatly increased by arrivals from the Port Philip district, and from Van Dieman's Land, for which extensive arrangements have been made and a large amount of capital employed. Labour, however, was still very high; but the farmers were enterprising, and laying down large tracts of

wheat, barley, maize, and sweet and wholesome natural grasses. They also make great progress in the growth of rape, lucerne, the new Italian rye-grass, Swedish and other turnips, &c. A turnip of the yellow Norfolk variety, raised on a ground where the sod had been turned twice, and without the advantage of manure of any description, being measured, was found to be in girth twenty-seven inches. The carrot, sugar-beet, as well as every variety of the cabbage tribe, grow to an enormous size. Also very many of the tropical productions, and also all those of the temperate zone, that have been tried, flourish. Numerous varieties of the orange, lemon, fig, olive, pomegranate, vine, almond, quince, nectarine, peach, plum, cherry, down to the gooseberry, have been imported in great abundance, and are thriving vigorously.

His Excellency the Governor caused to be assembled, and gave a plentiful dinner to upwards of 160 aboriginal natives, a few days after his arrival at Adelaide. The scene is described as having been very interesting.

After an existence of nearly ten years, Swan River exported, for the first time, last season, a few bags of very indifferent wool and about twenty tons of black oil. South Australia, scarcely twenty months' old, now sends to England her second cargo of oil. The Goshawk, chartered by the South Australian Company, will leave Nepean Bay during the ensuing week, bound direct to London, with a full cargo of oil and whale-bone, the produce of the fisheries of Messrs. Hack and Co., and the Company of Encounter Bay.—*South Australia Gazette*, Nov. 3.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. R. G. Jameson, Surgeon-Superintendent on board the Surrey :—

“ *Adelaide*, Oct. 27, 1838.

“ Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you that the ship Surrey reached this colony, after a favourable voyage, on the 11th current.

“ It will be pleasing for you to learn that we are all highly satisfied with the appearance of the country, and that in the opinion of all who have made excursions into the interior, the soil is every where of the most fertile description. I am most happy to confirm, from personal observation, the good accounts that have previously reached England respecting it. Mr. Rennell has just returned from a ride of forty miles, and he requests me to inform you from him that he has never seen, in any part of Italy any richer and more luxuriant tract of country. The land requires no clearing ; it is already prepared by the very hand of nature for all the purposes of man.

“ But notwithstanding the extreme fertility of the soil, the excessive high rate of wages would appear for the time being to discourage agriculture. This is perhaps a temporary evil, arising from a premature eagerness in the colonists to build and locate themselves in Adelaide. Wool-growing is not so much affected by the price of wages, and it is generally looked upon as a branch of industry which promises a certainty of success to all who enter into it with a moderate capital. Experienced persons from Sydney and Port Philip, with whom I have conversed, assure me that the climate and soil of South Australia are admirably adapted for wool-growing. There is abundance of good water, a dry and serene climate, and an exhaustless variety of native grasses and herbs, which are the best pasture for stock of all kinds. I think there is at present a great and increasing tendency among people of all classes to begin ‘ wool-growing in the bush,’ and in my humble opinion this is a desirable change, beneficial to individuals whose capital must rapidly waste away in the town, and also to the general interests of the colony. The colonists have, however, one obstacle to contend with, viz. the difficulty and expense of introducing stock into the colony. Bringing them from Launceston and Sydney is attended with very great risk ; but I believe the mortality which has occurred in these voyages hitherto is generally owing to their being excessively crowded together, and much neglected by the persons in charge of them. A steamer would be of the greatest use in stocking South Australia with sheep and cattle, and would be attended with much less risk, as the mortality among the sheep is in proportion to the length of time they are at sea. At present sheep are very high priced ; but, nevertheless, I think a well-selected flock would afford an ample increase of property in five years.

“ The natives of South Australia are well conducted and inoffensive to a remarkable degree. Their presence is never thought of as an inconvenience, and the readiness with which they accommodate themselves to the habits and intercourse of the colonists shows that they are by no means incapable of moral cultivation. They evince none of the ferocious qualities of savage life.

“ It was not my intention at first to communicate to you any information except entirely of an official kind ; but my own expectations have been so completely sur-

passed, and my predilection in favour of the country has risen so much since I have been here, that I cannot resist the desire to add my humble testimony to that of many others in favour of this most beautiful and promising country."

From a letter from Mr. Kingston, dated Nov. 2, 1838 :—

"We have had abundant rains these last three weeks, and all the creeks are now running."

### VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

**CAVEAT BOARD.**—The long expected new arrangement of the Caveat Board has been at last determined. It is with one exception as we announced some weeks ago. Mr. J. Simpson (returning to the Board) succeeds Mr. Hone, Dr. Turnbull succeeds Mr. Gregory, and a Mr. Perry, an attorney, recently arrived, succeeds Mr. Nicholson. We shall comment upon these appointments, the latter especially, in our next. The existing Board has received directions to shut its doors against fresh business, confining itself to the immediate close of all now before it.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The Honourable Mr. Elliot has been appointed Private Secretary, vice Captain Maconochie. Robert Officer, Esq., is appointed to the charge of the Colonial and Convict Medical Department, vice Mr. Farrange. Mr. James Atkinson has been appointed poundkeeper for the district of Hobart Town, vice Mr. Fletcher.

**REGISTRATION.**—The Lieutenant Governor has issued a proclamation for dividing the island into districts, for the purposes required by the Act of Council for the Registration of births, deaths, and marriages; and in the *Gazette* of next week will appear the notice containing the names of the gentlemen appointed Registrars for carrying into effect the objects of the enactment. In the meantime we can inform our readers on good authority, that Mr. C. B. Lyons is appointed Registrar General for the whole island, as well as deputy-registrar for the Hobart Town district, and that Mr. Fryett, who was recently displaced from the office of Landing Waiter in the Customs' Department at Launceston, has been offered by His Excellency, the office of Deputy Registrar for the district of Launceston.—*Bent's News*.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—A northern contemporary says, that the Government have come to the conclusion of withholding from the minister the usual salary allowed from the Colonial Revenue to all ministers of religion, according to the provisions of an act of Council, because it considers the building the Roman Catholics have recently erected in Launceston, is not a chapel. We have heard that the Rev. J. J. Therry, Roman Catholic clergyman of Hobart Town, has also had his salary withheld from him, for a similar reason, we believe; and that this much esteemed Reverend Gentleman is in consequence, we hear, about to return to New South Wales, where he has been a resident upwards of eighteen years, and where he is universally beloved and respected.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 15th Oct. The Governor had given notice of his intention to bring a variety of measures under the consideration of members; among others, a bill for the prohibition of distillation; a bill to prevent the importation of diseased sheep from Port Philip, or any other part of the Colony of New South Wales; and also a bill for paving and lighting the streets of the principal towns throughout the island. A great outcry was being made against the first two bills, especially against the bill for the prohibition of distillation.

We observe with much pleasure that something like justice is about to be meted out, in Van Dieman's Land, to the unfortunate Chelsea pensioners, who in 1831 and 1832 were induced by the Home Government to forego their pensions for a four years' purchase, and to emigrate to the Australian Colonies, where three-fourths of their whole number being unable (in some cases from age, but generally from their idle and dissipated habits,) to gain a livelihood, are now inmates of our Benevolent or Lunatic Asylums. Sir John Franklin has instituted a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of the Colonial Treasurer, the Commanding Officer of the 21st Fusileers, and the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, for the purpose of investigating the claims to land of such persons as emigrated to Van Dieman's Land, at that time, after having commuted their pensions. We would urge most earnestly upon Sir George Gipps to "go and do likewise."

**CAPTAIN O'HARA.**—On the morning of the 27th Nov., an inquest was held in the mess-room of the military barracks, on the body of Captain George Willoughby Davy O'Hara, of the 50th regiment, who put a period to his existence on the previous evening by shooting himself with a pistol. The first witness examined was Patrick Hacket, who deposed that he was a servant to the deceased. He stated that about a quarter past six on Monday evening he was called by Captain Bonham, who asked him if he heard a shot fired? witness said he had not; Captain Bonham then directed him to go



to his master's room ; he did so, but found that the door was locked ; he then went round to the back room window ; the shutters were closed, but not bolted, and the window could be lifted up ; witness got into the room ; there were some officers outside rapping at the door, which witness opened immediately ; on turning round he saw the deceased lying on the bed, with the pistol produced lying across his chest, and bleeding from his nose and mouth ; witness had been servant to the deceased nearly twelve months, for the last three months he had observed that he did not appear the same as he used to be ; he had heard him talking foolishly two or three times ; during the last few days he had heard him say he wished he were out of the world ; he often called for things he did not want ; witness was of opinion that for the last three months the deceased had not been quite sane ; he could not form any idea of the cause of the affection of his mind ; he had not seen him for the last four hours previously to his committing the act. Captain Bonham, of the 50th regiment, stated the deceased was a Captain in the same regiment, and for the last three weeks had resided in the same quarters as he had himself ; about a quarter past six o'clock on the previous evening witness heard a shot fired ; he called his servant, and the last witness answered, and entered at the window of the deceased's room ; witness, and some other officers who were with him, went into the room, and found the deceased lying on the bed ; saw the pistol (produced) lying across his chest ; since the return of Captain O'Hara from Van Dieman's Land, he appeared at times to labour under great depression of spirits, and frequently expressed a determination to shoot himself ; witness argued with him on the subject, and the deceased said that the sin of committing suicide was the only reason which had prevented him from doing so before ; he thought that he laboured at times under temporary insanity from some cause, of which witness was totally ignorant. Assistant-Surgeon Macdonell, of the 28th regiment, was in the room with witness, and he stated that on feeling the pulse he was quite dead ; no person had been in the room previously to the servant, and the door of the room was bolted inside. Alexander Sheriff Macdonell, assistant-surgeon of the 28th regiment, deposed that yesterday evening he was called in from a report that the deceased had shot himself in his room ; he went there and found him quite dead from a wound in the right temple, which was such as would have been occasioned by a ball from the pistol produced ; the ball had passed from the right temple through the left, and the wound was sufficient to cause immediate death. The jury returned a verdict that " the deceased Captain O'Hara put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol, while labouring under temporary insanity." The pistol with which the deed of suicide was committed was a duelling pistol with hair trigger ; and the ball, after passing through the head, struck the wall of the room and rebounded.

[Captain O'Hara arrived here from Launceston a few weeks since with a detachment of his regiment ; while there he was appointed Police Magistrate at Perth, for which, from his very gentlemanly manner and great ability, he was peculiarly well qualified. Just before he left the sister colony he received letters from home, conveying intelligence of a domestic nature, which ever afterwards preyed heavily on his spirits ; to this is to be attributed the commission of the fatal act. The unfortunate gentleman was in affluent circumstances, and very highly connected ; and we have the authority of his brother officers for stating that he was held in the greatest estimation by them and the regiment generally. The deceased was only thirty-two years of age.—*Ed. Sydney Gazette.*]

**TAHITI.**—It may be remembered that some two years ago Pomare, the young Queen of Tahiti, refused permission to two French Priests from the Roman Catholic Missionary establishment on Gambier's Island, to settle in her dominions, being very judiciously averse to countenance anything likely to stir up the flames of religious discord among her still semi-barbarous subjects. The Priests, however, disregarding her injunction, landed on the south-western side of the Island, and finally made their way to headquarters, where they were taken under the protecting wing of the American Consul, Mr. J. A. Moerenhout, a Belgian by birth, and a Roman Catholic by profession. Naturally incensed at her orders being set at nought in her own dominions, Queen Pomare immediately gave notice to the Priests, through the American Consul, that she would, on no account, permit them to remain on the island beyond the time specified for the sailing of the vessel in which they arrived. To this notice Mr. Moerenhout returned a highly impertinent answer, intimating his intention to keep the Priests on the island in defiance of Her Majesty's orders ; the only excuse offered for such marked disrespect being that he was inclined to believe that the Queen had been induced to issue these orders by the advice of Mr. Pritchard, then a Missionary, but now the British Consul at Tahiti. When the time for the vessel's sailing arrived,

and no signs of an intention to comply with Her Majesty's commands were manifested by the Priests, one of the district Judges, accompanied by a *posse comitatus* of Tahitian constables, was despatched by order of the Queen Pomare to enforce obedience to the laws. Being refused admission to the house, the constables, by direction of the judge, removed the roof, and having effected an entrance from the outside, requested the Priests to proceed immediately on board the vessel, which was then about to sail. One of the two, apparently endowed with a little more common sense than his companion, quietly complied with the mandate of the Queen, the other offering some resistance was taken by force and placed in the canoe which was to convey them to the vessel. Even then, so anxious was he for the honours of martyrdom, he threw himself overboard and received a good ducking for his pains.

This, then, was the head and front of poor Queen Pomare's offending. Mr. Moerenhout and his Popish colleagues, despatched by the first opportunity to His most Christian Majesty the citizen King, a flaming detail of the indignities alleged to have been perpetrated on the French ecclesiastics, the result of which representation was an order to Commodore Du Petit Thoire, of the French frigate *Venus*, then on the South American station, to proceed immediately to Tahiti to demand reparation for the wounded honour of *la belle France*. On the arrival of the frigate at Tahiti, M. Du Petit Thoire, after a lengthened consultation with Mr. Moerenhout, (who had been dismissed from his American Consulship, and rewarded with the French Consulship for the share he had taken in the transaction), despatched a letter to Queen Pomare, requiring in the name of his Majesty the King of the French, immediate compliance with the following demands, in satisfaction of the insult alleged to have been offered to the French flag:—

1st. To pay down two thousand dollars.

2nd. To hoist the French flag on the Island, and fire under it a salute of twenty-one guns.

3rd. Queen Pomare to write a humble apology to King Louis Philippe.

In significant intimation that his demands were in earnest, M. Du Petit Thoire proceeded immediately on despatching his letter, to clear the decks for action, intending, in the event of a refusal, to batter down the town of Matavai, the infant metropolis of Tahiti, overturn the Government, and place an inferior chief of Mr. Moerenhout's selection on the throne. For the feeble State of Tahiti to have refused compliance with the demand, unjust and outrageous as it was, would have been worse than madness, but unfortunately the whole national Treasury did not contain a tithe of the sum demanded. In this dilemma the British Consul, Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Vaughan, a British settler, and Mr. Bicknell, the son of one of the Missionaries, generously came forward to Pomare's assistance, and furnished her with the means of satisfying the French King's demand.

We have thus put our readers in possession of the details of this extraordinary affair: we shall now proceed to offer some remarks on the whole. We presume that Queen Pomare, who is at least a more *legitimate* sovereign than Louis Philippe, has as much right as the latter to see that the laws of her kingdom are enforced. Now it is well-known that one of the very first laws of the Tahitian code prohibits foreigners, of any description, from residing on the Island without the express permission of the Queen. But, even if no such law existed, Queen Pomare exercised nothing more than a sound policy in excluding the priests from her dominions, for their avowed object was to stir up religious discord among her subjects. We say nothing of the share Mr. Pritchard had in the transaction, for whether Pomare acted as she did by his advice, or by the advice of Mr. Moerenhout himself, the act was equally the act of the Queen. It is a principle recognized and acted upon among all nations that every foreigner must comply with the laws of the country in which he for the time resides, however opposed these laws may be to the laws in force in his native land, the priests had no reason to complain, therefore, when they were civilly told that the Queen would not permit them to remain on the Island, nor has the French nation any reason to complain that compliance with the laws of the land was in this instance enforced. As well might the British traveller, without a passport in France, complain that the detentions to which he is exposed are direct infringements on the liberty of the subject, and the British Government espouse his cause as a fit subject for a national quarrel.

Holding, then, that Queen Pomare has in no way offended against the law of nations; that, in short, in excluding the two French priests from her dominions, she did no more than she had a perfect right to do, we are at a loss for a term sufficiently strong to express our opinion relative to the conduct of the French Government in this matter. We should hesitate to apply the term piratical to any action emanating from a nation so distinguished for gallantry as the French, yet the proceeding resembles nothing we

have ever read or heard of but the buccaneering practices of by-gone times. Call it by what name we may, nothing is more certain than that such an unwarranted aggression on an unoffending and defenceless people will leave an indelible stain on the reputation of France.

## ASIATIC REGISTER.

### Calcutta.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

##### Civil and Ecclesiastical.

###### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

*By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.*

Feb. 13, 1839.—Mr. W. Galloway reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment, on the 7th inst.

14. Mr. Wigram Money has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, from the date on which the Pilot may quit the ship "Repulse" at sea.

13. Mr. H. V. Bayley to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General Department, vice Mr. G. Alexander, also in all other Departments conducted by Mr. Secretary Prinsep.

*By the Governor General of India.*

*Camp at Hansi. Feb. 2.*—Ens. A. Dallas of the 16th reg. N. I. has been appointed an Assistant to Captain H. Johnson, Pay-Master and Commissariat Officer to the army of Shah Soojah ool Moolk.

*By the Governor General for the N. W. B.*

*Ghoranub, Jan. 21, 1839.*—The Reverend J. J. Tucker, Chaplain of Saugor, has been allowed an extension of the leave of absence granted him on the 27th January last, so far as to enable him to pass the ensuing hot season on the Hills. Mr. Tucker is directed to proceed to Loodiana and perform the Ecclesiastical duties of that station till the 15th April; and he will return to Loodiana by the third Sunday in October, and continue to perform the duties there, till the season will admit of his returning to Saugor.

*Camp, Dhuntan, Jan. 26.*—Mr. H. Rose to be Settlement Officer in the District of Allygurh, from the date on which the Barque Sylph, in which Mr. J. Thornton embarked for England, was left by the pilot at sea, viz. the 2nd instant.

Mr. C. Raikes to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Benares Division.

The order of the 15th December last, appointing Mr. Raikes to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division is cancelled.

Mr. F. Williams, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Phillibheet, for two months, from the 10th proximo, on his private affairs. The arrangement proposed by the Officiating Commissioner of the Rohilkund Division for the performance of Mr. Williams' duties during his absence, viz. that Mr. Head, the Settlement Officer in Phillibheet, shall take charge of the office of Deputy Collector, and that Mr. Astell, the Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, shall conduct the Magisterial duties of Phillibheet is sanctioned.

Mr. J. Thomson, Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, on his private affairs, for two months, in extension of the leave obtained by him on the 19th Oct. last.

*Fort William, Feb. 18.*—Mr. C. Trower, the Civil Auditor, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of two months. Mr. H. Palmer will conduct the duties during Mr. Trower's absence, or until further orders.

The Honourable the President of the Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Thomson, of the Civil Service, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on urgent private affairs, for a period of six months.

*By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.*

Feb. 1.—Captain J. Whiteford, Assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Joint Magistrate in Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence from his station, to visit the presidency, for fifteen days from the 6th instant, on private affairs.

Feb. 7. Mr. J. Ward, Assistant under the Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence from his station, for one month, from the 15th instant, to visit the presidency and Kishnaghur, on private affairs.

8. Mr. R. Williams, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, has obtained leave of absence for three weeks, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 3d ultimo.

Mr. H. F. James, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 11th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. J. T. Mellis, Acting Magistrate of Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence for three months, on Medical Certificate. Mr. M. A. G. Shawe will officiate in that office until further orders.

11. Mr. W. Money, a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, has obtained leave of absence from the 5th inst., until the sailing of the ship "Repulse," on which vessel he is to take his passage to England.

12. Mr. J. Curtis has been confirmed in the office of Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, for the Division of Calcutta, vice Mr. W. Blunt proceeded to Europe.

Mr. R. Barlow has been confirmed in the Offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, vice Mr. J. Curtis.

Mr. T. Wyatt has been confirmed in the Offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of East Burdwan, vice Mr. R. Barlow.

Mr. G. Gough has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh vice Mr. G. C. Cheap. Mr. R. Torrens will continue to officiate in those offices until the return of Mr. Gough from the Cape, or until further orders.

Mr. C. G. Udny has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, vice Mr. T. Taylor, but will continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of that District until the return of Mr. Dent, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Stirling has been confirmed in the office of Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. W. Dirom has been appd. collec. and Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, mag. of Rajshahye.

Mr. E. Deedes has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Jessore, vice Mr. E. R. Barwell.

Mr. T. Sandys has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, vice Mr. E. Deedes; and deputed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore during the absence of Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, or until further orders. Mr. D. J. Money will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset during Mr. Sandys's absence.

Mr. J. T. Mellis has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, in Burdwan, vice Mr. G. G. Mackintosh promoted.

Mr. J. French has been appointed to offi-

ciate as additional Judge of Shahabad until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Plowden has been confirmed in the Offices of Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, vice Mr. R. H. Mytton.

Mr. J. Alexander has been appointed Special Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, vice Mr. Plowden.

Mr. C. Cardew has been confirmed in the Offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, vice Mr. James Shaw proceeded to England.

Mr. R. B. Garrett has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bulloah, vice Mr. T. Bruce proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. R. Sturt has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, vice Mr. Garrett.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills has been appointed Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the Division of Cuttack and Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, vice Mr. H. Ricketts.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, vice Mr. Mills promoted.

Mr. J. B. Lawrell has been appointed Collector of Midnapore and Hidgellee, vice Mr. Donnelly, but will continue to officiate as Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Mr. J. Dunbar has been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagore, vice Mr. T. Wyatt.

Mr. H. F. James has been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, vice Mr. J. Dunbar.

Mr. A. T. Dick has been appointed Magistrate of Rungpore, vice Mr. James.

Mr. W. Vansittart has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade at Dacca, vice Mr. A. T. Dick, but will continue to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Tirhoot until further orders.

Mr. F. Skipwith has been appointed Collector of Mymensingh.

Mr. W. Onslow has been appointed Magistrate of Patna, vice Mr. Skipwith.

Mr. R. M. Skinner has been appointed Magistrate of Mymensingh.

Mr. J. G. Campbell has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Behar.

Mr. G. U. Yule has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade in Behar, vice Mr. Onslow. Mr. Yule will continue to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Dacca and Mymensingh, until further orders.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. Dirom and to be stationed at Balasore.

The Hon. E. Drummond has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. Skinner, and to be stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe has been appointed Magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. G. P. Leycester has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, in the 24 Pergunnahs, vice Mr. H. C. Metcalfe.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn has been appointed Magistrate of Behar, but will officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton has been appointed Collector of Behar.

Mr. R. Hampton has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade in Behar, vice Mr. H. C. Hamilton. Mr. Hampton will continue to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, &c. until further orders.

*By the Governor-General of the N. W. P.*

*Camp, Mudlowda, Jan. 29.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to invest Capt. J. Graham, and Lieut. W. C. Birch, assistant to the general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee—the former with the powers of a joint magistrate in Zillah Agra, and the latter within the territory of Ajmere, with the powers usually exercised by joint magistrates, in the provinces subject to the general regulations. The above authority will be exercised by Capt. Graham, under the direction of the magistrate of Agra, and by Lieut. Birch, under that of the superintendent of Ajmere, in addition to the special powers which they now exercise under the direction of the general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee.

*Camp, Mussoodpoor, Jan. 30.*—Mr. C. R. Cartwright, to be civil and sessions judge of Allahabad.

Mr. W. H. Benson, to be civil and sessions judge of Azimgurh. Mr. Benson will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Delhi till further orders.

Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, to be magistrate and collector at Barreilly.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 8th instant, when the ship "Adelaide," on which Mr. J. Dunsmore embarks for Europe, was left by the pilot at sea.

Mr. A. Ross, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division.

*Camp, Hansi, Feb. 2.*—Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad. This appointment will have effect from the 2nd ultimo.

Mr. E. M. Wylly, to be assistant under the commissioner of the Agra division.

*By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.*

*Feb. 20.*—Mr. C. W. Smith, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency, from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship Thomas Grenville, on the 3rd instant.

Mr. D. Pringle, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 19th instant.

The extension of leave of absence granted under the orders of Government, dated the 9th ultimo, to the Rev. T. E. Allan, chaplain at Hazareebaugh, for one month, is cancelled from the 1st instant.

21. Mr. J. P. Grant, officiating secretary to the government of India in the legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for the period of one month from this date.

Mr. F. Millett has taken temporary charge of the office of the secretary to Government of India, in the legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Grant.

5. Mr. Assistant-Surgeon John Wood has been appointed to the medical charge of the civil station of Nowgong, vice Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Freeth, deceased.

19. Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, temporary member of the Sudder board of revenue, has obtained leave of absence from the 21st instant, until the sailing of the ship Repulse.

Mr. J. M. Hay, acting collector of Myensing, has obtained leave of absence for one month, granted by the commissioner of Dacca, from the date of his giving over charge to R. M. Skinner.

22. Mr. C. Garstin has been appointed magistrate and collector at Dinagepore, vice Mr. E. Bentall. Mr. Garstin will continue to officiate as sessions judge at Patna, for the trial of Thugs, until further orders.

Mr. W. Luke has been appointed magistrate and collector of Sarun, vice Mr. C. Garstin.

Mr. R. C. Halkett has been appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade in Sarun, vice Mr. Luke, promoted. Mr. Halkett will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dinagepore, until further orders.

*By the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp, at Jeerah, Jan. 7.*—Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis, appointed under orders of the 6th ultimo, to act as officiating assistant at Gwalior, entered upon the duties of his office on the 18th idem.

*Camp, at Rohtuck, Feb. 7.*—Lieut.-Col. J. Sutherland reported his having made over



charge of the Gwalior residency to Lieut.-Colonel A. Spiers on the 29th ultimo.

The services of Mr. Assistant-Surgeon T. Ginders, attached to the Gwalior reformed contingent, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

*Camp, at Mudapore, Feb. 11.*—Capt. A. Macleod, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, assumed the duties of military secretary to the commissioner of Mysore, on the 4th ultimo, vice Major F. Hunter, embarked for Europe. *By the Governor-General for the N. W. P.*

*Camp, Mohim, Feb. 5.*—Mr. E. F. Tyler, magistrate and collector of Mynpoory, for two months, on his private affairs, in extension of the leave for three months granted him under orders of the 17th Sept. last.

6. The leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. G. Lindsay, officiating additional judge of Benares, on the 29th Dec. last, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. H. Vansittart, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Meerut, is invested with the special powers prescribed in Clause III., Section II., Regulation III., 1821.

*Camp, Rohtuck, Feb. 7.*—Mr. W. C. S. Cunninghame, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division.

Mr. H. G. Anstell, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Rohilcund division.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Allahabad division.

*Camp, Samplah, Feb. 8.*—Mr. T. C. Hunter, to be civil assistant-surgeon of Futteh Ghur.

Lieut. J. Spens, of engineers, to be an assistant to the superintendant of the Dooab canal.

Major R. Low, principal assistant to the commissioner, at Jubbulpoor, on his private affairs, for six months, from the 1st March next.

The order of the commissioner of the Saugor division to Capt. M. Smith, to relieve Major Ouseley, principal assistant at Hoshungabad, on his departure from that station, and of his intention, on the return of Mr. Ommaney, to instruct that officer to assume charge of the district of Saugor, and Mr. M'Leod of that of Jubbulpoor, are approved.

*Camp, Behadoor Ghur, Feb. 9.*—With reference to the orders of the Hon. the President in Council, dated the 23rd, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th ultimo, the appointment on the 30th idem of Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Benares division, will have effect from the 15th instant.

*By the Deputy-Governor of Bengal.*

*Fort William, 20th Feb.*—The Hon. *Oriental Herald*.—Vol. 3.—No. XVIII.

Rich. Cavendish, of the civil service, proceeding on furlough to England via Bombay, reporting his having left the limits of the Bengal Presidency on the 27th ultimo.

The collector of Hooghly is hereby vested with jurisdiction for the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue when made over by the superintendent of the salt chowkeys of Burdwan, appointed under the Act IX. of 1835, and the said collector of Hooghly shall and is hereby empowered to exercise in respect to such cases, the powers described in Sections XCVI. and CLX. and other provisions of Regulation X. of 1819 of the Bengal code.

27. Mr. E. F. Tyler, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the ship "Exmouth," which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 22nd instant.

15. The Hon. R. Forbes, late officiating civil and session judge of Dinagepore, has obtained an extension of leave of absence till the 1st proximo, or until the date of the sailing of the ship Duke of Buccleugh.

18. Mr. E. E. H. Repton, magistrate and collector of Balasore, has obtained leave of absence from the 24th instant to the 4th proximo, on urgent affairs, to visit Pooree.

22. Mr. J. Macansh, assistant surgeon at Bancoorah, has obtained leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st to the 10th proximo, both dates inclusive.

The appointments of Messrs. Gorstin, Luke, and Halkett, notified in the *Gazette* of the 23d February, 1839, under date 22d instant, will take date from the 12th idem.

12. Caze Mahomed Mah, principal sudder ameen of East Burdwan has been declared in a resolution recorded by the hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal of this date, unworthy of further confidence, and is accordingly removed from his appointment.

*By the Governor-General of India.*

*Camp at Mudeepore, 11th Feb.*—The services of Lieutenant C. Burnes, of the 17th regiment Bombay Native Infantry, have this day been placed at disposal of the envoy to Kelat.

*Camp at Delhi, 14th Feb.*—Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, 2d assistant to the agent to the Governor-General for the states of Rajpootana, has obtained four months' leave of absence from the date of the expiration of the leave of absence, granted to him on the 5th July, 1837, to enable him to join his station.

The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the officiating resident at Hyderabad, with a view to their being employed in His Highness the Nizam's service:—

Lieutenant H. D. Abbott, 31st regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Vardon, 25th regiment, ditto ditto.

Lieutenant H. M. Donaldson, 50th regt. Madras Native Infantry, joined his appointment as an assistant to the commissioner at Mysore, on the 22nd ultimo.

By order of the right hon. the Governor-General of India.

25. The following notification is published for general information by order of the Hon. the President of the council of India in council.

*Camp, Mohim, 5th Feb.*—Judicial Department.—The right hon. the Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain St. G. D. Showers to officiate as magistrate in the camp of his lordship during the absence of Captain Hawkins, or until further orders.

27. Mr. W. A. Peacock, superintendent of Megna Salt Chokees, Mr. J. Baker, superintendent of Salt Chokees, in the Bullooa division, Mr. W. Kennedey, superintendent of Salt Chokees in Chittagong, also Mr. G. Temple, superintendent of Salt Chokees at Bogundee, are respectfully vested, under Sec. XXV. Act XXIX. of 1838, with the full powers authorized by Reg. X. 1819, to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of Chokees in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenues.

27. Mr. George Alexander, officiating post-master-general, has been permitted to be absent from his duties on leave for one month, from the 1st proximo, under medical certificate.

The Hon. the President in council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robt. Williams to act for Mr. George Alexander, during the period of his absence on leave.

19. Lieutenant A. H. E. Boileau, of the Engineers, appointed in general orders of the 24th December last, to be agent for suspension bridges, and superintendent of the circular and eastern canals, is also invested by the hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, from the date of his assuming charge of those offices, with the powers necessary to collect the tolls and rent on those canals, as specified in the V. and subsequent sections of Act XXII. of 1836.

26. Mr. W. Cracroft, civil and session judge of Dacca, has obtained an extension of leave of absence till the sailing of the *Repulse*, in addition to that granted to him on the 15th ultimo.

27. Mr. James Pattle, senior member of the Sudder board of revenue, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen days, to visit the Sand Heads, to commence from the date on which he may quit the presidency.

Mr. T. Murray has been appointed to officiate until further orders, as civil assist-

ant surgeon of Beerboom, vice Dr. Anderson, transferred to Jessore.

N. W. P., *Camp, Delhi, Feb. 16, 1839.*—Cornet E. Robinson resumed charge of his duties as assistant to the Governor-General at Delhi, on the 9th instant.

18. Cornet and Adjutant C. Becher, 1st regiment cavalry Oude auxiliary force, has obtained further extensions of leave, on medical certificate, from the 1st to the 28th inst. and from the 1st to the 30th March next, to enable him to join his regiment.

*By the Governor-General for N. W. P.*

*Camp, Dehlee, 12th Feb.*—Lieut. J. S. Banks was, on the 19th ultimo, posted by the commissioner of the Saugor division, a junior assistant to the district of Saugor.

15. Mr. C. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Mynpoory. Mr. Lindsay will continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge till he is relieved by Mr. Bacon, on his return to that station.

Mr. C. Gubbins to be magistrate and collector of Goorgaon. Mr. C. Gubbins will proceed to assume charge of his office at Goorgaon, and officiate as magistrate and collector of that district, pending the departure of Mr. E. F. Tyler for Europe.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Rohtuck. Mr. M. R. Gubbins will proceed to assume charge of his office at Rohtuck, on being relieved by Mr. C. Gubbins; and officiate as joint magistrate and deputy-collector of that district, pending the departure of Mr. E. F. Tyler for Europe.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the date on which the *Pilot* may leave at sea the ship on which Mr. E. F. Tyler has taken his passage to Europe.

Mr. M. J. Tierney to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Allyghur, till further orders.

Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Boolundshuhur, till further orders.

Mr. J. A. Craigie to officiate as special deputy-collector at Bijnore, till further orders.

Mr. C. W. Kinloch to be special deputy-collector at Meerut.

Mr. H. Unwin to be special deputy-collector at Boolundshuhur.

Mr. J. H. Batten to be a senior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon, to be stationed in Kumaon Proper.

Captain H. Huddleston, 7th N. I. to be a senior assistant to the commissioner of Kumaon, to be stationed in Gurhwal.

Lieutenant J. R. Western, of Engineers, to superintend the works connected with the Nujjufgurh Jheel, in the Delhi territory. Lieutenant Western will relieve Capt. Baker

of the above duty, as soon as he has finished the work on which he is employed in the political department.

Captain W. Stewart, of the 22d N. I. fort adjutant at Chunar, to be superintendent of the family domains of the rajah of Benares, under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1828. Captain Stewart is invested with the powers of a principal sudder ameen and a deputy collector to be exercised in the performance of the duties of the office of superintendent, as described in the aforesaid regulation.

Lieut. S. A. Abbott, assistant revenue surveyor in Cawnpore, from 10th to 18th Feb. 1839, on his private affairs.

*By the Deputy-Governor of Bengal.*

Feb. 27.—Mr. J. M. Hay, of the civil service, has been permitted to proceed to England on the furlough allowed to junior servants, under medical certificate.

March 6.—Mr. J. Thomason, of the civil service, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship Windsor, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 28th ultimo.

*By the Governor-General of India.*

Camp, at Allepore, Feb. 21.—Lieut. W. H. Nichollets, of the 28th regiment Native Infantry, was, on the 18th instant, appointed to act as adjutant of the 1st regiment Infantry Oude Auxiliary Force, during the absence of Lieut. Shaw, vice Lieut. W. C. Hollings.

Camp, Delhi, Feb. 13.—Lieut. W. Hore, 18th Regt. N. I., to be an assistant to the agent to the governor-general in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

*By the Deputy-Governor of Bengal.*

March 6.—The Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal is pleased to extend the leave of absence granted by the commissioner of Dacca on the 4th ultimo to Mr. J. M. Hay, of the civil service, proceeding to England on furlough, under medical certificate, until the sailing of the ship Marion.

5. Mr. E. A. Samuels, magistrate of Hooghly, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to the Sand Heads, for one month, from the 6th instant, on medical certificate. Mr. E. T. Trevor will officiate during Mr. Samuels' absence, or until further orders.

Mr. E. V. Irwin, late officiating collector of Mymensing, has obtained leave of absence in extension to the date of the sailing of the ship Repulse, on which he has taken his passage.

Mr. D. J. Money, joint magistrate and deputy collector of West Burdwan (Bancoorah) has been permitted to remain at the presidency for ten days, on private affairs, commencing from the 1st instant.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe has been deputed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Chittagong, and will proceed to join that district on the arrival of Mr. Metcalfe at Burdwan.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. G. F. Houlton, when superintendent of unassessed mehals and settlement affairs in Behar, under date the 5th Dec. 1837, has been cancelled at his own request.

The Deputy-Governor, taking into consideration the present state of the lottery committee, is pleased to dissolve the present committee, and to constitute it by the appointment of the following members, who have expressed their willingness to serve:—

D. MacFarlan, Esq. *President.*

Major Irvine, C. B.

W. P. Grant, Esq.

N. Alexander, Esq.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

} *Members.*

Capt. Hyde will continue to serve as Secretary.

### Medical.

Meerut, Feb. 1.—The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers:—

Assistant-Surgeon D. M'Q. Gray, M.D. from the Sirmoor battalion to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant-Surgeon M. Richardson, M.D. from the 1st regiment of local horse to the Sirmoor battalion.

Assistant-Surgeon M. Grierson, in medical charge at Mussoorie, will afford professional aid to the Sirmoor battalion, until the arrival of Assistant-Surgeon Richardson.

2. The order appointing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 12th, to the medical charge of the 15th reg. of native infantry; and directing Assistant Surgeon J. Esdaile, M.D. removed from the 46th to the 47th reg. of native infantry, to proceed and join the latter corps without delay, is confirmed.

4. The Benares division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Assistant-Surgeon C. Maxwell, removed from the 18th to the 26th regiment of native infantry, to continue to perform the medical duties of the former corps, until the arrival of his successor, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Hazareebaugh station order of the 1st ultimo, directing Assistant-Surgeon E. Boulton, doing duty with Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon A. Drummond, from the charge of the native troops and civil medical duties at Hazareebaugh, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul station order of the 20th Dec. last, appointing Surgeon W. S. Charters, M.D. of the 1st brigade horse artillery, to

the medical charge of the recruit depot, is confirmed.

7. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hewitt's detachment order of the 11th ultimo, directing Surgeon T. Forrest, of the 25th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the European and native artillery, and train establishment, proceeding under his orders from Jhansi to Sangor, is confirmed.

The order of the 7th ultimo, by Brigadier A. Roberts, commanding the 4th brigade of the army of the Indies, directing Assistant-Surgeon J. Magrath, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 2nd risalah of the 4th regiment of local horse, while attached to that brigade, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Assistant-Surgeon J. A. Staig is removed from the Arracan local battalion to the 1st regiment of local horse, vice Assistant-Surgeon Richardson, and directed to join on being relieved from his present med. charge.

Cawnpore, Delhi, Feb. 12.—The following appointments were made in the general department, north western provinces, under date the 8th instant:—

Mr. Assist.-Surg. T. C. Hunter, to be Civil Assist.-Surg. at the station of Fatty Ghar.

Fort William, Feb. 18.—Assist-Surg. Richard Valpy Shuter is appointed to the charge of the medical duties of the division of Nowgong in Assam.

Meerut, Feb. 9.—Surg. W. Duff is removed from the 38th, and posted to the 21st regt. N. I.

Assist.-Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D. at present attached to the 71st regt. N. I., is appointed to the med. charge of the 4th battalion of artillery, and directed to join.

On being relieved by Assist.-Surg. Brown, Surg. T. E. Dempster will proceed, with all convenient expedition, to join the 61st regt. N. I. at Almora, in conformity with the general orders of the 30th Nov. last.

14. The presidency division order of the undermentioned date is confirmed:—

Jan. 29.—Directing Assist.-Surg. W. Shillito, now at the general hospital, to proceed in medical charge of the European recruits ordered to Agra by water, under the command of Capt. F. J. Simpson, of the 55th regt. N. I.; and appointing Assist.-Apothecary J. Hornby to act as Assist.-Apothecary and Assist.-Steward to the detachment.

The Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the right hon. the Gov.-General, grants Assist.-Surg. T. Leckie, attached to the civil station of Bhaugulpore, temporarily placed at disposal for military employ, one month's leave of absence, from the 20th instant, with permission to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Feb. 14.—Surg. T. Drever, M.D., of the 53rd regt. N. I., is directed, under authority from the right hon. the Gov.-Gen., to afford medical aid to the civil establishment and prisoners of the political agency at Loodianah.

Assist.-Surg. T. Ginders, who was placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, in general orders by the right hon. the Governor-General, of the 12th instant, is posted to the 13th regt. N. I., and directed to join.

Assist.-Surg. A. Murray, M.D., (on furlough) is removed from the 13th to the 10th regt. N. I.

Fort William, Feb. 25.—The appointment of Assist.-Surg. Richard Valpy Shuter, in general orders No. 26, of the 18th instant, to the medical charge of the division of Nowgong in Assam, is cancelled.

Meerut, Feb. 16.—The Mhow station order of the 6th ultimo, directing Assist.-Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., recently appointed to the 71st regt. N. I., to retain medical charge of the 2nd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, appointing Assist.-Surg. A. Stewart, M.D., to the medical charge of a detachment of artillery drafts proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of 2nd Lieut. J. Mill; and directing Hospital Apprentices J. Coles and T. Snook to accompany it, the former in the capacity of Assist.-Apothecary and Assist.-Steward, is confirmed.

22. The Sirhind division order of the 14th instant, directing Assist.-Surg. A. Gibbon, at present in medical charge of the European depot hospital at Kurnaul, to proceed towards Ferozepore, with a detachment of convalescents, under the command of Lieut. J. W. Bennett, of the European regiment, is confirmed.

Major-Gen. G. Brooke's appointment, on the 12th instant, of Surg. Sinclair, of the Bombay army, to afford medical aid to the 2nd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery at Mhow, is confirmed.

23. Assist.-Surg. J. H. Serrell is removed from the 44th regt. N. I., and appointed to the medical charge of the recruit depot under orders to proceed to Allypore; the officers commanding the Cawnpore division will make arrangements for relieving the Assist.-Surg. from his present charge, and for affording medical aid to the left wing of the 44th regiment, until it rejoins the headquarters of the corps at Bantah.

Surg. G. T. Urquhart, of the 7th regt. of light cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the head quarters staff and establishments, from the 21st instant, in the

room of Surg. Turnbull, who has marched with his regiment.

26. The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of medical officers:—

Surg. C. Mackinnon, from the 42nd to the 32nd regt. N. I.

Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

Surg. G. Baillie, (on furlough) from the 10th to the 62nd regt. N. I.; and Surg. John Menzies, from the latter to the former.

Assist.-Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., from the 32nd to the 62nd regt. N. I., which he will proceed to join on being relieved from his present charge.

The Dinapore division order of the 15th instant, appointing Surg. W. Stevenson, (senior) of the 40th regt. N. I., to the medical charge of the staff at Dinapore, vice Assist.-Surg. Rankin, of the 51st N. I., is confirmed.

### Military.

*By the Governor General.*

*Camp, Hansi, 31st Jan. 1839.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to determine, that the Kumaon local battalion shall be transferred from the civil to the military department.

*Fort William, 11th Feb.*—Lieut. William Paley, of the regiment of artillery, has leave of absence for three months, from the 25th December last, to visit Bombay on account of his health, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*By the Commander of the Forces.*

#### MEMORANDUM.

*H. Q. Meerut, 1st Feb.*—Ensign J. D. Fergusson, of the 36th regiment of native infantry having been declared by the examiners of the college of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

*2nd Feb.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. White's battalion order of the 21st December last appointing Lieutenant J. N. Marshall, of the 73d regiment native infantry, doing duty with the Assam light infantry, to act as adjutant to the battalion, Vice-Lieutenant Wemyss, nominated officiating junior assistant to the commissioner of Assam, is confirmed.

*5th Feb.*—Major Gen. G. Pollock, C. B. who was appointed to the command of the Agra district, in general orders by the commander-in-chief of the 19th September last, is directed to proceed to his destination at his earliest convenience.

Captain E. Marshall, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw

his allowances at the head-quarters of the 27th regiment of native infantry.

Cor. A. Harris, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, having been declared by a district committee to be competent to perform the duties of interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages, except that in the college of Fort William, which it is expected he will undergo whenever he may visit the presidency.

The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

1st Reg. L. C.—Cor. A. Harris to be interpreter and quarter master.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. J. D. Wilson, from 1st Feb. to 30th Sep. to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

11th Reg. N. I.—Ensign C. C. Robertson, from 15th Jan. to 15th April, to proceed into the Saugor district, on medical certificate.

15th Reg. N. I.—Ensign T. E. Ogilvie, from 9th Dec. 1837 to 23d May 1838, to enable him to join.

62d Reg. N. I.—Brevet Major B. Ashe, from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug. to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*6th Feb.*—The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

47th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. R. Renny to be adjutant, vice Corfield promoted,

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

57th Reg. N. I.—Ensign J. P. Caulfeild, from 1st March to 31st August, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

*7th Feb.*—Ensign S. J. Becher, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as adjutant to the 3d regiment of local horse, vice Cornet A. Harris, permitted to resign that appointment, and during the employment of Cornet and Adjutant E. Harvey as officiating second in command.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

30th Reg. N. I.—Captain E. T. Milner, from 1st February to 15th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*Camp, Moondahul, 4th Feb.*—The governor-general has been pleased to place the services of Lieut. J. Brind, of the regiment of artillery, late a revenue surveyor at the disposal of the officiating political agent at Loodianah, for the survey of certain village lands under that agency.

*By the President in Council.*

*Fort William, 11th Feb.*—Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs From the 5th December 1838, the date on



which he embarked at Bombay, on board the *Berenice* steamer.

**13th Feb.**—Lieut. Colonel Stuart having proceeded, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to join His Lordship's camp, Major William Cubitt is appointed to officiate as secretary to the government of India, in the military department, till further orders.

**18th Feb.**—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

**Engineers.**—1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain Godfrey Thomas Greene, to be Captain, and 2d Lieut. John Laughton to be 1st Lieut. from the 3d Feb. 1839, in succession to Capt. Thomas Warlow deceased.

Supernumerary 2d Lieut. Joseph Davey Cunningham is brought on the effective strength of the corps.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet from the date expressed opposite to their names:

Lieutenants Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Baronet, of the 48th regiment N. I., and John Stubbs, of the 49th regiment N. I., 10th February 1839.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors as Cadets of infantry, and an assistant surgeon on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign.

Messrs. Charles Ricketts Maling, Francis Drake, and William Champion, date of arrival at Fort William, 9th Feb. 1839.

Mr. Geo. Walter Cuningham, ditto, ditto, 11th ditto, ditto.

**Medical Department.**—Mr. Kinloch Winlaw Kirk, M.D. ditto, ditto, 11th Feb. 1839.

Mr. Matthew Raper, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to the rank of ensign.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment.

Brevet Captain Charles Lowth, 4th light cavalry, and Captain John Mathias, of the 33d regiment N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 9th Feb. 1839.

Captain Henry Octavus Frederick, 67th N. I. ditto, ditto, 7th ditto.

Lieut. Gilbert William Master, 4th light cavalry, ditto, ditto, 11th ditto.

Lieut. John Fulton, 55th N. I. ditto, ditto, 8th ditto.

Assistant-surgeon Charles Griffiths, of the medical department, ditto, ditto, 11th ditto.

Captain Richard Blechynden Brittridge, of the 13th regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from this date, on the pension of a lieutenant-colonel, in conformity with the regulation of the 29th December, 1837.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate:

Lieut. George Powell Austen, of the 18th regiment N. I.

Ensign Edward Newton Dickenson of the 24th regiment N. I.

Major George Hutchinson, of the corps of engineers, and superintendent and director of the foundry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on furlough, on account of his health.

Captain and Brevet Major G. H. Woodroffe, commissary of ordnance at Delhi, has leave of absence for six months, from the 15th April next, for the purpose of visiting Simla.

Brevet Major A. Goldie, of the 47th regiment N. I. superintendent and paymaster of native invalids in the Dinapore division has leave of absence for one year, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, on Medical certificate.

*By the Commander of the Forces.*

**Meerut, Feb. 8.**—The Sirhind order, appointing Lieut. T. Young, of the 2d regt. of N. I. to officiate as major of brigade to the 3d brigade of the army of the Indus at Ferozepore, vice Capt. P. Hopkins, of the 27th regt. of N. I. ordered to assume the command of his corps, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 2d inst., appointing C. Jorden, of the European regt. to conduct the proceeding of an European general court-martial ordered to assemble at Agra, is confirmed:

The Presidency division orders of the following dates, are confirmed:

**Jan. 23.** Directing ens. James Travers, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 6th regt. N. I., then under orders to Dinapore.

**24.** Appointing Capt. F. J. Simpson, of the 55th regt. N. I., to the charge of a detachment of recruits for the hon. Company's European regt., about to embark for Agra.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**34th regt. N. I.**—Lieut. and brevet Capt. H. Moore, from 6th Jan. to 1st April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

*By the Governor-General.*

**Camp, Bahaderghur, Feb. 9.**—The right hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Ens. H. Young, of the 63d regt. N. I. to be adj. of inf. to the Jalaon corps, vice Lieut. W. St. L. Forrest, deceased.

**Delhi, Feb. 12.**—Lieut. J. Spens, engineer, to be an assistant to the superintendent of the Doab canal.

*General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*

*Camp, Gorunda, Feb. 27.*—The Governor-General was pleased in the secret department on the 2d inst., to appoint Ens. A. Dallas, of the 16th regt. N. I. an assistant to Capt. H. Johnson, paymaster and commissariat officer to the army of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk.

*By the President in Council.*

*Fort William, Feb. 18.*—The hon. the President in council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d lieutenants, cornet, ensigns and assistant-surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names :—

*Artillery.*—2d.-lieutenants, John William Fraser, Alexander Christie, Charles Vyvyan Cox, Craven Hildesley Dickens, and Henry Hammond, 11th June, 1838.

*Cavalry.*—Cornet Aylmer, William Mil-town Wyllly, 2d June, 1838.

*Infantry.*—Ensigns George Walter Cuninghame, Thomas Charles Henry D'Oyly, Robert Henry David Tulloh, Patrick Cheap Clark, Charles Ricketts Maling, James Travers, W. Champion, and T. P. Waterman, 11 June, 1808; E. Cornwall Gardner, and Egerton Mackneal Wyllly, 12th do.; G. Strangways, 16th ditto; Basil Ebenezer Bacon and David Scott Dodgson, 22d ditto; Peter Archibald Robertson, 7th July, 1838; Thomas Mount Cameron, 15th ditto; John Hewetson Reynolds, 19th ditto; William John Hicks, 1st Sept.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant-Surgeons Geo. Chas. Wallich, M.D., Geo. Macartney Cheyne, Thos. Allman Wethered, and Thos. Rogers Strovers, 27 May, 1838; Jas. Alex. Guise, 30th ditto; John Edge, 16th June; Wm. Shillito, 7th July; R. Valpy Shuter, 18th ditto; Mark Anthony Biscoe Gerrard, 19th ditto; Jno. Macintire, 20th ditto; William Jamaison, 30th Aug.

*General Orders by the Hon. the President in Council.*

*Fort William, March 11.*—*Promotions and Alteration of Rank:* 53d N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain O. W. Span, to be capt. of a company, and Ensign W. Christopher Lloyd to be lieut. from the 4th March, 1839, in succession to Capt. W. Barnett, invalided.

55th N. I.—Ensign P. W. Luard to be lieut., vice Lieut. E. Meade, resigned, with rank from the 1st Dec. 1836, vice Lieut. Wm. Freeth, promoted.

*Alteration of Rank.*—Lieut. W. G. Horne, to rank from the 4th August, 1836, vice Lieut. Edward Meade, resigned.

N. B. The rank of captain, by brevet, assigned to Lieut. E. Meade, in general orders of the 16th July last, is cancelled.

*Medical Department.*—Assist.-Surgeon D. M'Queen Gray, M.D. to be surgeon, from the 9th inst. vice Surg. W. Grime, retired.

Under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the hon. the President in council is pleased to direct that 2d Lieut. J. Mill shall stand above 2d Lieut. J. Elliot, in the regt. of artillery, with rank from the 9th Dec. 1836.

Col. G. Hunter, C.B. has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the hon. the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Nov. 1838.

Ensign C. Wright, of the 44th N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. R. Blackall, of the 5th N. I., has leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of his health.

Capt. James Mackenzie, of the 8th L. C., has leave of absence for three months, from the 1st inst., for the purpose of visiting either Dhoolia in Kandeish, or Baroda, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. A. P. Begbie, of artillery, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside in the hills north of Deyrah.

The following officers are appointed to do duty with the Assam local corps, and directed to join without delay :

Ensigns E. T. Dalton, of the 9th N. I. and W. O. Harris, of the 32d N. I. with the Assam light infantry.

Ensigns G. E. I. Law, of the 73d N. I., and James M. Lockett, of the 3d N. I. with the Assam Sebundy corps.

*By the Commander of the Forces.*

*Meerut, Feb. 9.*—The order issued by Major-General Sir W. Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H. commanding the Bengal column of the army of the Indus, dated the 21st ultimo, appointing Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, of the 16th, to act as interpreter and quarter-master to the 48th N. I. during the temporary employment of Lieut. Palmer in the commissariat department, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The order issued by 1st Lieut. C. S. Reid, commanding the 5th batt. of artillery, dated the 25th ult. appointing 1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson to act as adjutant and quarter-master to the 5th, vice Carleton, directed to join the 6th batt., is confirmed.

5. The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :

54th or 45th N. I. Lieut. and acting Adjutant W. Morrieson to be adjutant.

53d N. I.—Capt. C. Campbell, from 28th Feb. to 28th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

40th N. I.—Lieut. C. E. Burton, from 22d Jan. to 31st March, to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

11. The following removals and postings are made in the regiment of artillery :—

Lieut.-Col. W. H. L. Frith, from the 6th to the 5th battalion.

Lieut.-Col. J. Tennent, (on leave to the Cape) from the 5th to the 6th batt.

13. The presidency division order of the 31st ultimo, appointing the undermentioned ensigns, recently admitted to the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed :

Ensign Patrick Cheap Clark, 67th N. I. proceeding to Benares.

Ensign Monckton Nowell Coombs, 69th N. I., at Berhampore.

Ensign James Travers, 57th N. I., at Barrackpore, instead of the 6th N. I., as formerly directed.

Ensign Robert Henry David Tulloh, 51st N. I. ordered to Barrackpore, instead of the 6th N. I., as formerly directed.

The Presidency division order of the 31st ult., permitting Ensign G. M. Brodie, of the 67th, (now of the 52d) and late doing duty with the 15th N. I., to remain at Calcutta, from the 18th Sept. last until the arrival of his corps from Arracan, is confirmed.

Brigadier C. Graham C. B. will exercise the command of the Sirhind division of artillery, in addition to that of the artillery attached to the 2d division of the army of the Indus.

The adjutant and quarter-master of the Sirhind division of artillery will proceed forthwith to join Brigadier Graham at Ferozepore.

Ensign J. H. Houston is, at his own request, removed from the 28th to the 47th N. I., as junior of his rank.

Cornet William Fisher, who was brought on the effective strength of the cavalry in government general orders of the 28th ult., is posted to the 10th regt. of light cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

8th L. C.—Col. S. Smyth, from 1st April to 1st Oct. to visit Simla.

39th N. I.—Brevet-Major W. H. Earle, from 1st April to 30th June, to visit Saugor and Allahabad, on urgent private affairs.

2d N. I.—Lieut. J. Gifford, from 7th Jan. to 7th July, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

N. B. This cancels the leave granted to him in general orders of the 16th ult.

Feb. 14.—The Sirhind division order of the 23d ult., directing the 5th brigade of the Indus to be broken up; and permitting Capt. J. Jervis of the 5th regt. N. I., and maj. of brig. to proceed and join his appointment of Pension Pay-master in Oude, is, with the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General confirmed.

*The following Order is confirmed.*

Jan. 31.—Appointing Capt. J. Oliver of the 73d regt. N. I. to officiate as dep. judge adv. to a native gen. court martial, ordered to assemble at Sylhet, for the trial of Nutha, Sepoy, of the 32d N. I.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals and postings of field officers :—

Lieut.-col. J. Caulfeild, C. B. (on civil employ) from the 8th to the 2d L. C.

Lieut.-col. W. Pattle, from the 10th to the 8th L. C.

Lieut.-col. J. W. Roberdeau, from the 1st to the 10th L. C.

Lieut.-col. H. L. Worrall (new promotion) is posted to the 1st L. C.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

70th N. I.—Brev.-maj. T. Williams, from 1st March to 1st May, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

70th N. I.—Ens. W. R. Mercer, from the 1st Jan. to 1st July, to proceed on the river towards Ghazepore, on med. cert.

The Saugor division order of the 1st ult., directing a field hospital to be established with the force assembled for service in the Jhansi territory and appointing Surgeon T. Forrest, of the 25th regt. N. I.; to the charge of it, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Lieut. G. Jackson to act as adjt. to the 4th regt. L. C. during the absence of Lieut. and Adjt. M. R. Onslow, or until further orders is confirmed.

Capt. P. McKie of Her Majesty's 3d regt. of foot, or buffs, is appointed to do duty at the convalescent depôt at Landour during the ensuing season.

1st Lieut. J. D. Bell, of the 3d comp. 4th batt. is removed to the 5th comp. 6th batt. of artill.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :

1st Lieut. J. D. Bell, of the 5th comp. 6th batt. to be adjt. to the Neemuch division of artill. vice Lane promoted.

41st N. I.—Lieut. F. R. Ellis to be adjt. vice Lieut. Cumberlege promoted.

Meerut, Feb. 15.—Major-Gen. H. Faithfull, of artill. is with the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General, permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances at the Presidency.

*By the Governor General.*

Camp, Delhi, Feb. 14.—The right hon. the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieut. J. D. Lander of the 47th regt. N. I., to be an adjt. to the cavalry of the Jaloun corps.

*By the President in Council.*

*Fort William, Feb. 25.*—The honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :

13th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Geo. Harris Edwardes to be capt. of a company, and Ens. William McCulloch to be lieut., from the 18th Feb. in succession to Capt. R. B. Britridge retired.

Mr. James Wilberforce Lewis Bird is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :

Capt. James Mackenzie, of the 8th regt. L. C. Date of arrival at Bombay, 1st Jan. 1839.

Lieut. James Gandy Gaitskell, of the 26th regt. N. I. Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th Nov. 1838.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on med. cert. :—

Capt. Samuel Robertson Wallace, of the 39th regt. N. I.

Lieut. John Millar, of the 26th regt. N. I.

2nd Lieut. James George Balmain, of the Madras artil. regt., and aide-de-camp to the deputy governor of Bengal.

*By the Governor General.*

*Camp, Delhi, Feb. 19.*—The following appointments were made in the gen. depart., North Western Provinces, on the 15th instant :

Capt. H. Huddleston, of the 7th regt. N. I. to be a sen. assist. to the commissioner of Kumaon.

Lieut. J. R. Western of Engineers, to superintend the works connected with the Nujjufgurh Jheel, in the Delhi Territory, and to relieve Lieut. Baker of the above duty, as soon as he has finished the work on which he is employed in the political department.

*By the Commander of the Forces.*

*Meerut, Feb. 16.*—The Cawnpore division order of the 6th inst. directing 2nd Lieut. G. H. Clifford, of the 4th comp. 6th batt. to do duty with the 5th batt. of artil. until further orders, is confirmed.

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th inst. appointing 2nd Lieut. J. Mill, of the 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to proceed in charge of the 3d comp. 6th batt. of artil. ordered to Delhi, is confirmed.

The Loodianah station order of the 28th ult. directing Lieut. J. Hunter of the 53d regt. N. I. to act as station staff, from the 1st inst. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Capt. J. Aitchison, of the 28th regt. of N. I. is permitted to proceed, on medical certificate, by water, from Meerut to Dinapore,

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and await the arrival of his regiment at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

34th regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. Gibb, from 10th February to 10th June, on medical certificate, to visit Calcutta preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

46th regt. N. I.—Ens. W. L. M. Bishop, from 10th December, 1838, to 1st March, on medical certificate, to remain at Sultanpore, Benares, and rejoin his regiment.

18. The Allypore station order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieut. P. J. Chiene, of the 34th N. I., to officiate as station staff, on the departure of Lieut. Gibb, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Lieut. W. Hore, of the 18th, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter-master to the 47th N. I.

Major G. Young's order of the 2d instant, directing all reports of the garrison and cantonment of Allahabad to be made to Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Salmon, commanding the 72d N. I., is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General confirmed.

19. Lieut.-Colonel D. Presgrave, from the 1st to the 66th N. I.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. G. Wallington, from the latter to the former corps.

Major R. Delamain, of the 66th N. I., is directed to proceed and join that corps without delay, with a view, to his assuming the command.

Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th N. I., is appointed to the command of the Ramghur light infantry battalion, during the absence of Major Lawrence, or until further orders, vice Delamain.

1st Brigade of Horse Artillery.—Lieut. J. Anderson to be adjutant and quarter-master, vice Backhouse promoted.

Ensign G. T. Hamilton, of the 24th N. I., is appointed to officiate as adjutant to the Assam Sebundy corps, during the absence of Lieut. and Adjutant Matthews, on field service, or until further orders.

*By the President in Council.*

*Fort-William, March 4.*—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

45th N. I.—Major Thomas Wardlaw to be Lieut.-Colonel, Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Richard Macqueen to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet-Captain William Biddulph to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William Johnstone Hope Charteris to be Lieut., from the 27th January, 1839, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Adam White deceased.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names :

Lieuts. Philip Harris, of the 70th N. I.; the Hon. Robert Vernon Powys, of the 12th N. I.; George Tylee, of the 53d N. I.; and John Hunt, of the 22d N. I., 18th February, 1839; John Fulton, of the 55th N. I.

William Gibb, of the 34th N. I., 19th February, 1839; Thomas Henry Gatehouse Besant, of the 21st N. I.; James Higginson, of the 58th N. I.; Henry John McGeorge, of the 7th N. I., and Joshua Wilcox, of the 4th N. I., 21st ditto; Colpoys Dickson, of the 51st N. I., 23d ditto; Henry William Matthews, of the 43d N. I., 3d March.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Captain James Stephen Davies, of the 32d N. I.; Lieut. Bernard Kendall, of the European regt., and Lieut. George Girdwood Chauner of the regt. of Artillery. Date of arrival at Fort-William, 26th Feb. 1839.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government, to Lieut. W. Paley, of the Bengal Artillery, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

Captain E. Swetenham, officiating executive engineer at Delhie, has leave of absence for eight months, from the 15th instant, on account of his health to visit the hills north of Deyrah.

Captain J. D. Nash, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to Moultmein, on his private affairs, and to be absent, from Bengal on that account for twelve months, from the 1st instant.

The unexpired portion of the extension of leave granted to Captain William Smith, of the 19th N. I., in General Orders, No. 189, of the 31st Dec. last, is cancelled from the 25th ultimo.

Captain W. Barnett, of the 53rd N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request transferred to the invalid establishment.

Lieut. Henry Barry, of the 71st N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort-William, 7th Feb. 1839.

*Meerut, Feb. 22.*—Major D. Williamson's regimental order of the 13th instant, appointing Lieut. F. R. Ellis to act as Adjutant to the 41st N. I., vice Cumberlege promoted, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d company 5th battalion artillery,—1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain A. P. Begbie, from 13th February to 13th March, to re-

main in the vicinity of Benares, on medical certificate.

3d company 5th battalion artillery,—2d Lieut. J. Rogers, from 10th November, 1838 to 15th November, 1839, in extension, to remain at Subathoo, on medical certificate.

24th N. I.—Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, from 10th January to 27th January, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

23. The Dinapore division order of the 9th instant, directing Ensign G. Strangways, attached to the 51st, to join and do duty with the 56th N. I., is confirmed.

Lieut.-Colonel A. White's regimental order of the 18th of December last, directing the officers of the Assam light infantry battalion to provide themselves with boats, and proceed with the head quarters of the corps to Suddyah by water, is, with the sanction of the right honourable the governor-general confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

65th N. I.—Major G. J. B. Johnson, from 1st March to 1st September, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, preparatory to retiring from the service.

24th N. I.—Ensign E. N. Dickenson, from 8th February to 8th March, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Major J. McLaren's regimental order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Lieut. A. J. Mackay to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 16th N. I., during its separation from regimental head quarters, is confirmed.

26. Lieut.-Colonel D. Harriott's detachment order of the 13th of December last, appointing Cornet and Adjutant J. A. D. Ferguson, of the 6th regt. of light cavalry, to act as detachment staff to the troops above-mentioned, is confirmed.

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Moseley's regimental order of the 18th instant, appointing Lieut. J. Waterfield to act as Adjutant to four companies of the 38th N. I., proceeding on escort duty with the Right Honourable the Governor General, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 24th inst., appointing Captain P. P. Turner, of the 61st N. I., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a native general court martial directed to assemble at Almorah, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

2d Battalion Artillery.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain E. Madden, Adjutant and Quartermaster, from 1st March to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

27. The regimental order of the 11th inst., appointing Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. Dy-



son to officiate as interpreter and quarter-master to the 21st N. I., during the absence, on duty, of Lieut. interpreter and quarter-master Besant, is confirmed.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. R. Povoleri, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside, and draw his allowances, at the Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

67th N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel H. L. White, from 26th February to 26th March, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

N.B. This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 21st instant.

34th N. I.—Lieut. interpreter and quarter-master G. W. Hamilton, from 15th March to 15th September, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

44th N. I.—Captain M. Hughes, from 28th Feb., to 28th Feb. 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

9th N. I.—Ensign R. H. Sale, from 1st February to 1st August, to proceed on the river, and to visit Sultanpore, Oude, on medical certificate.

38th N. I.—Lieut. J. Waterfield, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs.

28. Major-General Sir W. Cotton's order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieut. G. C. Crispin, of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, an Aid-de-Camp to Major General J. Thackwell, C.B., commanding the cavalry with the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

Major-General Sir W. Cotton's order of the 7th inst., appointing Lieut. A. H. Duncan, of the 43d N. I., an Aid-de-Camp to Major-General W. Nott, commanding the 1st division of the army of the Indus, is confirmed.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Thomson's regimental order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieut. W. P. Hampton to act as Adjutant to the 31st N. I., vice Meik promoted, is confirmed.

*General Orders to the Queen's Troops in India.*

Meerut, Jan. 20.—No. 188.—Capt. John Michel, her Majesty's 3rd regiment (or Buffs) is appointed Assist.-Adjutant-Gen. to her Majesty's troops serving with the army of the Indus, from this date.

The following appointments on the personal staff of his excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., have been made with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Col. J. Luard, half-pay, unattached, to be Military Secretary.

Lieut. G. W. Nicolls, H. M. 67th regt., to be Aid-de-Camp.

These appointments to have effect from the date of the arrival of the Lieut.-Gen. at Fort St. George.

Feb. 4.—The appointment of Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. Higginbotham, 63rd Foot, to act as quarter-master to that corps, from the 17th Oct. 1838, (during the absence of Lieut. and Quarter-master Cart, on sick leave, in Europe,) vice Darling, appointed Adjutant, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by his excellency Lieut.-General Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., to Lieut. James Hussey, 13th Light Dragoons, to proceed to England for one year from date of embarkation, on private affairs, is confirmed.

The leaves of absence granted by his excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., to the under-mentioned officers, are confirmed.

4th Foot—Major Irving, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

57th Foot—Lieut. Mockler, to New South Wales, for eighteen months from date of embarkation, ditto, ditto.

62nd Foot—Capt. Bower, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, ditto, ditto.

The leaves of absence granted by Major-General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to the undermentioned officers, are confirmed :—

6th Foot—Capt. Lumley, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

— Lieut. Dyke, ditto, ditto.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

4th Foot—Lieut. R. H. Yea, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals will proceed on his tour of inspection of her Majesty's hospitals, by water, from Calcutta to Meerut.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India :—

3rd Foot—Ensign Wm. John Dorehill to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Whitworth, deceased, 10th March, 1838.

Ensign R. H. Gall, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Dorehill, whose promotion by purchase has not taken place, 9th Nov. 1838.

Ensign W. D. Hilton, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gall, 9th Nov. 1838.

4th Foot—Capt. C. J. F. Denshire, from the 97th regt. of Foot, to be Capt., vice Espinasse, who exchanges, 5th Oct. 1838.

6th Foot—Ensign E. J. Blanckley, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice English, deceased, 17th Jan. 1838.

Ensign G. Finlay, from the 39th regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Blanckley, 9th Nov. 1838.

9th Foot.—C. S. Gaynor, Gent., to be

Ensign William Morrison, 4th Bn. 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

2nd Bn.—Ensign J. V. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

3rd Bn.—Ensign C. M. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

4th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

5th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

6th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

7th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

8th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

9th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

10th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

11th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

12th Bn.—Ensign E. E. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

13th Bn.—Ensign J. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

The date of leave granted to the late ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

The regimental order issued by the officer commanding the 4th Light Dragoons dated the 21st March directing that the Hon. C. ... 1st Regt. of Foot, 1st Nov. 1838.

The decision order issued by the officer commanding the 4th Light Dragoons dated the 10th Nov. 1838 appointing Sergeant W. H. Young, 4th Bn. to the medical charge of the sick, &c., of that corps proceeding by water, to Meerut, is cancelled.

The regimental order by the officer commanding the 4th Foot, dated the 20th Nov.

1838 directing Assist.-Surg. Balfour to receive medical charge of that corps from that date vice Surgeon Young, appointed to the charge of the sick, &c., proceeding by water, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

4th Foot—Lieut. and Brevet-Captain R. Campbell, from 1st Feb. to 31st May, 1839, in the Mangray and the presidency, on private affairs.

1.—No. 129.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to take rank, by Envel, in the East Indies only:—

Is in Major-General.

Capt. M. Fane, of the 54th Foot, from the 28th of June, 1838.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the regiments serving in India:—

9th Foot—Lieut. F. Lushington, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Heron, who retires, 31st Oct. 1838.

Ensign W. Shelton, from the 44th regt. of Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lushington, 30th Oct. 1838.

54th Foot—Ensign John Arthur Skurray, from the 80th regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hallsworth, who exchanges, 2nd Nov. 1838.

Unattached—Lieut. C. H. Darling, from the 57th regt. of Foot, to be Capt., by purchase, 30th Oct. 1838.

Memorandum.—The date of Capt. Minton's commission in the 6th regt. of Foot, has been altered to 4th Dec. 1834, from 22nd May, 1835.

The date of Lieut. J. H. Shadforth's commission in the 57th regt. of Foot, is 14th Feb. 1838, and not the 1st Aug. 1835.

Meerut, Feb. 21, 1839.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known.

13th Light Dragoons.—Capt. W. Hake, to be major, without purchase, vice Lang deceased, 23d November, 1838.

Lieut. B. M'Mahon to be Capt., vice Hakes, 23d Nov., 1838.

Cornet W. C. Wint, to be Lieut. vice M'Mahon, 23d Nov., 1838.

Lieut. J. Hussey, to be riding-master, vice Macmahon, 23rd Nov. 1838.

40th Foot.—Ensign A. A. Nelson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mortimer, who retires, 28th Jan. 1839.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officer to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

6th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Sandes, from the 19th May, 1834.

COURTS MARTIAL.

*Hend Quarters, Meerut, Feb. 22.*—At an European general court martial assembled in camp, at Roree, on the 26th Jan. 1839, Lieut. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bt. of the 48th regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge :

*Charge.*—“ With conduct highly unlike an officer and a gentleman, and grossly disrespectful and insulting to Major R. A. Thomas, of the same regiment, his then immediate commanding officer, on the morning of the 13th of January, 1839, the Major being in command of a wing of the said regiment, and in charge of treasure, then in camp with the 1st brigade 1st division Bengal column army of the Indus, in the following instances :

“ 1st instance, In having, when asked by the Major where Lieut. Bird was ; replied, where the hell or devil should he be, but in his tent ;’ or words to such effect.

“ 2nd instance, In having, on the same morning, when asked by the Major, to make the Sepoys assist in loading the said treasure upon camels, replied, ‘ that he (the said Major) was a damn beast, a brute, and if he was not such an old man, he (the Lieut.) would have liked to have given him (the Major) a good kicking ;’ or words to such effect.

“ The whole or any part of the above conduct being in breach of the articles of war.”

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :

*Finding.*—“ The court are of opinion, that Lieut. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bt., of the 48th regt. N. I. is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do acquit him of the same.”

*Revised finding.*—“ The court having attentively considered the above letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of the army to the President, beg to state, that they by no means intend to impugn the credibility of Major Thomas’s evidence ; but being of opinion, that the Major might have misapprehended the words uttered by Lieut. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, owing to the hurry and confusion of the moment, the court, with the above qualification, adhere to their finding of acquittal.”

Which finding has been confirmed by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. & K.C.H. commanding the Bengal column of the army of the Indus.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,  
J. R. LUMLEY,

Major-Gen. Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

*Feb. 26.*—At a general court martial assembled at Dinapore, on Saturday the 2nd of February, 1839, Assistant Surgeon Andrew

Drummond was arraigned on the following charge :—

*Charge.*—“ For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

“ First. In having, at various times, previous to June 1838, appropriated to his own use several sums drawn by him, as Post Master at Hazareebaugh, on account of a writer at Chyabassa ; and of dawk bearers to and from Jilmah and Karboy.

“ Second. In having, by habitual intemperance, contributed to induce a degree of mental excitement and disorder, which, on the 3rd of September 1838, incapacitated him for the discharge of his professional and other duties.”

*Finding.*—“ The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond, on the charges preferred against him.

“ Of the first instance, guilty.

“ Of the second instance, guilty.

“ The court is further of opinion, that the conduct of which it has found Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond guilty, was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

*Sentence.*—“ The court sentences Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond to be discharged from the service.”

(Confirmed)

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

*Feb. 26.*—At a general court martial assembled at Cawnpore on Saturday the 9th of February 1839, Lieutenant Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62nd regt. N. I. was arraigned on the following charge :—

*Charge.*—“ For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

“ First. For having, on the 8th of December 1838, entered the bungalow of Surgeon John Menzies, and, with a loud voice and violent gestures, delivered a hostile message from Ensign Henry Bishop, grounded on circumstances which Lieut. Elmslie well knew had been officially reported by Surgeon Menzies to Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dundas, commanding the regiment.

“ Second. In having subsequently, on the same day, sent to Surgeon Menzies, and to other officers for general circulation, copies of a paper signed by Lieut. Elmslie, in the nature of a posting of Surgeon Menzies.

“ Third. In having, on the 10th of December 1838, in a note addressed to Surgeon Menzies, asserted that the paper referred to in the second instance, had not been circulated, and requested that it might be returned, but without making any apology for having written it ; thereby suggesting the erroneous inference that it had not been shown to officers of other regiments.”

*Finding.*—“ The court is of opinion, from

the evidence recorded, that Lieut. Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62nd regt. N. I. is

“On the first and second instances of the charge, guilty.

“And on the third instance, guilty, with the qualification, that the court does not conceive he had any wilful design to mislead Mr. Surgeon Menzies with respect to the erroneous inference his note suggested.

“And the court is further of opinion, that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

*Sentence.*—“The court sentences Lieut. Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62nd regt. N. I. to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six (6) months.”

(Confirmed)

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY, Major General.

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. At Simla, the lady of the Rev. C. Wimberley, of a daughter.

27. At Bangalore, Mrs. Longden, of a son.

30. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. F. C. Maitland, Acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 67th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain J. L. Revell, 7th native infantry, of a son, still born.

— At Delhi, the lady of Capt. R. Raban, 48th regiment native infantry, of a son.

31. At Futtigurn, the lady of Captain C. Douglas, 14th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Sholapore, the lady of Captain H. Lyons, 23d native infantry, of a daughter.

7. At Entallie, Mrs. Felix Queiros, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Julia, the wife of Captain C. R. Smith, of the clipper *Spy*, of a son.

8. At Mymunsung, Mrs. Marian Prazer, daughter of Master Lewis Earnest of Dacca, of a daughter.

— At Delhi, the lady of Lieutenant Col. D'Crichton, 64th native infantry, of a son.

11. At Kurnaul, the lady of George King, Esq. Lieut. H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

— At Ahmedpore, Juanpore, the lady of Vincent Tregear, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Fort William, the lady of W. P. Betts, Esq. H. M. 26th regiment, of a son.

13. At Monghyr, the wife of J. P. Dessa, Esq. deputy collector at that place, of a daughter.

14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Low, 39th native infantry, of a daughter.

— The lady of A. G. Glass, Esq. of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, the wife of Master John Marinda, of a daughter.

16. At Kurnam, the lady of Captain Y. A. Brownlow, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

— At Banda, the lady of Lieut. Morris, 29th regiment native infantry, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, at the residence of Henry Hurry Goodeve, Esq. M. D. Mrs. James Alves, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Grant, 27th regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. L. Moxon, of a daughter.

19. Mrs. P. Rayson, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Cliff, of a daughter.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of Charles Raikes, Esq. civil service, of a son.

— At Secrole, Benares, the lady of R. F. Fanshawe, Esq., 18th native infantry, of a daughter.

20. At Puruna, the lady of Lieutenant J. C. Hannington, 24th regiment native infantry, of a son.

20. At Barrackpore, the lady of J. W. Carnegie, Esq. 15th native infantry, of a daughter.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. C. Neame, of a daughter.

22. At Sylhet, the lady of John Kelso, Esq. of a son.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of Master J. B. Plumb, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

26. At Burdwar, Mrs. F. D. Rozario, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fisson, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of David Inglis Money, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

16. At Ooctacamund, Mrs. Smith, the of the Rev. John Smith, of a daughter.

12. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Chambers, 5th light cavalry, of a daughter.

15. At Mirzapore, the lady of the Rev. R. C. Mathew, Missionary, of a daughter.

— At Agra, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq. of a son.

19. At Simla, the lady of Captain F. S. Hawkins, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

22. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain J. Hendy Smith, 62d regiment native infantry, of a daughter.

23. At Benares, at the residence of Major General Cock, the lady of Colonel Caulfield, C. B. of a daughter.

26. At Dulsing Serai Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of James Thomson, Esq. of a son.

19. At Islampore Factory, Jemalpoore, Mrs. J. B. Levesay, of a son.

16. At Almora, Mrs. George Lushington, of a son, still-born.

*March 3.* At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Glassup, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. H. M. Potter, of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Godfree, of the Preventive Service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Short Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Hawkins, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

8. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. Goldie, of Engineers, of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. M. Bouchez, of a daughter.

15. At Agra, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq. of a son.

14. The lady of Henry Sill, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, of Hameerpore, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

*Feb. 5.* At Jamulcottah, Lieutenant George Gordon Macdonald, quarter master and interpreter, 27th M. N. I., to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Batten, of Haileybury, Herts.

6. At Delhi, G. W. Bishop, Esq. 71st regiment Bengal Army, to Mary Ann Romer, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col Meadows, of Her Majesty's 5th regiment.

8. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry Fisher, Samuel Porter, junior, to Miss Emma Hampton.

— At Aurangabab, Quarter Master W. A. Ryan, Nizam's artillery, to Miss H. M. Poyntz.

9. At Kurnam, George Jackson, Esq., 4th light cavalry, to Phillis, eldest daughter of the late Captain Strod, of H. M. 16th foot.

— At Calcutta, at Saint John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Mr. Robert Alexander Phillips to Miss Isabella Maria Pearson.

— At Haupper, by the Rev. J. Whiting, Chaplain of Meerut, the Hon. Robert Barlow Palmer Byng, of the 62d regiment native infantry, to Elizabeth Maria Lowther, eldest daughter of Major E. Gwatkin, superintendent of the Honorable Company's stud at that place.

14. At the Kirk, by the Rev. J. Charles, Mr. Charles J. G. Montague, to Miss Caroline Martin, of Kidderpore School.

15. At Allabahad, at the residence of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq. civil service, by the Rev. Henry Pratt, A. M., J. A. Abbot, Esq. 51st regiment native infantry, to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of James Johnstone, Esq. M. D. Bengal medical service.

16. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. R. B. Boyes, R. C. Lepage, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of G. S. Huteman, Esq.

18. At the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop

of Calcutta, Charles Robert Prinsep, Esq. barrister, to Louisa Ann, daughter of Lieut. Colonel H. L. White, Bengal army.

20. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Captain W. M'D. Hopper, 57th native infantry, to Rose Amelia, widow of the late Andrew Liddell, Esq.

— At Calcutta, at Saint James's Church, by the Rev. R. B. Boswell, Mr. Henry Grant Madge, to Miss Sarah Stokoe, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Stokoe, of the Honourable Company's marine.

21. At Cawnpore, W. H. Oakes, Esq., 45th regiment native infantry, second son of W. H. Oakes, Esq., of the civil service, to Jemima Henrietta, eighth daughter of C. Mackenzie, Esq. of the same service.

25. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry Fisher, Captain George Bagshaw Brocks, to Miss Anne Emma Letitia Williams.

28. At Barrackpore, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, George Hickson Fagan, Esq., Bengal Engineers, to Frances Brand, fourth daughter of the late Francis Hedger, Esq. of Garstin Hall, Surrey.

#### DEATHS.

*Dec. 4.* — At Delhi, Mary Jane, the daughter of Dr. M. Nisbit, 48th regt. N. I., aged 2 years and 4 months.

*Jan. 10.* — At Cawnpore, Daniel Hall, of the Allahabad commissioner's office, aged 31 years.

At Bankok, Siam, at the house of Robert Hunter, Esq., Mr. Henry Chid, 1st officer of the barque Lightning, in his 24th year.

12. At Saugor, Georgiana Fanny, the infant daughter of J. S. Toke, Esq., surgeon 1st regt. N. I., aged 1 year, 8 months and 10 days.

13. At sea, on board the Portuguese barque Angelica, the Rev. Francisco Xavier de Almieda, 60 years.

15. At Moulmein, Mr. R. R. Beauchamp, shipbuilder, of Calcutta, aged 50 years, 3 months and 17 days; sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relatives.

On the 16th Jan., at Davenhully, the infant son of Brevet Captain Marshall, H. M. 39th regiment aged 10 months, en route to Bellary.

27. In Camp, near Yedatora, in Mysore, Mary Susannah Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain W. H. Budd, sub-assistant commissary general, aged 6 years and 4 months.

31. At Kurnaul, Vivian Pickard, fourth son of Captain Corri, 54th regt. N. I., aged 5 months and 10 days.

*Feb. 1.* — At Howrah, Mr. W. M. Hayward, aged 34 years.

At Howrah, James Percival, Esq., chief officer of the bark Will Watch, and late 2d



officer of the Kellie Castle, sincerely regretted by all his friends.

At Deim, on the 2d inst., Captain Thomas Warlow, Bengal engineers, superintending engineer, North Western Provinces.

At Calcutta, James Swallow, aged 54 years.

3. At Calcutta, Miss Ann Coxe, daughter Major Digby Coxe, aged 7 months and 5 days.

—At Dum-Dum, Isabella, the beloved wife of Mr. T. Spencer, conductor of ordnance, aged 35 years.

At Salem, on the 4th, J. C. Taylor, Esq., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of that district.

5. At Burdwan, Charles Frederick Linke, infant son of the Rev. J. G. Linke, missionary at Burdwan, aged 1 month and 9 days.

—At Pubnah, in the Club-house, George Paine, Esq., of the Autty Golah indigo factory, deservedly regretted.

7. At Maida, Louisa, the beloved wife of J. W. Bateman, Esq., aged 26 years.

10. At Calcutta, John Henry Brandt, Esq., commission agent, aged 25 years and 6 months.

14. At Chowringhee, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Low.

—At Seebpore, Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., indigo planter, formerly of Bamundee, Kishenaghur, aged 60 years.

At Delhi, on the 14th Feb., Captain V. William Rees, late of the Bengal army.

At Almora, on the 16th, Marianne, the beloved wife of George Lushington, Esq., civil service.

17. At Calcutta, Miss Theodora Bowline, aged 15 days.

18. At Calcutta, of cholera, C. Phillips, aged 22 years and 4 months.

—At Calcutta, Captain Henry Norway, late of the schooner Governor Doherty, aged 32 years.

19. At Calcutta, Henry, the infant son of Mr. Robert Lawler, aged 4 months.

21. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rondeau, aged 3 months.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Foster, wife of Mr. Peter Foster, of Howrah, aged 40 years.

—At Arrah, Shahabad, Henry Macdonald, son of Stanlake Henry Batson, Esq., civil surgeon, aged 1 year and 11 months.

At Boolundshuher, on the 22d Feb., Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of G. F. Harvey, Esq., of the civil service, aged 15 months and 12 days.

27. At Bhowanncepore, Robert Leslie, Esq., for about 30 years clerk of the court of request, after a severe and lingering illness, aged 55 years.

At her residence, in the Circular Road, on the 28th, Mrs. F. Lawson, relict of the late Rev. John Lawson, deeply and sincerely regretted, aged 48 years and 9 months.

At Agra, the infant son of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 4th March, Mr. Nicholas William M'Kenzie, aged 44 years and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 7th, Mr. James Pote, translator Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 58 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th, Mrs. Sarah Francis, wife of Mr. John Francis, aged 40 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th, Miss Emma Bowers, daughter of Mr. George Bowers, aged 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 8th, Mr. J. G. C. Hilker, aged 39 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th, Mrs. Martha Alexander, aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the 11th, James Bryant Marriage, Esq., clerk to the stationery committee, aged 52 years and 2 months.

At Calcutta, on the 9th, of cholera, the beloved daughter of Mrs. E. Bbezalt, aged 3 years 5 months and 9 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 10th, Arthur Frederick, the infant son of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney at law, aged 10 months and 5 days.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 11th, William Thompson, Esq., indigo planter, aged 43 years.

## MADRAS.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 12th, 1839.—Appointments.*—Lieut.-col. Duncan Sim, of Engineers, to officiate as a member of the Board of Revenue, in the Department of

Public Works, during the absence of Col. Monteith, on duty at Paumbum.

19. T. I. P. Harris, Esq. to act as sub-coll. and joint-magis. of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty, or until further orders.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq. to act as register to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, during the employment of Mr. Rohde on other duty, or until further orders.

The appointment under date the 12th inst. of Hatly Frere, Esq. to act as sub-coll. and joint-magis. of Salem, is cancelled, at his own request.

A. D. Campbell, Esq. 3d Puisne judge of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut, leave of abs. from the 18th proximo to the 15th Oct. next, to visit the Neilgherry Hills, on sick certificate.

W. Ashton, Esq. prin. coll. and magis. of the southern division of Arcot, leave of abs. in extension, until the 8th inst.

F. M. Lewin, Esq. judge and criminal judge of Combaconum, leave of abs. in extension, from the 15th March to the 1st July next.

The leave of abs. granted under date the 7th Dec. last, to C. Ragavacharry, Pundit Sudr Ameen of the Zillah Court of Chiccacole, to be calculated retrospectively from the 4th of that month.

W. Ashton, Esq. prin. coll. and magis. of the southern division of Arcot, received charge of that Collectorate, on the 9th inst. from T. Pycroft, Esq. sub.-coll. and joint magis.

F. F. Clementson, Esq. prin. coll. and magis. of Malabar, delivered over charge of that district, on the 4th inst. to W. E. Underwood, Esq. acting prin. collec. and magistrate.

Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. acting prin. coll. and magis. of Bellary, received charge of that district, on the 4th inst. from C. Pelly, Esq. sub collector and joint magistrate.

J. A. Hudleston, Esq. deputy collec. of Madras, resumed his duties on the 1st inst.

19. Committee for the management of the affairs of the Monegar Choultry for the year 1839 :—The Town Major of Fort St. George, the Superintendent of Police, the Superintending Surgeon Presidency Division, the venerable Archdeacon Harper, P. Augusteesvara Moodelliar, A. F. Bruce, Esq. E. Annasawmy Moodelliar, K. Macaulay, Esq. C. Ragavah Chitty, C. Armoogum Moodelliar, Lieut.-colonel Tulloch, J. Line, Esq. Namasevoy Chitty, N. Bashacarloo Naidoo, Vencatasawmy Naidoo, George Arbuthnot, Esq. D. Permaul Naidoo.—W. McTaggart, Esq. Lieut. Braddock, treasurer and secretary to the Monegar Choultry.

21. C. J. Bird, Esq. sub-coll. and joint magis. of Tinnevely, leave of abs. for 12 months, from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to sea, on sick certificate.

20. A. P. Onslow, Esq. coll. and Magis. of Trichinopoly, received charge of that

Collectorate from W. C. Ogilvie, Esq. on the 12th inst.

26. Mr. W. D. Davis, 3d judge on circuit in the centre division, will open the 1st Sessions of 1839 at Bellary, on the 14th proximo.

— J. Rohde, Esq. to be head assist. to the coll. and magis. of Masulipatam, but to continue to act as assist. judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry, until further orders.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq. to be register to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry.

*March 1st.*—Mr. Thomas Boileau, 3d judge on circuit in the western division, will open the first sessions of 1839 at Canara, on the 18th proximo.

*March 5.*—Mr. H. Dickinson, 1st judge on circuit in the southern division, will open the 1st sessions of 1839 at Combaconum, on the 20th inst.

— A. M. Owen, Esq. to act as 2d assistant to the accountant-general, during the absence of Mr. G. P. Dumergue on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Captain James Macdonald, of the 45th N. I. to be Mahratta translator to government.

1. H. Wood, Esq., on leave of absence for two years, commencing from this date, to proceed to England on private affairs.

5. H. M. Blair, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Canara, for eight months on leave of absence, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on private affairs.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Middlemas, acting assay master, took charge of the mint, the bullion depot, and the assay office, from Surgeon W. Bannister, on the 2d inst.

8. The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 2d Nov. last, to W. B. Hawkins, Esq., register of the Zillah court of Bellary, is cancelled from the 23d ultimo, the date on which he resumed the duties of his office.

John Orr, Esq. late civil auditor, has reported that he embarked at Sadashaghur in Canara on the 16th ultimo, and left the limits of the Madras presidency on that day.

The hon. Wm. Hanbury Tracy, junior merchant on this establishment has reported his arrival at Tellicherry on the 27th ult., having returned to his duty with the permission of the hon. the Court of Directors.

8. H. Dickinson, Esq., to act as 3d puisne judge of the court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut, during the absence of Mr. A. D. Campbell, or until further orders.

G. J. Waters, Esq. to act as first judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division, during Mr. Dickinson's absence, or until further orders.

A. Mellor, Esq. to act as civil auditor and

superintendent of stamps, while Mr. Morris is employed on other duty, or until further orders.

H. F. Dumurgue, Esq. to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, during Mr. Bird's absence.

D. White, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

J. Silver, Esq., to be head assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

*Leave of absence from station.*—G. Bird, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Canara, for six weeks from the 1st proximo, during the adjournment of the civil court, to proceed down the coast and to the Neilgherry hills, on sick certificate.

The leave of absence granted under date the 12th ultimo, to N. W. Kindersley, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, is cancelled, at his own request.

W. A. Neave, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment, has reported his arrival at Tellicherry on the 5th inst., having returned to his duty with the permission of the hon. the Court of Directors.

8. *Attainment of Rank*—Mr. C. H. Hallet, senior merchant, 6th Feb. 1839.

### Medical.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 15.*—In the political department, under date the 12th instant, the services of Assistant-Surgeon W. Mackenzie were placed at the disposal of the supreme government, with a view to his being appointed to his Highness the Nizam's service.

19. Surgeon John Underwood, 2d member of the medical board, having produced the prescribed medical certificate, is permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from the hon. Company's service from the 26th instant, agreeably to paragraph XX. of a military letter from the hon. the Court of Directors to the supreme government, No. 59, under date 20th July, 1831, published in G. O. G. 25th Nov. 1831, No. 302.

*Services replaced.*—In the revenue department, under date the 18th instant, Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Brice, at the disposal of his excellency the Commander-in-chief.

*Appointment.*—With the permission of the right hon. the Governor, Assistant-Surgeon St. Rogers, attached to the garrison of Fort St. George, to afford medical aid to the 1st N. I., until further orders.

Assistant-Surgeon M. B. Pollock is removed from 1st to 10th N. I.

20. Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Brice is promoted to the 1st, N. I.

26. Mr. James Cuddy, 3d member of the medical board, to be 2d member, vice Underwood, who retires from the service from this date.

Superintending Surg. Lacy Gray Ford, to be 3d member of the medical board, vice Cuddy.

Surgeon G. Hopkins, 30th N. I., from 20th Feb. to 31st March, 1839. Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

*Arrival at the Presidency.*—Assist.-Surg. W. Middlemass, Medl. Est. from Coimbaton.

March 1.—Removals and appointments made in the medical department, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief:—

Superintending Surg. John Wylie, M.D., from the centre to the presidency division, vice Ford, promoted.

Superintending Surgeon John M'Leod, from the ceded districts to the centre division, vice Wylie.

Senior Surgeon Robert Davidson to be superintending surgeon from the 26th ult. vice Ford, promoted.

Surgeon George Knox to be garrison surgeon of Bangalore, vice Davidson.

Superintending Surgeon Robert Davidson is posted to the ceded districts.

5. Senior Assistant-Surgeon Wm. Poole, to be Surgeon, vice Underwood, retired; date of commission 26th Feb. 1839.

In the Judicial Department.—Assistant-Surgeon W. P. Molle, of the 37th N. I., to act as Zillah surgeon of Coimbaton, during the employment of Assistant-Surgeon Middlemass on other duty, or until further orders.

Assistant-Surgeon G. D. Gordon, M.D., medical establishment, from 20th Jan. to the 31st. March, 1839—sea coast, on sick certificate.

8. Surg. John Simm is permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the date of his embarkation from the western coast.

*Removal.*—Surgeon George Knox, from the 4th light cavalry to the 47th regt. and Surgeon John Morton, from the latter to the former corps.

*Removals.*—Assistant-Surgeon M. B. Pollock, from the 10th to the 26th regt. and Assistant-Surgeon G. S. Scott, from the latter to the former corps.

*Leave.*—Assistant-Surgeon G. S. Scott, 10th N. I., from 1st March to 10th May, 1839, on sick certificate.

12. Assistant-Surgeon Careles Woodford is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

*Appointment.*—Surgeon G. B. Macdonell, staff surgeon at Moulmein, to the medical charge of the details of the 13th and 40th N. I., proceeding to Moulmein in the barque Thetis.

*To do duty.*—Assistant-Surgeon M. F. Anderson, recently returned from the Tennasserim provinces, with H. M. 54th regt.

### Military.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 15, 1839.*—Appointment.—Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., President of the General Prize Committee, vice Major-Gen. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B., returned to Europe.

*Leave of absence.*—Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, K.C.B., commanding the Mysore Division of the Army, to visit the Neilgherry Hills, from the 18th of Feb. to the 18th of May 1839.

Capt. Joseph Wright of the 5th regt. N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

#### *By the Commander in Chief.*

*Feb. 13.*—The leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 5th inst. to Lieut. Church of the 17th regt. is to be considered to have commenced from the 13th instead of the 22nd of Jan. 1839.

*To do duty.*—Ens. Peter Fraser Otley, recently admitted and promoted, with the 33rd regt. N. I. until further orders.

*Feb. 14.*—Removals ordered in the Artillery.—Capt. John Horne from the 1st batt. to the horse brigade.

Capt. T. E. Geils from the 2nd batt. to the 1st batt.

*Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.*—Capt. G. Elliot, 5th L. C. from 14th Feb. to 4th March 1839.—Presidency.

Lieut. H. Fraser, 5th L. C. from 14th Feb. to 4th March 1839.—Presidency.

Lieut. and Quart.-Mast. P. L. Spry, 35th regt. N. I. in continuation, till the 12th Feb. 1839.—To enable him to join.

Lieut. C. W. Gordon, 7th L. C. in continuation, till the 20th April 1839.—Western Coast, on s. c.

*Arrival at the Presidency.*—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, 38th regt. N. I. Bangalore.

*Departures.*—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, 8th regt. N. I. to join at Bangalore; Major C. R. Bradstreet, C. E. V. Bn. to join; Capt. W. Johnstone, 1st N. V. B. to the Centre Division; Capt. T. B. Chalon, D. J. A. General, to Bangalore; Lieut. J. Grimes, Dep.-Aast.-Adj.-Gen. Dooab, to Belgaum; Ensigns H. Dallas, C. S. Sparrow, and G. W. Ommanney, 33rd regt. N. I. to Vellore; Ensign H. Broderip, 50th regt. N. I. to join at Moulmein; Ens. J. Cadenhead, 14th regt. N. I. to join at Cuttack; Ens. J. Daniel, 6th regt. N. I. to join at Cuddapah; Sub-Conductor N. Kelly, Ord. Depart. to join at Sholapore; Sub-Conduct.

J. J. Ward, Ordnance Depart. to join at Belgaum.

19. *Appointments.*—Brigadier J. T. Trewman to command Bangalore, but to retain command of Masulipatam until relieved by Brigadier Napier.

Colonel J. Napier of the 12th regt. N. I. to be a Brigadier of the 2nd class and to command Masulipatam.

At the recommendation of his excellency the Commander in Chief, Lieut. E. J. Hall of the 3rd L. C. to be staff officer at Sholapore, so long as his regt. may continue to form part of the force composing that cantonment.

Capt. Evan Lloyd of the 43rd regt. N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

*Return to Europe on sick certificate.*—Lieut. and Quart.-Mast. J. Sibbald of the 34th regt. L. I.

Lieut. R. Wallace of the 34th regt. L. I.

*Appointment.*—Lieut.-Col. D. Sim of the Corps of Engineers, to a temporary seat at the military board during the absence of Col. Monteith on duty, or until further orders.

With reference to G. O. G. of the 22nd ult. No. 9, appointing Major-Gen. Showers to command the Southern Division of the Army, the right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that so much of the G. O. G. of the 8th Dec. last, No. 208, as directed Major-Gen. Allan, C. B. to resume command of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara on being relieved in the command of the Southern Division of the Army by Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., be cancelled.

16. *Removal.*—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Smythe from the 2nd to the 7th L. C., and Lieut.-Col. M. Riddell from the latter to the former regt.

*Relieved.*—Capt. Gordon, 48th regt. N. I. from the committee of which he was appointed a member in G. O. C. C. 1st Feb. 1839.

*To do duty.*—Ens. W. Fotheringham of the Madras European regt., with the 18th regt. till the 15th of Aug. when he will join his regt.

18. *Posting.*—Capt. Joseph Wright, recently transferred to the Invalid Establishment, to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

19. *Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.*—Capt. M. Carthew, 21st regt. N. I. in continuation, till the 15th April 1839.—To enable him to join.

Lieut. and Adj. W. Cantis, 15th regt. N. I. from the 15th Feb. to the 15th March 1839.—Presidency.

**ERRATUM.**—In G. O. C. C. 7th Feb. removing Sub-conductor John Carr from Fort

St. George "to Bangalore," read "to Bel-lary."

*Arrivals at the Presidency.*—Capt. G. Elliot and Lieut. H. Fraser, 5th L. C. from Arcot; Surgeon G. B. Macdonell, Staff-Surgeon Moulmein, from Arcot; Assistant Surgeon A. Lorimer, M. D. 19th regt. N. I. from Palaveram; Capt. Stanley, Nizam's Service, from Hyderabad.

*Departures.*—Dr. Murray, Deputy Inspector General H. M. Hospitals, on a tour of Inspection; Capt. G. Gordon, 48th regt. N. I. to join at Vellore; Surgeon J. Brown, M. D. 8th L. C. to join; Ensigns A. A. Shaw, 2nd regt.; H. G. W. Rich, 47th regt.; C. Douglas, 31st regt., and A. Cooper, 28th regt. to join; Sub-conductors W. Brunette and P. Cotter, Ord. Dept. to Belgaum; and A. Thompson, ditto, to Vizagapatam; Conductor G. Firth, Pension Est. to Bangalore.

*By the Governor in Council.*

Feb. 22.—No. 29 of 1839.—*Promotions*—5th regt. N. I., Senior Lieut. William Herford to be captain, and Senior J. J. O. Stuart to be lieutenant, vice Wright invalided, date of ensign commissions 15th February, 1839.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers as 2d lieutenants of artillery and engineers, cornets of cavalry and ensigns of infantry, are fixed as set opposite their respective names.

*Leave of absence.*—Captain D. Montgomerie, secretary to the clothing board, to proceed to Palmanair, from the 27th Feb. to the 7th March 1839.—Captain G. A. Underwood of the engineers, will act as secretary to the clothing board, during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Montgomerie.

*Return to Europe on sick certificate.*—Captain Evan Lloyd of the 2d N. V. B.

*Appointment.*—At the recommendation of His Excellency the commander-in-chief.

50th Regt. N. I., Ensign W. P. Devereux to be quarter master and interpreter.

*Appointments made in the revenue department under this date.*—1st Lieut. J. H. Bell, of the corps of engineers, to be 1st assistant to the civil engineer of the 5th division.

2d Lieut. R. F. G. Fast of the corps of engineers, to be a 1st assistant to complete the establishment, and is posted for the present to the 7th division.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*

20. Under the authority of government, it is notified to the army that whenever officers apply for permission to draw through their agents, any sum which may become due to them during absence from the limits

of the presidency, their application for the indulgence must distinctly specify whether the whole amount of their pay and allowances of every description, or what part thereof, it is intended that the agent should draw.

*Postings.*—Captain E. Lloyd, recently transferred to the invalid establishment, to the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.

*Removal.*—Apothecary Robert Hughes from the superintending surgeon's department presidency division, to the garrison of Masulipatam.

22. *Leave cancelled.*—Captain C. Rochfort of the 27th regt. N. I. in G. O. C. C. of the 5th ult. at his request.

*Leave of absence from corps and station.*—Captain H. Lee, C. E. V. Bn., from the 15th March to the 15th September 1839—Presidency.

*Arrivals at the Presidency.*—Lieut. W. Cantis, 15th regt. N. I. from Trichinopoly; ensign Ottley, d. d. 33d regt. N. I.

*Departures.*—Lieut. Colonel C. A. Elderton, M. E. regt., to join the 52d regt. at Sholapore; Lieut.-Colonel J. Wilson, 45th regt. N. I. to Trichinopoly; Major A. Kerr, comg. body guard, to Oosoor on duty; Lieut. J. Patrickson, horse artillery, to join.

*By the Governor in Council.*

26. *Promotions and Appointments.*—43d Regt. N. I.—Senior Lieut. Archibald Goldie Young to be captain, and senior Ensign Thomas Alfred Boileau to be lieutenant, vice Lloyd invalided, date of commissions 9th February 1839.

Colonel Thomas Marret of the 20th regt. N. I. to command Jaulnah.

Captain J. Johnstone, deputy assistant commissary general to be assistant commissary general.

Captain A. Trotter, sub-assistant commissary general, to be deputy assistant commissary general.

Captain R. Hall of the 49th regt. N. I. to be sub-assistant commissary general.

*At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.*

20th Regt. N. I., Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Forbes to be quarter master and interpreter.

Lieut. J. Denton, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, to be an assistant commissary of ordnance from the 5th ult. vice Clarke promoted.

*Extension of leave.*—Lieut. R. A. Bruere, acting sub-assistant commissary general, to the 15th of March 1839, to enable him to join his station.

*Leave of absence.*—Major J. Chisholm commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, to visit the presidency on private affairs, from the 22d ult. to the 22d March 1839.

Captain W. P. Macdonald, paymaster to



the Madras troops in the Southern Mahratta country, to visit Bellary, for 25 days from the date of his quitting Belgaum.

Lieut. J. L. Barrow of the artillery, will act as paymaster to the Madras troops in the Southern Mahratta country, during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Macdonald.

*Return to Europe on furlough.*—Lieut. J. S. Freshfield of the 1st L. C., adjutant of the Right Hon. the Governor's body guard.

*By the Commander-in-Chief.*

*Feb. 25.—Removals and Posting ordered in the Infantry.*—Colonel (Maj. Gen.) John Briggs, unattached to 17th regt.

Colonel James Wahab, c. b. (late promotion) to left wing M. E. regt.

Lieut.-Colonel John Anderson, from 5th to 46th regt.

Lieut.-Colonel James Kitson, from 46th to 35th regt.

Lieut. Colonel S. W. Steel, c. b. from 35th to 53th regt.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Winbolt, (late promotion) to 5th regt.

Veterinary Surgeon of the 4th Light Cavalry will afford veterinary aid to the Horses of the Horse Artillery at Bangalore, till further orders.

*Leave of absence from Corps and Station.*—Lieut.-Colonel H. Smith, 15th regt. N. I., in continuation, till 10th April, 1839—Presidency.

Captain G. C. Roehfort, 41st regt. N. I., from 12th Feb. to 31st Oct. 1839—Sea, on sick certificate.

*Departures.*—Captain (Brevet-Major) D. Montgomerie, Secretary Clothing Board, to Bangalore; Ensign Otley doing duty 33rd regt. N. I., to Velore.

*By the Governor in Council.*

*Fort St. George, 1st March.—Alterations of Rank and Promotions.—Infantry.*—Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Leggett to take rank from the 25th July, 1838, vice Hodges retired.

*3d Regt. L. I.*—Major W. L. G. Williams, Capt. E. L. Durant and V. C. Taylor, to take rank from the 25th July, 1838, in succession to Leggett promoted.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Winbolt to take rank from the 21st Sept. 1838, vice Herbert invalided.

*5th Regt. N. I.*—Major William Justice, Captain Joseph Wright, (invalided) and Lieut. Richard Shubrick, to take rank from the 21st Sept., 1838, in succession to Winbolt, promoted.

Colonel James Wahab, c. b. to take rank from the 23d Dec., 1838, vice Corner, deceased.

Senior Major William Low, from the 8th regt. N. I., to be Lieut.-Colonel, in suc-

cession to Wahab promoted; date of commission 23d Dec., 1838.

*8th Regt. N. I.*—Senior Captain Thomas Bowes Forester to be Major, Senior Lieut. Edwin George Taynton to be Captain, and Senior Ensign William John Cooke to be Lieut., in succession to Low promoted; date of commission 23d Dec., 1838.

Senior Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Bell, to be Colonel, vice Monin, deceased; date of commission 5th Jan., 1839.

Senior Major Maurice Tweedie from the 20th regt. N. I., to be Lieut.-Colonel, in succession to Bell promoted; date of commission 5th Jan., 1839.

*20th Regt. N. I.*—Senior Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Plowden to be Major, Senior Lieut. (Brevet Captain) David Archer to be Captain, and Senior Ensign John White to be Lieut., in succession to Tweedie promoted; date of commissions 5th Jan., 1839.

In consequence of the death of Lieut.-General Charles Corner of the Infantry, the following alteration and addition to the List of Officers entitled to Off-reckonings are authorized.

Colonels (Major-Generals) Charles Augustus Walker and Frederick Bowes—each half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund from 24th Dec., 1838.

Colonel (Major-General) James Stuart Fraser—half a share from the Off-reckoning Fund from the 6th Jan., 1839.

The service of Major F. Plowden, of the 20th regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

*Leave of Absence.*—Captain D. Duff, Paymaster at Masulipatam, to proceed to sea, and the Presidency, on sick certificate, until 31st May, 1839.

Captain E. J. Simpson, of the 37th regt. N. I., will act as Paymaster at Masulipatam, during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain D. Duff.

The unexpired portion of the leave to proceed to Egypt on sick certificate, granted in General Orders under date the 11th Dec., 1838, No. 205, to Surgeon D. S. Young, is cancelled from the 15th ultimo, the date of his return to Bombay.

*Appointment.*—Lieut. John Sims Freshfield of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to the charge of the invalids of the Hon. Company's Service proceeding to England on the "Lady Flora."

*By the Commander-in-Chief.*

*26th Feb.*—The extension of leave granted to Lieut. H. Congreve of the Artillery in G. O. G. C. 15th Sept., 1838, is to be considered as from the 1st to 30th of that month.

*1st March.*—Colonel John Bell, late promotion to 15th regt.

Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Marrett, from 20th to 2d regt.

Lieut.-Colonel William Low, late promotion to 29th regt.

Lieut.-Colonel Maurice Tweedie, late promotion to 20th.

Ensign J. A. Hay, 3d regt. Light Infantry having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Secunderabad, and having passed a creditable examination, the Commander-in-Chief authorizes his receiving the regular Moonshee allowance.

*Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.*—Captain J. Fullarton, 17th regt. N. I. in continuation till 22d March, 1839—Presidency, and to enable him to join.

Captain J. M. Ross, 5th regt. N. I. in continuation on medical certificate, till 31st March, 1839.

Lieut. Bt. Capt. and Qr. Mr. F. J. Nedham, 30th regt. N. I. from 1st March to 30th June, 1839—Neilgherries and Western Coast.

Lieut. W. J. Church, 17th regt. N. I. in continuation, till 22d March, 1839—Presidency, and to enable him to join.

*By the Governor in Council.*

March 5.—*Promotions.—Artillery.*—Sen. Maj. A. L. Murray, to be Lieut.-Col. ; Sen. Capt. (Brevet-Major) J. M. Ley, to be Major ; Senior 1st Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. T. Ashton, to be Capt. ; and Senior 2nd Lieut. R. Kinhead, to be 1st Lieut., vice Frith, C. B., deceased ; date of commissions, 2d March, 1839.

Supernumerary 2nd Lieut. R. C. Buckle, of the artillery, is brought on the effective strength from the 2d March, 1839, to complete the establishment of that corps.

The services of Lieut.-Col. A. L. Murray, of the artillery, are placed at the disposal of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty, but he will retain his present appointment until relieved.

Mr. Donald Tulloch having satisfied the Government on the points of qualification required by the honourable the court of directors, is admitted on the establishment as a cadet of infantry from the 26th ultimo, the date of the G. O. announcing his appointment as a cadet, he having been in the country on that date ; and is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

*Appointment.*—Lieut. J. Denton, assistant-commissary of ordnance, to the charge of the camp equipage depot at the presidency, vice Clarke, promoted.

*Removal.*—Lieut. J. O'Brien, deputy-assistant-commissary of ordnance, from the arsenal at Secunderabad to the arsenal at Vizagapatam.

*Posting.*—Deputy-Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance G. Clarke, to the arsenal at Secunderabad.

*Return to duty.*—Capt. Coll Macleod, of the 42nd regt. N. I., arrived at Cannanore on the 25th Jan. 1838.

*Appointment cancelled.*—Capt. E. J. Simpson, of the 37th regt. N. I., to act as paymaster at Masulipatam, announced in G. O. G. of the 31st instant, No. 36.

*Appointments.*—In the Public Department.—Capt. James Macdonald, of the 45th regt. N. I., to be Mahrattah translator to Government.

*Movements ordered.*—Two squadrons of her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, and F. Troop Native Horse Artillery, from Bangalore to Bellary.

A wing of her Majesty's 57th Foot, from Cannanore to Trichinopoly.

Head-quarters and wing of her Majesty's 54th Foot, from Trichinopoly to Fort St. George, on being relieved by the wing of her Majesty's 57th Foot.

No. 35 of 1839.—With reference to G. O. G. of the 6th of Sept. last, No. 151, authorizing a further increase of ten men per company to each native infantry regiment of the line, His excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to adopt immediate measures to recruit the number of men required to complete the establishment.

*By the Commander-in-Chief.*

Feb. 28.—*Posting.*—Apothecary H. Eason, late promotion, to the garrison of Fort St. George.

Officers removed at their own request, to the regiments set opposite their names, and will proceed to join without delay.

Ensign C. J. Allardyce, from the 52nd regt. to the right wing M. E. regt., to rank next below Ensign G. W. Mackenzie.

Ensign D. I. Money, from the right wing M. E. regt. to the 15th regt., to rank next below Ensign E. J. Colebrooke.

Ensign R. Jones, from the right wing M. E. regt. to the 3rd regt., to rank next below Ensign T. A. Turquand.

Ensign G. F. Shakespear, from the right wing M. E. regt., to the 26th regt., to rank next below Ensign L. Johnstone.

Ensign A. Tripe, from the 44th regt. to the 51st regt., to rank next below Ensign O. G. de Wel.

Ensign C. B. Stevens, from the 19th regt. the 21st regt., to rank next below Ensign R. F. I. Impey.

Ensign A. Howlett, from the 9th regt. to the 27th regt., to rank next below Ensign H. C. R. W. Smith.

March 2.—The Commander-in-Chief directs that the proceedings of all minor courts martial assembled at Sholapore, be for-

warded for supervision to the deputy judge advocate general at Secunderabad; and from all other stations in the Dooab, to the deputy judge advocate general at Bellary.

*Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.*—Lieut.-Col. W. Isacke, 36th regiment N. I., from the 1st to the 31st March, 1839.—Mahe, under the provisions of G. O. G., 20th May, 1831.

Lieut.-Col. J. Dalgairns, Madras European regiment, from the 15th March to the 15th June, 1839—western coast, and to enable him to join.

Capt. A. Cuppage, 27th regt. N. I., from the 15th March, 1839—Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea, on sick certificate.

Ensign F. Stratton, 48th regt. N. I., from the 26th Feb to the 30th June, 1839—Neilgherries.

Veterinary Surgeon W. H. Wormsley, 8th Light Cavalry, from the 3d March to the 3d April, 1839—Presidency.

*Arrivals at the Presidency.*—Major J. Crisp, C. E. V. B., from Vizagapatam, Captains J. H. Fearon and H. W. Coulman, H. M. 63d regt. from Moulmein; Surg. R. Scott, 24th regt.; Capt. F. Gressley, H. H. Nizam's Cavalry, from Bolarum; Lieut. and Bt. Capt. A. T. Bridge, 22d regt. N. I., from Masulipatam; Ensigns A. L. Steele, 6th regt. N. I., A. W. Simkins, 8th do., and W. Dent, 22d do., from Bangalore, and H. Crisp, 52d do. from Vizagapatam.

*Departures.*—Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, 46th regt., to join; Surg. J. W. Sharman, staff-surgeon, to Belgaum; Capt. E. Lloyd, 2nd N. V. B., and Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L. C. to Europe; Lieut. and Bt. Capt. R. Lambert, 16th regt., to join at Cuddapah; Lieut. and Quar.-master J. Sibbald, and Lieut. R. Wallace, 34th regt. L. I. to Europe; Ensign O. W. Gray, H. M. 39th regt., to Bellary.

*By the Governor in Council.*

March 8.—No. 36, of 1839—Appointment—6th L. C.—Lieut. St. Vincent Pitcher, to be adjutant.

Lieut. F. B. Ashlèy, of the Madras artillery, embarked at Singapore for Europe, on the 12th Jan. 1839.

Capt. James Penwall, of the 46th N. I., is permitted to embark from Bombay, under the leave granted him in G. O. G. No. 191, dated the 23d Nov. 1838.

Lieut. W. Mason, of the 21st N. I., stationed at Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to enable him to return to Europe or proceed to sea.

*Return to Europe on sick certificate.*—

Lieut. W. L. Walker, of the 4th L. C., and to embark from the western coast.

*Appointments.*—2d. Lieut. C. C. Johnston, of the corps of engineers, in the revenue department under date the 7th inst., to act as 1st assistant to the civil engineer of the 5th division.

*By the Commander-in-chief.*

*To do duty, March 6.*—Ensign Donald Tullock, recently admitted and promoted, with the 19th N. I. until further orders.

7. Removal and posting ordered.—Surg. J. Bell, from 6th N. I. to 49th N. I.; Surg. W. Poole, (late promotion) to 6th N. I.

*Leave of absence from corps and stations.*—Capt. E. Simpson, Madras European regt., from 25th Feb. to 25th Aug. 1839, Chindwarrah hills.

*Arrivals at the Presidency.*—Surgeon J. Wylie, M.D., Surpg. Surgeon Presidency division, from St. Thomas's Mount; Capt. J. Mann, 25th N. I., from Calcutta; Ens. A. F. Place, 19th ditto, from Bangalore, and J. McC. Ferrie, 40th ditto, from Moulmein; Apothecary H. Fason, medical establishment, from St. Thomas's Mount.

*Departures.*—Lieut. Col. M. Tweedie, 20th N. I. to join; Capt. M. Carthew, 21st ditto, to Ahmednuggur; Assistant Surgeon H. F. Minster, H. M. 41st regt. to Poonah.

*By the Governor in Council.*

March 12.—No. 39 of 1839.—Major-General Mildmay Fane is permitted to relinquish the command of Trichinopoly, for the purpose of joining the head quarters of his regt. in Fort St. George.

Capt. W. Herford, of the 5th N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

*Leave of absence.*—Brevet Capt. Francis Gresley, of the 14th Bengal N. I., attached to the service of his Highness the Nizam, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for 12 months, from the date of his embarkation.

*By the Commander-in-chief.*

March 9, 1839.—An augmentation of ten privates per company having been authorized for each regiment of native infantry of the line by G. O. G. of the 5th instant, commanding officers are directed with reference to G. O. C. C. 8th Sept. 1838, to adopt immediate measures for the completion of their respective corps.

The Commander-in-chief desires it, however, to be understood, that while commanding officers are called upon to use their most active endeavours in procuring recruits, it is in no manner intended that they should enlist any but perfectly eligible men. Should



**MARRIAGES.**

At Belgaum, on the 10th Feb. Walter George Harvey, Esq. to Maria Elizabeth Harris.

At the Cantonment church, Secunderabad, on the 22nd Jan. by the Rev. J. M'Evoy, Mr. Henry Bowen, to Miss Eliza Anne Beaumont.

At Secunderabad, on the 2d Feb. by the Rev. J. M'Evoy, J. C. M'Caskill, Esq., 51st N. I., to Catherine Anne, third daughter of R. Sinton, Esq., of Cashel, Ireland.

At St. Mary's church, on Wednesday the 23d Feb. by the Rev. R. A. Denton, Mr. P. A. Johannes to Miss Amelia Theodosia Clarissa, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Vint.

At Madras, on the 4th instant, at the cathedral church, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Mr. A. Camiade, of the board of revenue, to Miss Cholette Recontre, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Recontre, of the board of Revenue.

At Aurungabad, on the 6th instant, Quarter-master W. A. Ryan, Nizam's artillery, to Miss H. M. Poyntz.

**DEATHS.**

At Nursingapooram, on the 27th Jan. Mrs. Mary Magdalene Buckland, aged 43 years and 2 months, leaving behind her a disconsolate husband and 5 children to bemoan her irreparable loss.

In camp at Jaulnah, on the 5th Feb. after giving birth to a son, who survived only two days; Mary, the beloved wife of

Mr. Jonas Myers, farrier, 2d L. C. leaving a disconsolate husband, 3 children, and a large circle of friends to bemoan her loss.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 7th Feb. Miss Margaret Shaw, third daughter to the late J. Shaw, Esq. of the Bengal establishment.

At Bellary, on the 14th Feb. assistant surgeon S. Chippendall, 10th regt. N. I.

At Bangalore, on the 17th Feb. Andrew John, the infant son of Captain A. M'Cally, assistant commissary general.

At Parcherry, on the 20th of Feb. Pater-nella Grace, infant daughter of Mr. Peter Buckland, aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days.

On the 28th Feb. at the Mount House, Margaret, the wife of Brevet Captain John Charles Anderson, 24th regt. N. I. aged 27 years.

At Madras on the 2d March, 1839, Lieut. Colonel James Henry Frith, C. B. of the artillery, principal commissary of ordnance.

On the night of the 4th March, Charlotte, infant daughter of Mr. A. Gillon, aged 1 year and 11 months.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 3d March, the lady of Major Chisholm, of the Madras artillery.

At Pulicat, on Saturday last the 2d instant, Mrs. P. C. La Beyrie, in the 22d year of her age, after giving birth to a still-born child.

At Bellary, on the morning of the 5th instant, caused by a fall from his horse, Captain George Hudleston Thomas, late commanding the 7th regt. L. C., in the 37th year of his age.

## Bombay.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil and Ecclesiastical.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 27.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint 2nd Lieut. H. Wood, of the engineers, acting assistant to the superintendent of roads, &c., until further orders.

25. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the ecclesiastical department, viz.:

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, A. M., to be chaplain at Mhow, visiting Indore, monthly, during the occupation of Mhow by the troops of this presidency, or until further orders.

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The Rev. J. Jackson, to continue acting chaplain at Byculla, in Mr. Fletcher's absence.

The Rev. R. Y. Keays, in like manner, to be acting chaplain at Ahmednuggur.

The Rev. J. H. Hughes, to be chaplain at Surat, visiting Baroda and Broach, the former eight, and the latter four times in the year.

The Rev. M. Davies, to act as chaplain of the Colaba and the Harbour, until further orders.

The stations of Ahmedabad and Hursole are annexed to the chaplaincy of Deesa, and the Rev. S. Pemberton, is appointed to visit



them, the former eight, and the latter four times in the year.

26. The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Rev. J. Lawrie, senior minister of St. Andrew's church, to proceed to England, on furlough, for three years, agreeably to existing regulations.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Stevenson, D.D., to be senior minister of St. Andrew's church, in succession to the Rev. J. Lawrie, proceeding to England on furlough, from the date of that gentleman's departure.

2. Mr. S. Mansfield, assistant to the collector of Poonah, is allowed leave of absence from the 21st to the 26th instant, under section 14 of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, received charge of the sub-collectorate of Nassick, from Mr. Goldamid, on the 8th instant.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., received charge of the collectorate of Ahmedabad, from Mr. Liddell, on the 11th instant.

Mr. R. Keays, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kaira, is permitted to remain on deputation for four months, in extension of the permission granted on the 26th of Sept. last.

25. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt., collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of leave, under section 14 of the absentee regulation, to enable him to join his station.

27. Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for 18 months, from the date of the sailing of the Lancaster, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain on deputation in the districts till the completion of the jumabundee settlement, in extension of the leave granted on the 27th of Sept. last.

Mr. W. Simson, acting collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 25th instant.

27. Lieut.-Col. E. M. Wood, secretary to Government in the military department, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 10th proximo, his duties being conducted by W. S. Boyd, acting secretary to Government in the general department.

23. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. Bell, to be acting senior puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foudaree adawlut and judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Candish.

Mr. G. Giberne, to be acting second, and

Mr. J. Pyne, acting third puisne judges of that court.

Mr. R. Mills, to be acting judge and session judge of Poonah, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

26. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sookhram Moogutram to the office of Government pleader in the sudder dewanee adawlut.

27. Mr. C. D. Straker, civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, has been appointed, under act No. XIV. of 1835, an assistant magistrate in that collectorate from the 7th of Dec. last.

Mr. H. Hebbert, acting assistant judge and session judge at Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, under section 14 of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

March 2.—Mr. J. Graham has been appointed to act as clerk to the court of requests from the 20th ultimo.

6. Mr. E. E. Elliott assumed charge of the office of acting senior magistrate of police on 20th ultimo.

13. Mr. J. H. Pelly, collector of customs in Guzerat and the Concan, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th April to the 15th May next, under section 14 of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the Mahableshwar hills.

Mr. C. Price, second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is placed in charge of the Purgunnas of Walor, Kurod, Boharee, and Surbhon, from the date on which he was deputed for this purpose by the acting principal collector.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, to act as sub-collector of Nassick.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Junior, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Dharwar, agreeably to the provisions of section 22 of the absentee regulation.

Mr. A. H. Stracy, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the expiration of the period of three months, prescribed in section 22 of the absentee regulations, up to the present date, from which he is appointed to act as first assistant collector at the same station.

Mr. E. C. Jones, to act as third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur, from the expiration of the period of three months, prescribed in section 22 of the absentee regulation, up to the present date, from which he is appointed to act as second collector at the same station.

11. The appointment under date the 20th ultimo, of Ensign J. D. DeVitre, of the 25th regt. N. I., to act as second assistant to the

political agent in Katteewar, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Ensign E. B. Eastwick, of the 6th regt. N. I., is appointed to act as second assistant to the political agent of Katteewar, during the absence of Capt. Jacob, on sick certificate.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted to Mr. E. H. Briggs, second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, under date the 11th ultimo, is extended to the 1st proximo.

13. Mr. R. Mills, assumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Poonah, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan on the 6th instant.

Mr. C. Sims, assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence until the 15th of June next, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, resumed charge of the office of register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foudaree adawlut, on the 9th instant.

16. Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector and magistrate of Poonah, received charge of that collectorate from Mr. Mills, on the 5th instant.

Mr. W. E. Frere, acting first assistant to the collector of Poonah, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 14th Jan. last.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, acting collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence, under section 14 of the absentee regulation, from the 23rd Jan. last to the 4th ultimo.

20. Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Poonah, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts, to make the Jumma-bundy settlement.

Mr. W. Courtney, first assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, joined his station on the 14th instant.

14. In consequence of the present state of the health of the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, preventing his proceeding to a distant station, the Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. H. Hughes from the chaplaincy of Surat to that of Mhow and Indore, to which he will proceed as soon as he can make the requisite arrangements.

The Governor in Council has been further pleased to direct, that the Rev. W. K. Fletcher resume his former duties at Byculla, as soon as he is sufficiently recovered from the injury he has lately sustained.

16. The Rev. S. F. Pemberton, M.A., chaplain at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st April to the 1st May, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, March 5.* Mr. Alexander Foulerton is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a volunteer for the Indian Navy from the 23rd ultimo, the date of his arrival in the country.

12. Lieut. P. Powell, of the Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

18. Lieut. F. T. Powell, of the Indian Navy, employed on the survey of the Gulf of Mannar is permitted to visit the Presidency on leave of absence or private affairs.

20. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz.

*By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.*

Lieut. Sharp, to the command of the Hon. Company's Brig, Euphrates, from the date of taking charge of that vessel from Lieut. Frushard.

Lieut. Sharp, proceeding to the Indus, to take command of the Hon. Company's Brig Euphrates, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Stalkart" from the 6th February last.

Mr. Midshipman C. Hewitt, to the charge of the Bheema Pattamar, from the 12th February last.

Mr. Ommeney, to be Acting Clerk of the Clive, from the 8th February last.

Mr. Ommeney, Acting Clerk of the Clive, proceeding to join that vessel, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

Assistant Apothecary White, proceeding to the Persian Gulph to join the Hon. Company's Sloop of War, Elphinstone, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 1st to the 12th August, 1838.

Assistant Apothecary Baccus, proceeding to the Indus to join the Hon. Company's Brig, Euphrates, as Supernumerary, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Hannah" from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

Mr. Atkinson, 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant, and Boats Crew, (26 in number) proceeding on special duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta, and provisioned from that vessel, from the 21st February last.

Do. do. Ten Engineers, Five Seamen, One Assistant Builder, One Foreman, Five Drillers, Eleven Carpenters.

*By Commander Denton, of the H. C. Sloop of War, Coote.*

Mr. Midshipman Neabitt, proceeding from Aden to the Presidency, on medical certifi-

cate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Atalanta*, from the 11th to the 15th February last.

### Medical.

Feb. 21. Mr. William Bellet is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as an Assistant-surgeon on this Establishment.

*The following have returned to duty.*

Assistant-surgeon D. Fraser, of the medical establishment.

Assistant-surgeon, D. Clarke, of the medical establishment.

Surgeon W. Erskine, of the recruit depot, to receive medical charge of the medical store depot, staff, and details at Poona, from the 1st January last, from Surgeon Howison.

22. Surgeon R. Barra is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion Artillery, as a temporary measure, and Surgeon Anderson is directed to assume medical charge of the whole of the Artillery and Golundauze at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

27. Assistant-surgeon W. Leggett, Civil Surgeon at Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

A Station Order by Brigadier Fearon Commanding at Ahmednuggur, under date the 22d October, 1838, directing Assistant-surgeon Hockin, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to proceed in medical charge of the 2d Company, 2d Battalion Artillery, ordered to proceed to the Presidency, is confirmed.

28. Assistant-surgeon, W. Hardy is directed to proceed and relieve Assistant-surgeon Neilson, in medical charge of the Wing on the 22d regiment N. I., at Bominacote, who will then rejoin the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant-surgeons, Wright and Bellet, are directed to proceed to Scinde, the former to be attached to Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royals, and the latter officer to do duty with the Reserve Force.

March 4. A Station Order by Lieut.-Col. A. Manson, C. B. Commanding at Ahmednuggur, dated 13th ultimo, directing Assistant-surgeon Balfour, attached to the Madras Golundauze, to proceed in medical charge of the 21st regiment N. I. to Poonah, is confirmed.

The following Officer has leave of absence :—

26th regt. Madras, N. I.—Assist.-surgeon, G. S. Scott, N. I. from 1st to 31st March, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Western Coast and the Mahableshwur Hills.

5. Assistant-surgeon, D. Fraser is attached

to the European General Hospital until further orders.

12. The Order issued by the Officer Commanding the Aden Force, under date the 2d ultimo, appointing Assistant-surgeon J. P. Malcolmson to afford medical aid to the Political Agent at Aden and his Department, is confirmed.

15. Assistant-surgeon J. J. Atkinson, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, to relieve Assistant-surgeon, Pitcairn, whose period of service has expired.

Assistant-surgeon Cullum, at present doing duty at Baroda, is directed to proceed to Bhooj to be there employed.

20. Assistant-surgeon Broadhurst is directed to proceed to the Presidency, as the Officer in waiting for the Indian Navy, and eventually for the purpose of relieving Assistant-surgeon Pitcairn.

21. A Brigade order by Brigadier Gibbon dated Deesa, 12th instant, directing Assistant-surgeon Parsons of the 3d regiment Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the details and families of Her Majesty's 40th regiment proceeding to Poona, and Surgeon Owen, 3d regiment Light Cavalry, to receive medical charge of the staff, and 2d troop of Horse Artillery, is confirmed.

A Division order by Brigadier Fearon, dated 18th instant, directing Surgeon Howison of the 25th regiment N. I. to afford medical aid to the 21st regiment N. I. during the absence of Surgeon Carstairs on sick certificate, is confirmed.

The under-mentioned officer has leave of absence :—

21st regt. N. I.—Surgeon W. Carstairs, from 18th to 31st March, on medical certificate to proceed to Singhur.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Honourable the Governor in Council.*

Bombay Castle, Feb. 21, 1839.—The following temporary arrangements made in the Scinde field force, are confirmed :—

Lieut. J. B. Woosnan, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee, to the horse artill. with the Scinde field force, from the 23d ult. the date of Lieut. W. C. Say's departure from Tatta, on sick cert.

Lieut. G. A. Shaw, of the 22nd regt. N. I. to act as adjt. to the left wing of that regt. now in Camp Bominacote, from the 28th ult.

Capt. C. H. Wells, of the 26th regt. N. I. received charge of the Com. Depart. at Belgaum, from Capt. L. W. Hart, on the 21st ult.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :

Brev.-Col. T. Morgan, of the 17th regt. N. I.

Capt. J. E. Lang, of the 20th regt. N. I.

Brev.-Capt. G. N. Prior, of the 21st regt. N. I.

Lieut. R. Travers, of the 23rd regt. N. I.

Lieut. G. Rippon, of 21st regt. N. I.

Lieut. M. Wyllie, of the 8th regt. N. I.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Lieut. W. R. Simpson, of the 17th regt. N. I. to act as adjt. to the left wing of that regt., from the 1st to the 31st Jan. last, vice Lieut. Burnes.

Lieut. W. B. G. B. Jenkins, of the 6th regt. N. I. is appointed staff officer to the detachment at Balmeor, from the 2nd inst. in succession to Lieut. Hay, resigned the appointment.

The leave on med. cert. granted to Lieut. D. E. Mills, of the 19th regt. N. I. deputy paymaster at Deesa, by G. G. O. of the 19th of Dec. last, and extended on the 21st ult. is further prolonged to the 1st of March next.

The Division Order by Maj.-Gen. R. A. Willis, commanding Northern Division Army, under date the 2nd inst., appointing the assist.-adjt.-gen. Northern Division of the Army, to assume charge of the assistant-quart.-mast.-general's office, from the 17th of Jan. 1839, until further orders, is confirmed.

By Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.

Feb. 20.—Capt. W. J. B. Knipe of the 17th regt. N. I. being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

21. The following officer has leave of absence :—

15th N. I.—Lieut. W. F. Cormack, from 1st March to 31st March, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

22. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

8th N. I.—Capt. A. S. Hawkins, from 1st March to 31st March, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

N. Vet. Batt.—Lieut. F. Ashworth, from 20th Feb. to 20th March, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

*By the Governor in Council.*

Feb. 22.—With reference to the G. G. O. No. 14 of the 7th ult., Lieut. Kilner is placed under the controul of the Inspecting Engineer of the Deccan.

Lieut. W. Say, of the horse artil. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

23. Capt. R. Foster, superintendent of roads and tanks in the Concan, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Aden on duty, by the Hon. Company's steamer "Berenice," on her approaching voyage to the Red Sea.

2nd Lieut. C. Walker, is appointed Field Engineer at Karrack, to relieve 2nd Lieut. Hart, who will return to the Presidency.

25. The order issued by the officer commanding at Aden, appointing Capt. H. Stiles of the Bombay European regt., to act as Bazar Master to the Force is confirmed.

By Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.

Feb. 23. — The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

21st N. I.—Lieut. and Adj. E. Green from 1st Feb. to 28th Feb. on private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

Eur. regt.—Capt. W. Burnett, from 25th Feb. to 28th Feb. on med. cert. to remain at Bombay.

21st Madras N. I.—Lieut. W. Mason, from 21st to 28th Feb. on med. cert. to proceed to Bombay.

26. The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

52nd Madras N. I.—Lieut. W. B. Littlehales, from 28th Feb. to 30th March, in extension to enable him to join.

*By the Governor in Council.*

Feb. 27.—The hon. the Governor in council repeats his thanks to Major Bailie, and to the troops under his command, for the admirable conduct and discipline displayed after the capture of Aden.

— Lieut. A. A. Drummond, of the 11th N. I., received charge of the ordnance store department, from Capt. W. Brett, on the 21st ult.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty :—

Capt. F. Apthorp, 20th N. I.

Lieut. W. Jones, ditto ditto

Lieut. W. H. Clarke, 2d or Grenadier regt. N. I.

The following arrangements by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, are confirmed by the hon. the Governor in council :—

Lieut. Parr, of the 23d N. I., is placed under the orders of the senior assistant commissary general for commissariat duties, from the 14th December, 1838, as a temporary measure.

Capt. Humffreys, of the Madras artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By a resolution passed in the general department, 2d Lieut. H. Wood, of the engineers, is appointed acting 2d assistant to the superintendent of roads, &c. until further orders.

March 1.—The following arrangements are made, consequent on the departure for Europe of Lieut. Col. G. Jervis.

Major J. Jopp, as inspecting engineer to the Poonah division.

Major C. Waddington, to be inspecting engineer, northern division, but to continue

in charge of his present office until further orders.

Capt. J. S. Grant, to act as inspecting engineer northern division, during Major Waddington's employment at the Presidency.

Capt. W. B. Goodfellow, to act as inspecting engineer, Poonah division, during the absence of Major Jopp on leave on sick certificate.

Capt. T. M. B. Turner, to be executive engineer at Poonah, vice Goodfellow, appointed to act as inspecting engineer.

Lieut. W. G. Hebbert, on being relieved by a Madras engineer officer at Belgaum, to proceed to Ahmednuggur and assume charge of the executive engineer's duties at that station.

2. The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to announce, that the station of Mhow has been occupied by the undermentioned troops of this Presidency :—

2d regt. L. C.

3d, 7th, and 17th regts. N. I.

The following staff are appointed to that station, agreeably to orders from the government of India :

Brigadier, 1st class, Major Gen. Brooks.

Brigade Major, in charge of treasury chest and post-office, Capt. Browne, 7th Rt. N. I.

An Engineer officer in charge of public buildings, Lieut. Kilner.

A commissariat officer, Capt. Birdwood.

Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. Fletcher.

Capt. J. Hobson, of the Bombay European regt. is appointed staff officer to the detachments serving at Aden, in the room of Capt. St. John, ordered to return to the Presidency.

Capt. A. C. Peat, chief engineer with the field force in Scinde, is appointed superintending engineer at the Presidency, but is not to be withdrawn from his present duties.

A committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the Poona arsenal, to take an inventory of the stores, on the arrival of Capt. Sinclair.

The relieving officer, Capt. Sinclair.

The relieved officer, Bt. Major Watson,  
and

Bt. Capt. Blood, referee on the part of government.

5. Lieut. J. Jackson of the 10th N. I. is permitted to resign his appointment of adjutant of that regt., and Ensign J. H. Ayrton is appointed to that situation from the date of Lieut. Jackson's resignation.

By Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.

March 2.—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon, as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 31st instant :—

Major E. W. Jones, 3d N. I.

Capt. W. Burnett, European regt.

Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th N. I.

Capt. J. E. Lang, 20th N. I.

Ensign C. Halkett, 9th N. I.

Ensign E. Bowen, 26th N. I.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

*Horse Artillery.*—Capt. J. S. Leeson, from 2d March to 31st March, on medical certificate, to proceed to Mahableshwar.

4. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

*Staff.*—Bt. Capt. F. Durack, from 1st to 31st March, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

*Native Veteran Battalion.*—Lieut. B. H. Crockett, from 1st to 31st March, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwar on medical certificate, and Lieut. F. Ashworth, from 20th to 31st March, in extension to remain at Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

*By the Governor in Council.*

March 12.—The order issued by the Brigadier commanding the Scinde reserve force, under date the 27th Jan. last, appointing Brevet Captain T. Miller, of her Majesty's 40th regt., to act as assistant quarter-master-general, until the arrival of Lieut. Del Host, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Capt. T. J. Valiant, her Majesty's 40th regt., is appointed from the 27th January last, to act as deputy assistant adjutant-general to the Scinde reserve force, during the absence of Capt. Donnelly, or until further orders.

15. Lieut. H. J. C. Shakespear, of the 25th Bengal N. I., and attached to the Nizam's cavalry is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of 18 months for the benefit of his health.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Ens. J. T. Barr, of the 7th N. I., to act as quart.-mast. and interp. to the marine batt. until further orders.

Capt. D. Downing of the Bengal Estab. is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with leave of absence for a period of two years for the benefit of his health.

By Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.

March 15.—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

8th N. I.—Major H. Sandwith from 12th of March to 12th of April on med. cer. to proceed to Mahableshwar.

The following arrangements in the regt. of artil. are ordered.

Lieut. E. S. Blake is directed to proceed to Baroda with all practicable expedition, to



relieve Lieut. H. Gebern in charge of the company of Golundouze at that station.

Lieut. Blake will deliver over the company of Golundouze he at present holds charge of to Lieut. F. W. Hicks, adjt. and quart.-mast. artil. N. D. till an officer is available for the duty.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

18th M. N. I.—Lieut. C. N. Winfield from 14th March to 31st March, on med. cert. to proceed to Mahableshtar.

*By the Governor in Council.*

March 16.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. H. Berthorn, exec. eng. of Ahmedabad, under date the 29th Jan. last, is extended to the 15th inst. and that officer is now ordered to return to his duty.

19. Ens. J. E. Taylor, 18th N. I., is appointed Mahratta interp. to that regt.—Date of appointment 16th Feb. 1839.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Ens. G. A. Leckie, 21st N. I., to act as adjt. to the left wing of that regt. on its removal from Ahmednuggur to Poona, and during its separation from regimental head quarters.

The following temporary arrangements in the Scinde reserve force, made by Brig. Valiant, K.H. are confirmed, viz.

Capt. Brett, artil. to act as commis. of ord. to the Scinde force, from the 1st ult. during the absence of Brev.-Capt. Farquharson.

Capt. Naylor, of H. M. 40th regt. to act as paymaster to the Scinde reserve force, during the absence of Capt. Corsellis, from the 1st ult.

Lieut. Hart, 2nd Gren. N. I., to act as assist. com. gen., and in charge of the Sudder bazar to the Scinde reserve force, till the arrival of Lieuts. Whichelo and Preedy, or till further orders.

21. Lieut. W. K. Warner, of the Bengal horse artil., is permitted to proceed to Europe, for a period of three years for the benefit of his health.

*By Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.*

March 20.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

*Staff.*—Capt. C. S. Stuart, A. D. C. to

Maj. Gen. G. Willis, from 20th Feb. to 20th March, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

13th N. I.—Lieut. A. P. McDougall from 9th March to 9th April, on med. cer. to proceed to sea coast.

21st N. I.—Ens. J. McGregor from 18th March to 31st March, on med. cer. to proceed to Bombay.

52nd M. N. I.—Lieut. T. P. Walsh from 1st April to 31st May, on private affairs within the limits of the Southern Division.

21. Ens. J. D. De Vitre of the 25th N. I. is directed to resume charge of his duties as assist. to the sup. of bazars at Poona.

#### BIRTHS.

In Rampart Row, on the evening of the 1st March, the lady of Capt. James MacKenzie, 8th Bengal L. C. of a son.

On Sunday, the 3d inst. at Byculla, the lady of Hen. Allan Harrison, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Deesa, on Monday the 18th Feb. the lady of Capt. Walter, 3d L. C. of a daughter.

At Agiary Lane, on the 21st Feb. the wife of Mr. Wm. Portlock, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 21st inst. the lady of Lieut. Lewis Brown, 5th N. I. of a son.

At Mahableshtar, on the 18th inst. the lady of Lieut. Stock, 23d N. I. of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst. at Gorabdeo, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Wm. McCallum, Esq., merchant, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late J. McCallum, Esq. of Glasgow.

At Colabah church, on the 22nd inst. Arthur Bedford Orlebar, Esq. B. A. Oxon., Professor of Mathematics in Elphinstone College, to Eliza Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Richard Orlebar, Esq. of Hinwick House, Bedfordshire.

#### DEATHS.

On the 28th of Feb. at Agiary Lane, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Portlock, aged 7 days.

At Bombay, on the 1st March, Lieut. Wm. Mason, 21st N. I.



CHINA.

BIRTH.

At Macao, on the 23rd of December, the lady of F. J. De Paiva, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Macao, on the 3rd of January, Emilia Maria, the wife of Joze Bernardo Gualarte, Esq. aged 17 years.

MALACCA.

MARRIED.

At Malacca, on the 6th of Dec. at Christ's church, by the Rev. J. Hughes, Lieut. J. Ferrier, 48th M. N. I., to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of J. B. De Wind, Esq.

PENANG.

BIRTH.

At Penang, on the 10th of February, the lady of Captain Oswald Bell, of the 12th regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a son.

SYDNEY.

DEATH.

On the 1st of November, Edward Aspinall, Esq.

On the 8th of November, Duncan M'Kellar, Esq.

On the 19th of November, Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon.

On the 29th of October, Mr. Solomon Wiseman, a very old Colonist, much respected.

On the 28th of November, Mr. Edward Terry, after an illness of a few days.

— Suddenly, Mrs. Herbert.

— Robert James M'Beth, infant son of James M'Beth.

— Roxburgh Place, Baulkham Hills, John Kerr M'Dougall, Esq., aged forty-eight years.

On the 24th of November, in the seventieth year of his age, John Purcell, Esq.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

At Port Macquarie, on Monday the 26th of October, Mrs. Dutton, wife of Mr. Dutton, Sheriff of South Australia, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Stephen, late of Sydney.



# DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S AND COMPANY'S TROOPS IN THE EAST INDIES.

## BENGAL.

\* In advance.—† In reserve at Ferozepore.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.		Kegts.	Stations.
Regts.	Stations.	27th N. I.	Indus.*
3d Lt. Drag.	Meerut.	28th do.	Denapore.
16th do.	Indus.*	29th do.	Banda.
3d Foot	Meerut.*	30th do.	Neemuch.
9th do.	Hazareebaugh.	31st do.	Indus.
13th do.	Army of the Indus.*	32d do.	Dacca.
16th do.	Cawnpore.	33d do.	Delhi.
26th do.	Fort William.	34th do.	Allygurh.
31st do.	Ghazeepore.	35th do.	Indus.*
44th do.	Kurnaul.	36th do.	Jumalpore.
49th do.	Dinapore.	37th do.	Indus.*
		38th do.	Kurnaul.
		39th do.	Neemuch.
		40th do.	Dinapore.
		41st do.	Benares.
		42d do.	Hoosnenubad.
		43d do.	Indus.*
		44th do.	Etawah and Mynporee.
		45th do.	Shahjehanpore.
		46th do.	Agra.
		47th do.	Agra.
		48th do.	Indus.
		49th do.	Dinapore.
		50th do.	Mirzopore.
		51st do.	Barrackpore.
		52d do.	Nusseerabad.
		53d do.	Loadiana.
		54th do.	Kurnaul.
		55th do.	Lucknow.
		56th do.	Dinapore.
		57th do.	Barrackpore.
		58th do.	Barrackpore.
		59th do.	Moradabad.
		60th do.	Kurnaul.
		61st do.	Almorah.
		62d do.	Cawnpore.
		63d do.	Lucknow.
		64th do.	Delhi.
		65th do.	Arracan.
		66th do.	Cawnpore.
		67th do.	Benares.
		68th do.	Allahabad.
		69th do.	Berhampore.
		70th do.	Sylhet.
		71st do.	Neemuch.
		72d do.	Allahabad.
		73d do.	Sylhet.
		74th do.	Nusseerabad.
		Engineers	Fort William (hd. qu.).
		Sappers & miners	Delhi (hd. qu.).
COMPANY'S TROOPS.			
1st Lt. Cav.	Neemuch.		
2d do.	Indus.*		
3d do.	Indus.*		
4th do.	Kurnaul.		
5th do.	Indus.†		
6th do.	Sultanpore, Benares.		
7th do.	Meerut.		
8th do.	Cawnpore.		
9th do.	Nusseerabad.		
10th do.	Muttra.		
Europ. Regt.	Indus.*		
1st N. I.	Saugor.		
2d do.	Indus.*		
3d do.	Barrackpore.		
4th do.	Goruckpore.		
5th do.	Indus.†		
6th do.	Bareilly.		
7th do.	Cawnpore.		
8th do.	Bareilly.		
9th do.	Chittagong.		
10th do.	Lucknow.		
11th do.	Jubbulpore.		
12th do.	Barrackpore.		
13th do.	Nusseerabad.		
14th do.	Futteghur.		
15th do.	Barrackpore.		
16th do.	Indus*		
17th do.	Meerut.		
18th do.	Benares.		
19th do.	Cawnpore.		
20th do.	Loadiana.		
21st do.	Kurnaul.		
22d do.	Nusseerabad.		
23d do.	Agra.		
24th do.	Midnapore.		
25th do.	Saugur.		
26th do.	Meerut.		

**Artillery Foot.**

Regts.	Stations.
1st Battalion .	Dum Dum (hd. qu.).
2d do. .	Nusseerabad, do. <sup>1</sup>
3d do. .	Benares. do.
4th do. .	Agra, do.
5th do. .	Cawnpore, do.
6th do. .	Cawnpore, do. <sup>2</sup>
7th do. .	Dum Dum, do.

**Horse Artillery.**

1st Brigade .	Kurnaul, (hd. qu.).
2d do. .	Meerut, do. <sup>3</sup>
3d do. .	Cawnpore.

**EXTRA AND LOCALS.**

1st Local Horse	Army of the Indus.†
2d do. .	Bareilly.
3d do. .	Saugor.
4th do. .	Army of the Indus.*
5th do. .	Bhopawar.

Aegts.	Stations.
Calcutta Militia .	Allypore.
Ramghur L. I. .	Dorunda, Chota Nagpore.
Hill Rangers .	Bhaugulpore.
Nusseree Batt. .	Soobathoo.
Sirmoor Batt. .	Deyra.
Kameroon Batt.	Hawul Baugh.
Assam L. I. .	Bishnauth.
Mhairwarrah Bat.	Berar.
Sylhet L. I. .	Chera Ponjee.
Arracan Batt. .	Akyab.
Assam Sebundies	Gowahatty.
Hurriana L. I. .	Hansi.
Bheel Corps .	Mundlaiser.
Nerbudda Se- bundies.	Jubbulpore.
Sapper Sebun- dies.	Darjeeling.
Resident's Escort	Katmandoo.

<sup>1</sup> Third Company in reserve. Fourth Company in advance.

<sup>2</sup> Second Company in advance.

<sup>3</sup> Second Troop in advance. Third Troop in reserve.

**MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.**

In advance.

**QUEEN'S TROOPS.**

Regts.	Stations.
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
4th Foot	Bangalore.
21st do. .	Fort St. George.
39th do. .	Bellary.
41st do. .	Belgaum.
54th do. .	Fort St. George.
55th do. .	Secunderabad.
57th do. .	Cannanore.
62d do. .	Moulmien.
63d do. .	Moulmein.

**COMPANY'S TROOPS.**

1st Lt. Cav. .	Kamptee.
2d do. .	Jaulnah.
3d do. .	Sholapore.
4th do. .	Arcot.
5th do. .	Arcot.
6th do. .	Secunderabad.
7th do. .	Bellary.
8th do. .	Arcot.
Europ. Regt. .	Kamptee.
1st N. I. .	Madras.
2d do. .	French Rocks.
3d do. .	Secunderabad.
4th do. .	Cannanore.
5th do. .	Palamcottah.
6th do. .	Cuttack.

Regts.	Stations.
7th N. I. .	Rulladghee.
8th do. .	Singapore and Malacca.
9th do. .	Quilon.
10th do. .	Bellary.
11th do. .	Jubbulpore.
12th do. .	Penang.
13th do. .	Moulmein.
14th do. .	Cuttack.
15th do. .	Trichinopoly.
16th do. .	Cuddapah.
17th do. .	Russel Rondah.
18th do. .	Belgaum.
19th do. .	Madras.
20th do. .	Dhoolia & Asdeerghur.
21st do. .	Ahmednuggur.
22d do. .	Musulipatam.
23d do. .	Mangalore.
24th do. .	Palaveram.
25th do. .	Kamptee.
26th do. .	Belgaum.
27th do. .	Palamcottah.
28th do. .	Mercara, Doorg.
29th do. .	Jaulnah.
30th do. .	Trichinopoly.
31st do. .	Ellore.
32d do. .	Hurryhur.
33d do. .	Vellore.
34th do. .	Bengalore.
35th do. .	Secunderabad.
36th do. .	Cannanore.

Regts.	Stations.	Regts.	Stations.
37th N. I.	. Palaveram.	47th N. I.	. Dharwar.
38th do.	. Bangalore.	48th do.	. Vellore.
39th do.	. Bellary.	49th do.	. Kamptee.
40th do.	. Moulmein.	50th do.	. Vizianagram.
41st do.	. Secunderabad.	51st do.	. Secunderabad.
42d do.	. Hoosingabad.	52d do.	. Scholapore.
43d do.	. Berhampore.	Artillery	. St. Thomas's Mount (h. q.)
44th do.	. Vizagapatam.	Engineers	. Fort St. George (h.q.)
45th do.	. Trichinopoly.		
46th do.	. Mangalore.		

### BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.		Regts.	Stations.
Regts.	Stations.	8th N. I.	. Sattarah.
4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee, &c.*	9th do.	. Ahmedabad.
2d Foot	. Field Service, Sinde.	10th do.	. Poonah.
6th do.	. Bombay.	11th do.	. Bhooj.
17th do.	. Field Service, Sinde.	12th do.	. Rajcote.
40th do.	. Reserve Force, Sinde.	13th do.	. Deesa.
		14th do.	. Mhow.
		15th do.	. Malligaum.
		16th do.	. Dapoollee.
		17th do.	. Mhow.
		18th do.	. Baroda.
		19th do.	. Aden.
		20th do.	. Baroda.
		21st do.	. Poonah.
		22d do.	. Kuratchee, Bominacote.
		23d do.	. Field Service, Sinde.
		24th do.	. On Service to Aden.
		25th do.	. Poonah.
		26th do.	. Poonah.
		Artillery	. Poonah, Bombay, &c.
		Engineers	. Poonah (hd. qu.)

\* Ordered forward.

## Steam.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

“ Scheme of the proposed Arrangements for bringing the English Mails to Bombay during the ensuing Monsoon.

“ The Hugh Lindsay leaves Bombay on the 12th of April, reaches Suez on the 13th of May; leaves on the 18th of May, arrives at Aden, on the 1st of June; transfers the mails to a sailing vessel to be conveyed to Bombay, and remains at Aden.

“ The Berenice leaves Bombay on the 20th of May, reaches Suez on the 10th of June, and Bombay on the 2d of July.

“ The Hugh Lindsay leaves Aden (without a mail,) on the 19th of June, reaches Suez on the 6th of July, arrives at Aden on the 24th of July, and transfers the mails for Bombay to a sailing vessel.

“ A sailing vessel to be dispatched from Bombay on the 23d of May, which will



reach Suez on the 6th of August, leaves Suez on the following day, and returns direct to Bombay with the mails.

"A sailing vessel leaves Bombay on the 20th June, and transfers the mail to the Hugh Lindsay at Aden, on the 15th of August. The Hugh Lindsay will deliver the Indian mail at Suez on the 5th of September, and return to Bombay with the English mail about the 6th of October.

"The Berenice leaves Bombay on the 12th of September, and the regular communication will be continued."

(Signed as before)

JOHN STIKEMAN, Secretary.

Cowper's Court, Cornhill, May 18.

## Price Current.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**—Quotations in these Securities stand as under—it is seldom that any transactions occur in the Stock Paper, or the 3d Bombay 5 per cents. : the second 5 and 4 per cents. have been somewhat animated ; a good deal of the former description has changed hands, and the premium on the lower numbers looking up ; the latter is also improving, sales were effected in the early part of yesterday at four 11 per cent. discount, and before the close of the day it was hardly procurable at the same rate.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

			Buy.	Sell.
Stock Paper	{ Transfer 5 per cent. of 1835-36, interest payable in England - - }	Prem.	14 0	13 0 per cent.
			rs. as.	
Second 5 per cent.	{ According to Nos. 1151 a 15,200 -		0 a 14	3 0
Third, or Bombay 5 per cent. Co.'s Rs.			2 4	1 12
4 per cent. . . . . Discount, Co.'s Rs.			4 0 a	4 8

**BANK OF BENGAL**—Stock Company's Rupees, 1,12,50,000.—Shares in this institution have advanced since our last, and they now stand at 2,300 a 2,400 rupees premium.

### RATES OF DISCOUNT.

Approved Private Bills and Notes not having more than three months to run, discount 6 per cent. per annum.

Government and Salary Bills, ditto, 4 ditto, ditto.

Loans not exceeding 3 months time on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. 5 ditto ditto. On Metals, Indigo and Opium, 5½ ditto ditto, and on other Goods, 6½ ditto ditto.

Accounts of Credit to be open on deposit of Company's Paper, &c. Interest 5 ditto ditto. On metals, Indigo, and Opium, 5½ ditto ditto, and other goods, 6½ ditto ditto.

**UNION BANK**—Stock Company's Rupees 80,00,000.—Since our last the value of shares in this Bank advanced very considerably and unexpectedly, quotations remain at 300 a 325 rupees premium. We give the discount and interest rates of the Bank below, but would call attention to the great accommodation held out.

### RATES OF DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills, and Notes not exceeding 1 month	6 per cent.
On ditto ditto . . . . . 2 ditto . . . . .	6 „
On ditto ditto . . . . . 3 ditto . . . . .	7 „
On ditto ditto . . . . . 4 ditto . . . . .	8 „
On Foreign Bills of Exchange, not exceeding 90 days' sight. . . . .	6 per cent.
On Government and Salary Bills . . . . .	4 „
* On Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper not exceeding 3 months	5 „
On ditto Metals, Indigo and Opium, ditto . . . . .	6 „
On ditto on other goods ditto . . . . .	7 „

\* An extra premium is charged on French vessels bound to France, to include the war risk.

On accounts of Credit on deposit of Company's Paper.....	5	„
On ditto on deposits of Metals, Indigo, and Opium .....	6	„
Ditto on ditto of other Goods .....	7	„

\* The same rate to all applicants whether proprietors or not.

AGRA BANK, Stock Company's Rupees 20,00,000, as before.

## BILLS ON ENGLAND.

The Agra Bank draws on London at the following rates :—

At six months' sight .....	per Company's rupees.....	2	0
At three months' sight .....	ditto .....	1	11½
At sight, for sums not exceeding 100l. ....		1	11

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bills on Bombay, at 30 days' sight.....Discount per cent.....	2	0	0
Bills on Calcutta, at 51 days' date.....ditto „ .....	2	8	0
Ditto ditto at 10 days' sight .....	1	12	0
Ditto ditto at sight (for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000) ditto .....	1	8	0

BONDED WAREHOUSE, Shares Company's Rs. 500. at discount.

DOCKING COMPANY, Shares Company's Rs. 1000, at par. The recent report of the Committee speaks favourably, shewing the net profits of the Company for the past year to be Co.'s Rs. 1,03,559,141, and a dividend of 100 rupees per share has been declared.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION, Shares Company's Rs. 1000, at par.

MONEY, abundant.

## BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Company's Rs. 220	8	0	a	221	0	0	per 100
Doubloons.....	32	0	0	a	33	0	0 each
Joes, or Peazas.....	19	12	0	a	20	0	0 „
Dutch Ducats .....	4	8	0	a	5	0	0 „
Sovereigns.....	10	3	0	a	0	0	0 „
Old Gold Mohurs.....	18	15	0	a	19	0	0 „
New .....	17	10	6	a	17	12	0 „
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	0	0	0	a	15	5	0 „
Gold Bars .....	12	0	0	a	15	8	0 per sa. wt.
Sycee Silver .....	104	0	0	a	104	8	6 per 100 ditto
Gold Dust .....	12	0	0	a	15	0	0 per sa. wt. according to quality.

## CALCUTTA COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

China and Singapore, at 60 days' sight..... 205 pr. 100 Sp. drs.

France, at 6 months' sight .....

Bills on Bombay and Madras, may be had at either sight, or 30 days' sight, according to amount at par, and 2 and 3 per cent. premium.

## PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

* To Europe, not north of Great Britain .....	2½	a	3	per cent.
„ Europe, north of Great Britain .....	3½	„		
„ America and New South Wales .....	3	„		
„ China, (on Opium and Specie) Manilla and Java .....	2½	„		
„ China, on Ship and Goods .....	3	„		
„ Penang .....	1½	„		
„ Malacca and Singapore .....	2	„		
„ Bencoleen and Ports on the West Coast .....	2½	„		
„ Rangoon, Amherst Town and Moulmien .....	2	„		
„ Mauritius, Madras, and Coast of Coromandel .....	2	„		
„ Madagascar and Bushire.....	3	„		
„ Bussorah or Persian Gulph.....	3½	„		
„ Red Sea.....	4	„		
„ Bourbon, Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Trincomalie.....	2½	„		
„ St. Helena or Cape .....	2½	„		

\* \* Insurances on Bullion have an abatement of 1-6th.

Vessels at the Company's moorings, one quarter per cent. per month : at their own moorings, one third per cent.

Policies are granted on time at the following rates :—

Three months certain $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
Six	"	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "
Nine	"	"	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "
Twelve	"	"	8 "

An extra premium of one per cent. for every time more than once that the vessel leaves the River Hooghly under the same policy.

### MADRAS, MARCH 15.

#### PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE.

5 per cent. Transferable Book-debt .....	15 per cent. Prem.
5 per cent. Loan of 1825, viz. [from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. premium according to Nos. the Bonds bear.	Buy. Sell.
5 per cent. Loan of January 1830 .....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
4 per cents. ....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ 4 p. c. d.
Tanjore Stock .....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ 8 "
Bills on Calcutta .....	104 101 p. c. d.
" Bombay .....	101 99 "
" England, viz. 30 days' sight .....	1s. 11d., 2s. 1d. per Rup.
90 ditto .....	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
6 months .....	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. 2d. "
Government Bills on the Lords of the Treasury at 30 days' sight .....	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
Sovereigns .....	Rs. 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ 10 Sovereigns.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 Doll.

### BOMBAY, FEB. 23.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Buy.	Sell.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Five per cent. Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 1151 to No. 3000 .....	108-12	109
Five per cent. Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000 .....	109	109-4
Five per cent. Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000.....	109-12	110
Five per cent. Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 10,001 to No. 15,200.....	110-12	110
Five per cent. Loan of 1829-30 .....	110-12	111
Four per cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....	103-12	104
Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.).....	97-12	98
Five per cent. Transfer Loan, of 1834-35, None in offering ....	114	114-8

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on Calcutta, at 30 days' sight (Company's Rs.) .....	102-4	102-8
Bills on Calcutta, at 30 ditto, ditto (Sicca Rs.) .....	108-8	109
Bills on Madras, at 30 ditto, ditto .....	100-8	101
Bills on Canton, at 60 ditto, ditto, per 100 dollars .....	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London, at 6 months sight.....	2 1	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bills on London, at 30 days sight (Ceylon Government)..<	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

**BILLS ON CALCUTTA.**—Are not in much enquiry; Government, sixty days' sight Drafts being difficult of sale at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium.

**DO. ON MADRAS.**—Native hoondies at 30 days' sight may be purchased at about 1 per cent. premium.

**DO. CANTON.**—Transactions are at present limited, but drafts with Cotton Shipping documents may be engaged at Rs. 206 to Rs. 207 per 100 Dollars at sixty days' sight.

**DO. ON LONDON.**—Exchange has continued to droop and has fallen from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny per rupee, no drafts being at present procurable above 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee

at 6 months' sight, and at which there are few drawers. The supply of foreign bills in our market, this season, has been smaller than for some years. Glasgow Ship Bank bills at 90 days' sight on their London agents have been sold to the extent of £4500 Stg. at 2s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per rupee.

PRICE OF BULLION AND SPECIE.		Buy.	Sell.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars (whole) per 100 .....		219	219-8
Ditto, ditto (broken) per 100 .....		219-8	219-8
German Crowns, per 100 .....		215-8	216
Sovereigns, or Bank of England Notes, per Pound Sterling ....		10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots, per 100 Tolahs, scarce .....		103-8	103-12
Ditto. ditto, small ingots, per 100 Tolahs, ditto .....		103-4	103-8

## PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London .....	3	0	0	a	3	8	0	per cent.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope .....	2	0	0	a	2	8	0	ditto
Ditto, Port Louis .....	1	8	0	a	2	0	0	ditto
Ditto, Calcutta .....	2	0	0	a	2	8	0	ditto

Note.—Risks on Bullion, Specie and Freight are general.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**OVERLAND MAILS.**—Accounts from Bombay to the 24th March reached town on the 10th May, by a government messenger.

**SIR T. PRITZLER.**—By the demise of Lieutenant-General Sir T. Pritzler, K.C.B., the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath has fallen vacant. Sir Theophilus had served with much distinction in the Mahratta war in India, where he commanded the 13th Light Dragoons.

**STEAM NAVIGATION.**—The *Chronicle* says, that in the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for 50,000*l.* being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of steam communication to India by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March 31st, 1840.

**INDIA BANK.**—Sir J. Campbell and Sir F. Pollock have given their opinions that the East India Company cannot, since the Charter of 1833, legally become copartners or shareholders in banking establishments in India.

**MR. WAGHORN.**—On the 30th April Mr. Waghorn entertained Mr. Timothy Curtis and some of his friends at Dinner. The evening passed away with much social enjoyment, and the unwearied services of Mr. Waghorn were flattering and abundantly acknowledged.

**COIN FOR CEYLON.**—A considerable quantity of half-farthings and quarter-farthings have been coined at the Mint for Ceylon, with a view to supersede the cowries or small shells used there as a medium of currency. These coins have the head of the Queen on the obverse, and the notice of the value of the coin on the reverse. They are very beautiful, and show the excellence of the machinery and arrangements at the Royal Mint.

**THE IDA.**—On the 26th of April the bells of Newcastle and Gateshead rang a joyful peal, in the honour of the arrival of the *Ida*, Captain John Currie, from the East Indies, the first vessel belonging to that port that had regularly engaged in the East India trade.

**PRESENTATIONS.**—The following were presented at Her Majesty's Levee on the 24th April:—

Major Hamilton, 22nd Bengal, N. I.; Captain Patterson, H. M. 26th Regiment; Lieut. White, H. M. 40th Regiment; Mr. E. A. Wallace, H. M. 26th Regiment; Major-General Dickson, Madras Service.

**MR. HOGG.**—Mr. Gregory, the proprietor of the *Satirist*, was on the 11th sentenced, by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be imprisoned three months in the Marshalsea, for a libel on the character of Mr. and Mrs. Hogg.

**BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.**—A prospectus is in circulation for the formation of a "British India Society for bettering the condition of our fellow subjects the natives of India." It states that—The primary duty of a British India Society would therefore be,—to obtain from every available source, authentic and impartial information, respecting the present actual condition of the natives of India, and the circumstances of the country ; and to give to the information so obtained the widest possible circulation. The means of accomplishing this necessary preliminary object appear to be, viz. :—To bring together, analyse, condense, and diffuse the facts already at hand.—To adopt the best means of obtaining regular and systematic information from all parts of India.—To form a library, embracing the most useful works on every branch of the subject.—To issue, under proper management, a Periodical Publication, containing the most recent, important and interesting Indian intelligence.—To reprint, in whole, or in part, such works as may be calculated to elucidate particular portions of the great subject.—To employ an active, experienced, and effective agency, for the organization of Provincial Auxiliary Societies. The following is the Provisional Committee :—William Adam, Esq., late of Calcutta ; William Aldam, Esq., Leeds ; Jonathan Backhouse, Esq., Darlington ; John Bowring, Esq., LL. D. ; Major-General Briggs ; Lord Brougham ; F. C. Brown, Esq., Tellicherry ; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. ; James Harford, Esq., Bristol ; John Harford, Esq., Bristol ; William Howett, Esq., ; Joseph Pease, Esq., sen., Darlington ; George Thompson, Esq.

Treasurer—Major-General Briggs, 11, York Gate, Regent's Park.

Honorary Secretary—F. C. Brown, Esq., 22, Harley Street.

**THE INDIAN OVERLAND MAILS.**—*To Viscount, Palmerston.*—My Lord,—In the letter I had the honour to receive from Mr. Backhouse, by your Lordship's directions, dated the 8th of December, 1837, in reply to mine of the 29th of November, requesting that, in consequence of the serious inconvenience occasioned by the delay in the transmission of the mercantile correspondence by the overland India mail, a Queen's messenger might be permitted to bring the mails through France, Mr. Backhouse stated that the establishment of Queen's messengers was too limited to permit the requisite number to be stationed at Malta for the purpose ; but as the Committee have learned that the Honourable East India Company's despatches have reached the India-house on two occasions by that means, the one on Thursday last, and the other on the 13th of April, it is hoped, that on any future occasion of a Government messenger leaving Malta through France, he may be instructed to bring with him all such letters as may be addressed via Marseilles, and which may have been brought along with the despatches in Her Majesty's packets from Alexandria to Malta ; at all events, that the vessel which brings the Queen's messenger to Malta, should not leave that place without bringing to Marseilles, for immediate transmission through France, all the letters addressed by that route, and not leave them at Malta to be detained five or six days for a French steamer, as was the case in the two instances now alluded to.

Had the letters of the last mail, which are so anxiously looked for, come to hand on Friday, they would have been answered on the following day, the 11th inst., being the day for the despatch of the monthly mail to India, whilst they must now remain without a reply to the 8th of June, being a loss of four weeks, and must plead my apology for urging my present request on your Lordship's serious attention.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's faithful obedient humble servant,  
G. G. DE H. LARPENT, Chairman.

London East India and China Association, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, May 14.

*Foreign Office, May 15.*—Sir, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, requesting, in the first place, that any Government messenger who may hereafter be despatched from Malta through France to England may be instructed to bring with him all such letters as may be addressed via Marseilles, and which may have been brought from Alexandria to Malta in Her Majesty's packets, along with the Government despatches.

I am to acquaint you in reply that Viscount Palmerston regrets extremely that he cannot comply with this request, as to do so would involve an interference with the privileges of the French Post-office, in which it is not to be expected that the French Government could be induced to acquiesce.

With regard to the second clause of your letter, in which you request that all events, the vessel which brings the Queen's messenger from Malta should not leave that place without bringing to Marseilles, for immediate transmission through France, all the letters addressed by that route, I am to suggest to you that your application on this



point should be made to the Admiralty, to which department the control of Her Majesty's vessels in the Mediterranean more immediately belongs.

In conclusion, I am to state that Viscount Palmerston hopes that an arrangement which has been some time in negotiation with the French Government will shortly be concluded and brought into operation, by which the safe and speedy transmission of letters from and to India through France will be effectually secured. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. BACKHOUSE.

G. G. De H. Larpent, Esq., Chairman, London East India and China Association.

#### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of the Proprietors of the above Society, was held at the Company's Office, No. 1, King William Street, on Wednesday 1st May, 1839. SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S. in the chair.

The chairman opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement which convened the meeting, and in a speech of considerable neatness and ability, commenting on the various points in the report, congratulated the meeting on the great success, which after five years trial, had followed the exertions of the directors and proprietors, and recommended to them to continue and increase the exertions which had realized so favourable a result.

The report was then read, shewing that since the first establishment of the society, 1472 policies had been effected on sums amounting to £1,452,200, that the annual premiums on existing policies reach £50,000, and that the investments of the society from premiums alone, after paying the various claims upon them, exceed £104,000.

The reading of the report being concluded, the chairman enquired in his usual courteous manner, if any share-holder had any remarks to make thereon, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Edward Fletcher, Esq., and seconded by J. R. Thomson, Esq.: That the report now read be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

Moved by Major Chase, and seconded by Charles Keer, Esq.: That Messrs. Bagshaw, Bosanquet, and Saunders, be requested again to fill the office of directors, and Messrs. Hichens and Kerr, that of auditors to the society.

Moved by Isaac Nicholson, Esq., and seconded by Benjamin Brown, Esq.: That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and directors, and to the auditors for their attention to the duties of their office, and the interests of the society.

Moved by George Wiggins, Esq., and seconded by William Lister, Esq.: That the best thanks of this meeting are most justly due to the committee of management in India, for the successful attention with which they have guarded that portion of the interests of the society committed to their able superintendence.

Mr. Bagshaw after thanking the proprietors for the honor done him in his re-election, made the following short address. "I have been accustomed on former occasions of this kind, to address a few words in relation to that most important part of the society's business, carried on by their branches in British India. I have the greater pleasure in doing so now, as all the hopes and expectations formed at the commencement of the undertaking, are now happily realized, and if, during what may be called the probation of the society, business has been done to such an extent that the annual income arising from the premiums amounts to £50,000 sterling, what may we not expect after the period arrives when the policy holders shall derive the advantages arising from their being entitled to share in the profits of the society, benefits for the first time accorded in the annals of East India Life Assurance.

I confidently predict a great increase of the business of the Society, when the benefits of the system acted upon shall be entirely carried out, they will be published in India at the end of two years, and in England at the expiration of one; and it is natural to suppose that where business is done cheapest, and on the most secure foundation, there assurers will give the preference.

It is, however true, that assurers for short terms may have their objects effected with other Indian Officers on nearly the same terms as the Universal, but where Policies are taken out for the protection of Family and Social Interests, I cannot but believe the superior benefits which the Universal offers, in the payment of its claims, or the receipt of its premiums, at the entire option of the assured either in Great Britain or India, with the privilege of being put on British rates, on return to Europe, after certain annual payments have been made, that will ensure a consideration from residents in that country, that no present competition can shake.

One matter which I consider of great importance, I am happy in being able to say has at length been accomplished, that of the establishment of regular Branch Boards at Madras and Bombay. Some difficulty arose in the onset from the impossibility of finding Gentlemen qualified by holding the requisite number of shares in the Society, this has been got over, and at the date of the last advices, the Branches had begun to work, we may hope therefore that much augmentation to the business of the office will follow.

I am aware, in the formation of an Association like the present, how much of responsibility rests on the first projectors, and how much was due to private friendship and feeling in bringing it forward. For the part I took I was satisfied to bear my full share of the former, and feel most grateful, not only for what was given of the latter, but that the issue has proved altogether so favourable as to make it a proud satisfaction to any one concerned in furthering an Establishment producing alike benefit to the Shareholders and the Assured.

It was then proposed by William Scott, Esq. and seconded by James Mackenzie, Esq. and carried with acclamation,—

“That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., for the ability and affability with which he has conducted the business of this Meeting as Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN in acknowledging the vote of thanks just passed, referred to the proud position which they occupied compared with other offices of the same standing, as proved from the fact of the premiums already amounting to so large a sum per annum, and the investments from premiums, alone exclusive of the guarantee fund, after paying claims of every description exceeding 104,000*l*.

He again impressed the meeting with the importance of each individually exerting himself for the advantage of the Society, and recommended them to furnish the names of such of their respectable and influential connexions as would extend the business by acting as agents for the Society in different parts of the country.

The Meeting then adjourned, much pleased with the gratifying results laid before the Proprietors.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

15th Hussars—The destination of this regiment is changed to Bombay, whether they proceed in the Herefordshire. The men dismounted have been under the instruction of Col. Pasly in escalading at Chatham.

### FOOT.

3d—Lieut. Aircy and Ensign Meacham have embarked for Bengal.

4th—A detachment of twenty-six men have embarked in the *Minerva*, for Madras.

6th—Lieut. Dyke has arrived. Ensigns Finlay and Croker, Quarter-master Sheeham, and 135 men, have sailed for Bombay in the *Bombay*.

12th—The depot has been moved from Cork to Aberystwith, in consequence of Chartist movements in Wales.

16th—Officers and men have been ordered to embark for Bengal, so that the return of the regiment is not expected.

17th—Ensign Fitzmayer and fifty-five men have sailed in the *Bombay*.

21st—Lieut. Green has joined at Chatham. Lieut. Stewart, second Lieut. Brabazon, with sixty men, have embarked for Madras in the *Minerva*.

26th—Capt. Paterson embarks this month for Bengal.

31st—Capt. Baldwin embarks this month for Bengal.

35th—The officers with the depot have given a splendid entertainment at Sterling Castle.

32th—Ensign Cuirrie and forty-six men are to embark in the *Owen Glendower*, for Madras.

40th—Capt. M'Duff has leave for six months. Lieut. Wakefield and 107 men have sailed in the *Bombay* for Bombay. Captain M'Duff on promotion having resigned the Adjutancy of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, was publicly thanked, in orders, for his zeal and unremitting exertions to drill the recruits, the number of which lately exceeded 2000. He is succeeded by Lieut. Bentley, 1st West India regiment, who will, consequently, be appointed to a regiment in India.

41st—Lieut. Harnett, acting, garrison at Chatham, is gone on leave.

44th—A detachment of sixty-five men has embarked for Bengal in the Anna Maria.

49th—A detachment of sixty-one men has embarked in the Anna Maria for Bengal.

55th—Lieut. Havilland has entered the Military College. A detachment of twenty-four men is embarked in the Minerva for Madras.

57th—Brevet-Major Jackson and Ensign Cassidy, with ninety men, have embarked for Madras on board the Minerva. Capt. T. Shadforth has taken the command of the depot at Chatham, in succession to Brevet-Major Jackson.

58th—The depot has moved from Cashel to Templemore.

63rd—A detachment of thirty-seven men embarks in the Owen Glendower for Madras.

87th—The depot has moved from Castlebar to Boyle.

90th—Ensign Owen is on leave.

94th—This depot is to move from Cork to England.

It is reported that the 12th, 35th, and 9th regiments are to proceed on to India.

The detachments on board the Bombay, for Bombay, are under the command of Captain Cochrane.

The detachments for Madras, on board the Minerva, are under the command of Major Jackson of the 57th regiment.

The detachments for Bengal, on board the Anna Maria, are under the command of Captain Reignolds of the 49th regiment.

The recruiting of Her Majesty's regiments in India is not progressing as rapidly as was expected. The East India Company can recruit with great facility at all times—and every one who now brings a recruit to their officers receives 15s. for his trouble.

The East India Company have been permitted to establish a recruiting depot at Edinburgh, and Captain H. V. Glegg, late of the 32d Bengal N. I., has been appointed to the command.

Captain Henry Vibert Glegg, late of the Bengal army, is to have the local rank of Captain, while employed as Recruiting Officer of the East India Company's Service at Edinburgh.

Orders have been issued by Captain Murray, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, to commence enlisting with all speed young men for the service. They are taken as low as five feet five, and up to thirty years of age. It is said that this order for the reinforcing of the Company's troops is in consequence of military preparations making on the part of the autocrat of Russia. Twenty thousand muskets on a new principle, besides bayonets, and swords and pistols for the cavalry, have been contracted for, which will be forwarded to India immediately when completed.

Permission has been granted to the East India Company to raise three European Regiments, one for Bengal, one for Madras, and one for Bombay, in consequence of the reduced state of Her Majesty's army not admitting of regiments being sent to India. The recruits for the East India Company will be taken at five feet five inches, and up to the age of thirty years. The regiments will not be embodied in this country, but recruits will be sent out in detachments, and formed, on arrival in India, into corps. This augmentation is in addition to the 600 men previously ordered to be enlisted. These regiments will each consist of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, ten captains, sixteen lieutenants, eight ensigns, and nine-hundred and twenty non-commissioned, rank and file.

Lieutenant-General Sir Theophilus Pritzler, died very suddenly on the 12th of April. This officer was appointed Ensign in an Independent Company in 1793; Lieutenant 85th foot, 18th March, 1794; from thence removed to the 5th Dragoon Guards, 27th August, 1794; and appointed to a troop in the latter corps, 8th July, 1795. The 21st September, 1796, he was removed to the 21st Light Dragoons; and 1st September, 1804, appointed Major in the Royal Fusileers. He received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel 16th April, 1807; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 22d Light Dragoons, 4th June, 1813; had the Brevet of Colonel in the army, 4th of June, 1814; 5th of November, 1818, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons; Major-General, 19th July, 1821; and Lieutenant-General, 10th January, 1837. He served under the command of Lord Mulgrave, in Walcheren, in 1794; was in the campaign of 1794 and 1795, in Holland and Germany; in St. Domingo, from 1796 to 1798; and acted as Major of Brigade at Portsmouth, from 1800 to 1803. In 1805 he served on the Staff of the York District as Assistant-Adjutant-General; in 1806, as Assistant Inspector-General and Principal Inspector-General of the Recruiting Service; from 1807 to 1809, as Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards; next as Assistant Adjutant-General for conducting the Recruiting Service; and subsequently as Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone. He was also for some years on

the Staff in the East Indies, and in command of divisions of the Madras army. For his services he was made a Companion of the Bath, and afterwards raised to the rank of Knight Commander.

## MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant M. W. Smith, to be Captain by purchase, vice Lowndes, who retires. Cornet C. H. Key, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smith; Ensign L. E. Nolan, from the 4th foot to be Cornet by purchase, vice Key.

49th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant S. L. Horton, from the 54th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice F. W. Love, who retires upon half-pay of the 54th foot.

58th Foot.—Lieutenant W. E. Grant, to be Captain by purchase, vice Collins, who retires; Ensign J. P. Mayers, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Grant; J. R. Cooper, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mayers.

4th Regiment of Foot.—John Cowell Bartley, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Nolan, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.

9th Foot.—Ensign George Cubitt, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Batine, who retires; Samuel Jordan Palmer, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Cubitt.

13th Foot.—Ensign Edward King, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Deane, who retires; James F. P. C. Scott, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice King.

62d Foot.—Ensign George Sims, to be Adjutant, vice Corfield, deceased; Ensign and Adjutant George Sims, to have the rank of Lieutenant; James Keating, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Sims.

58th Foot.—Ensign Charles William Thompson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Collins, who retires; John William Saunders, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Thompson.

13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Charles Cameron Shute, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cameron, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled.

15th Light Dragoons.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Bisset, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hibbert, deceased.

58th Foot.—Captain Frederick J. T. Hutchinson, from the 74th foot, to be Captain, vice Isaac Foster, who retires on half-pay Unatt.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

April 23. London, Tait, China, Cork; Ran Manjaka, Jones, Mauritius, Gravesend.—24. Iris, Mackwood, Ceylon, Portsmouth.—25. Wanderer, Smith, Bengal, Liverpool; Hero, Smallwood, Bombay, Clyde.—26. Johanna, Maalstead, Java, Start.—27. Henry Bell, Wesley, Mauritius, Bristol.—29. Overland Mail, *via* Falmouth; DVrienden, Justi, Batavia, Wight.—30. England, Rea, Bengal, Penzance. May 2. Watkins, Whiteside, Mauritius, Liverpool; Calcutta, Myrberg, Batavia, Cowes.—4. George Canning, Winn, Bombay, Brighton.—6. Cybilla, Knowles, Mauritius, Downs; Hope, Cockbain, Manilla, Kingsbridge.—9. Maria, Lemkes, Batavia, Dartmouth.—10. John O'Gaunt, Robertson, China, Cork.—11. Sir Robert Peel, M'Kellar, Mauritius, Clyde, Cork.—13. Cassiopeia, Presley, Mauritius, Cork; Gazelle, Robertson, Mauritius, Leith.—14. Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal, Penzance; James Turcan, Manilla, Falmouth; Petite Nancy, Trelo, Bengal, Bordeaux.—15. Madagascar, Walker, Bengal, Plymouth.—16. General Palmer, Down, China, Penzance; Petris, Trip, Batavia, Penzance.—17. Wellington, Liddell, Madras, Portsmouth.—18. Earl of Hardwicke, Henning, Bengal, Portsmouth; Alex. Baring, St. Croix, China, Portland; St. George, Williams, Bengal, Bristol; Mary, Gilmore, Mauritius, Bristol.—20. Ludlow, Thom, Mauritius, Downs;

London, Wimble, Bengal, Downs; Amelia, Law, Bengal, Dover; Carnatic, Voss, Madras, Brighton; True Briton, Beach, Madras, Plymouth; Hebe, Bosworth, Mauritius, Hastings; Commodore, Malingren, Mauritius, Downs; Edward Robinson, Parsons, Mauritius, Downs; Branken Moor, Smith, Mauritius, N. Romney; Orienten, Pyk, Batavia, Dover.—21. Eliza, Keyt, Batavia, Folkstone.—23. Asia, Gillies, Bengal, Start; Malabar, Dunlop, Mauritius, Clyde.—24. Saquenay, Stewart, Manilla, Cork.—25. Hersey, Black, Mauritius, Downs; Clyde, Mathes, Batavia, Swanage; Paragon, Cook, Mauritius, Dover.—27. Hendicka, Admiral, Batavia, Falmouth; Lord Hungerford, Saunders, Bengal, Falmouth; William Jardine, Crosbie, China, Falmouth; Argyle, McDonald, Bombay, Liverpool; Zephyr, Jansen, Batavia, Holland.

## DEPARTURES FOR INDIA.

April 26. John Fleming, Rose, Cape, Madras, and Bengal, Portsmouth; Lady Clifford, Grainger, Bengal, Downs.—27. Grenada, Gardner, Bombay, Liverpool.—28. E. Walker, Crawford, Batavia and Singapore, Liverpool.—29. Ellen, Yapp, Penang and Singapore, Liverpool.—30. Royal Saxon, Atkins, Bengal, Liverpool. May 2. Cambyes, Hutchinson, Singapore, Liverpool.—3. Niagara, Chapman, Bombay, Downs; James Holmes, Johns, Singapore, Liverpool.—5. Salsette, Harrison, Bombay, Shields. 6. Anna Maria, Edwards, Bengal, Downs; Diamond, Taylor, Bengal, Downs.—8. John Panter, Elsdon, Mauritius, Downs.—10. Vigilant, Walton, Cape and Mauritius, Portsmouth.—11. Stratford, Lane, Mauritius, Portsmouth.—Morning Star, Linton, Cape and Ceylon, Downs; Sunda, Greig, China, Downs.—14. Minerva, Ireland, Madras, Gravesend; Patriot, King, Bengal, Liverpool.—16. Selma, Lackie, Bengal, Downs.—17. Samarang, Abbott, Batavia, Liverpool; Princess Victoria, Blackmore, Mauritius, Bordeaux; Vanguard, Bulkeley, Penang and Singapore, Gravesend.—18. Margaretta, Barcham, Batavia, Downs; Herculean, Grundall, Bombay, Liverpool; Indian, Frost, Bengal, Falmouth; Lintin, Gillman, Bombay, Liverpool; Minerva, Ireland, Madras, Downs.—20. William Pitt, Palmer, Mauritius, Marseilles; Penyd. Palk, Middleton and Marseilles, Downs.—21. Earl Powis, Spittall, Cape and Mauritius, Liverpool.—23. F. Queene, Hickman, Batavia, China, and Manilla, Liverpool; Annabella, Ward, Cape and Bengal, Downs.—24. Achilles, Duncan, Ceylon, Downs.—Childe Harold, Willis, Bombay, Gravesend.—27. Owen Glendower, Toller, Madras, Portsmouth.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Minerva*, for Madras.—Col. Bird; Mrs. Bird; Capt. A. Grant; Hon. Mrs. Grant; Miss Grant; Miss Davidson; Mrs. Rowlandson; Mr. Laire; Mrs. Laire; Lieut. Taylor; Lieut. Pratt, H. M. 63rd reg.; Mrs. Pratt; Brevet-Major Jackson, H. M. 57th reg.; Lieut. Stewart, H. M. 21st Fusileers; Second Lieut. Brabazon, H. M. 21st Fusileers; Ensign Cassidy, H. M. 57th reg.; Messrs. Cherry, Ellis, Fane, civil service; C. J. Bradley, cadet; W. S. Bruere, cadet; — West, Esq.

Per *Owen Glendower*.—Col. Hay; Capt. and Mrs. Paterson; Mr. Layard, Messrs. Gilmore and Igglden; Mr. Parbury; Mr. Gribble, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Bazett; Mr. H. Scott; Capt. and Mrs. Lumley; Lieut. Hore; Mr. Ravenshaw; Messrs. Nesbitt, Germon, Graydon, Giffard, &c.; officers and troops.

Feb. Barque Mary Ann Petters, H. E. Roberts. 11. Barque Nerva, A. Greenhorse, from Greenock.—American Brig George Gardner, H. J. C. Taylor, from Philadelphia. 18. Ship John McLellan, D. McDonald, from Sydney and Batavia. 19 Ship Zenobia, S. H. Owen, from Portsmouth, Madeira, and Mauritius. 23. Ship Moira, from London and the Cape of Good Hope. March 1. American Barque Eugenie, D. R. Glass, from Boston. 5. Barque Winchester, J. Salmon, from London, St. Anstralia, and Batavia.—Barque Marmion, R. B. Cleland, from Port Glasgow and Penang. 7 Brig Earl Grey, M. Mawson, from Liverpool. 8. English Barque *Clydesdale*, C. Davies, from Liverpool and Bombay. 9. English Ship *Paragon*, J. Coleman, from Liverpool.

Feb. 7. William Money, Bouchier, for London. — Fatima, Feathers, for Liverpool. 10. Lehigh, Fairfowl, for Boston. — Eben Preble, Croker, for Boston. — Mactizuma, Copp, for Madras and Philadelphia. 12. Victoria, Sanders, for Bristol.—Bengal Merchant, Campbell, for London. 13. Java Jobling, for London. 14. Richard Bell, Millman, for Plymouth.—Diane, Ireland, for Havre. 18. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Jolly, for London via Cape.—Oordouan, Salez, for Bordeaux. 19. Catherine, Evans, for London via Cape. Artemis, Losh, for Liverpool. — Superbe, Tanqueray, for Havre.—Gange, Amiel, for Bordeaux.—Exmouth, Warren, for London. 23. London, Adamson, for Liverpool. 25. Amelie, Pouverau, for Bordeaux. 28. Windsor, Nisbet,



for London via Cape. — Cove, Palmer, for London.—Charles Heurtly, Hopper, for London. March 1. Ann Mc Alpin, for London.—Cambria, Robertson, for Liverpool.—Gironde, Pacilly, for Bourbon. 5. Reunion, Dalmas, for Bourbon.

Feb. 25. French Ship *Re-union*, Delmas, for Bourbon.—Bark *Elizabeth*, Dewar, for Liverpool. 26. Ship *Repulse*, Pryce, for St. Helena and London.—*Norfolk*, J. L. Bullard, for Boston. 27. *Frederick Warren*, W. W. Johnson, for Boston.

March 2. Barque *Bahamian*, Fizard, for Liverpool.—Ship *China*, Biddle, for London.—Ship *Bland*, Callan, for Liverpool.

6th. Duke of Buccleugh, M. C. Close, London. Lord Auckland, Dr. Fraser for London. 8th. Nerva, A. Greenhorn, for Demarara. 9th. James Matheson, McMillward, for Liverpool; Thomas Grenville, P. Thornhill, for London—11. Brig Mary Taylor, do., T. Williams, Commander.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Correct List of Passengers per *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*.—Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Troson, and Mrs. Lane; Miss Dale; General Fagan; Colonel Dun; Master Pringle; Major Lane; Master Moreton; Master Royce; Master Reid, and children; Miss Pringle; Miss Troson; Miss Lane; and Miss Dirom.

Passengers per *Windsor*, for England.—Mrs. Thomason; Mrs. Colonel Fane; Mrs. Hutchinson; and Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Fane and Webster; Major Hutchinson; Captain Yea, Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief; C. P. Henderson, Esq.; Lieut. C. Sawyer, H. M.'s 3d Buffs; Ensign E. N. Dickenson, 24th N. I.; Monsieur Pehmoller. Children—Three Misses Thomason; two Misses Hutchinson; Miss Hutton; four Masters Thomason; two Masters Fane; two Masters Grant; and Master Henderson; eight European female servants, and two Portuguese man servants.

FOR THE CAPE.—T. Thomason, Esq., B. Civil Service.

Passengers per *Duke of Buccleugh*, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring and family; the Rev. S. Malan; Mrs. Malan and family; Mrs. Cantor and child; the Hon. R. Forbes; Major Marshall; Captain Balmain, A. D. C.; Mr. Wm. Thompson; Mr. G. Hosmer and two children; Mr. Martin. Steerage Passengers.—Mr. Ewart and two servants.

Per *Clifton*.—Mrs. Morrison; Mrs. Dyer; Mrs. Payne; Mrs. Green; Miss Watkins; C. Morrieson, Esq.; Captain Wallace, B. N. I.; Mr. Dyer, Bengal Pilot Service; Mr. T. Payne; and Master Watkins.

Per *China*, for London.—Dr. Mrs. and Miss Evans; Captain Field, 9th N. I.; Mr. Laurie; Mr. Saunders; Miss and Master Evans; Miss and Master Swinhoe; and twenty-two invalids. For Madras.—Captain Macdonald, Madras Army; Messrs. Hughesdon, Oliva, and Cassela. Steerage Passengers.—Messrs. Hall and Levy; five Syces.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 24. Barque *Greyhound*, H. Hutchinson, from England, 23d June, Bordeaux 10th September, and Mauritius 14th January. March 5. Ship *Catherine*, Charles S. Evans, from Calcutta, 20th February. 11. Barque *Flowers of Ugie*, A. Annund, from England 7th September, Cape 11th January, and the Mauritius 2nd February.

Passengers per *Catherine*, for the Cape.—Captain Alcock, B. N. I., for London.—Captain Horn, H. M.'s 44th; Ensign Fyffe, H. M.'s 31st; Lieut. Trevor, B. H. A.; Lieut. Slate, 61st regt. B. N. I.; Ensign Dennys, 20th B. N. I.; two Misses Seton; Miss Cock; Masters Cock and Cockle.

Per *Lady Flora*.—Mrs. Kindersley; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. West; Mrs. Freshfield; Misses Hutchinson and Macdonald; Captain Stanley and Lloyd; Major L. Macdowell; J. Underwood, Esq., late Member of Medical Board; Lieutenants Freshfield, Wallace, and Sibbald; two Misses Taylor; Masters Kindersley and West; forty-six invalids, two women, and thirteen children.

FOR THE CAPE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Banister; Rev. J. Thomson; C. Bird, Esq.; Mr. Thomas.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 22. Lady Rowena, A. Clayton, Master, from Liverpool, 18th September, signalized the Morley (under jury masts) off Choul Harbour, on the 20th

instant.—Ship *Morley*, Charles Evans, Master, from London 15th August; touched at the Cape and Colombo. 24. *Eliza*, Monn, Llanelly. March 2. William and Henry, Fabins, Salem 4th July, 1338. 3. *Ospray*, Kirk, Liverpool, 6th September, 1838. 19. *Caledonia*, J. Stroyan, Master, from Liverpool 21st October, and Cochin 6th instant. 22. Ship *Kirkman Finlay*, James Scott, Master, from London 12th September, touching at the Cape and Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 23. *Berkshire*, Clarkson, London. 26. *Mermaid*, Chapman, London.—*Gabrielle*, Durantean, Tellicherry. 28. *Lancaster*, Campbell, Liverpool. March 3. *Flora*, Blair, Liverpool. 7. *Calcutta*, Brown, Liverpool. 8. *City of Poonah*, Wilson, Liverpool. 16. *Emigrant*, Petrie, Liverpool. 17. *Warwick*, Jeffes, Liverpool. 18. *Warmer Castle*, Bouchier, London.—M. Steuart Elphinstone, Stewart, Glasgow. 19. *Nymph*, Label, Bordeaux.—*Reliance*, Robertson, Liverpool. 20. *Fortfield*, Sly, Liverpool.

Passengers per Brig *Warwick*, to Liverpool.—Captain Carter, Mrs. Carter, and two children.

Per Ship *Walmer Castle*, to Cape of Good Hope and England.—Mrs. Bouchier; Mrs. Fraser; Colonel Alves; Colonel Gummer, Madras Army; Captain Downie; Rev. Mr. Blair; and one European Female Servant.

Per Ship *Reliance*, to Liverpool.—Mrs. Lancaster, Malabar Coast; Eswantrow Rowjee Serkee; Bugwantrow Vittel; Chilly Conjerow Surrey; Rowjee Curjeerow; Babbajee Bondgoree; Gungoo Salayker; Manajee Motty; Toolajee Hersajee; Ranow Gonleef; Pedro Lourenço de Monte.

Per Ship *Berkshire*.—Mrs. Simson; Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. Pinhey; Mrs. Colonel Wild and two children; Mrs. Codrington and three children; Mrs. Hodgson and one child; Mrs. Green; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Maule and three children; Dr. Stuart, Bombay Presidency; T. L. Strange, Madras Civil Service; Miss Harrison; Miss G. Harrison; Master Harrison; Master Naylor; Master Campbell; seven servants.

Per *Mermaid*.—Mrs. Swanson and three children; Mrs. Benwell and three children; Mrs. Gillespie and three children; Captain Benwell; Mr. and Mrs. Neave; one native and three European female servants.

Per *Lancaster*, Major and Mrs. Wingfield and three children; Lieut. Paley, B. Army; Mr. Shuldham and children; Rev. J. Lawrie; Dr. Gibson; Lieut. Wylie; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

## VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 28. *Minerva*, from London. Oct. 6. *Mary*, do. 9. *Benbow*, from Greenock. 16. *Merlin*, do. 24. *Coromandel*, London.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 10. *Wave*, for London.

## SYDNEY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 3. *Speculator*, from London.—*Adelaide*, do. 5. *Maitland*, do. 15. *St. George*, Scotland. 27. *Lady M'Naghten*, from London. Dec. 1. *Lord Nugent*, do.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

### BIRTHS.

April 4.—At Ivy-house, Stranraer, Wigtonshire, the lady of Herbert Maynard, Esq., Bengal army, of a daughter.

27. At his house, in Gloucester-place, the lady of Major-General Sleigh, of a daughter.

28. At Chudleigh, Devon, the lady of Capt. John Evans, late 13th regt. Bengal N. I., of a son.

5. In Tavistock-square, the lady of

James Lamb, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a daughter.

4. At Fernhill, Berks, the lady of James M. Higginson, Esq., Bengal army, of a daughter.

In Hans-place, the lady of Capt. J. S. Young, Nizam's service, of a son.

The lady of the late N. A. Goslin, H.E.I.C.S., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

*April 14.*—At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Francis Close, Major Worum, East India Company's service, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Francis J. Jones, Esq., of Seapoint, county of Dublin.

On the 23d, by special license, at the Royal Hotel, Jersey, by the very Rev. the Dean, William Watson Prole, Esq., eldest son of William Prole, Esq., of Croyde, in the county of Devon, to Charlotte Ruth, only daughter and heiress of Anthony Dickson, Esq., of Edrington-house, Berwickshire, late president of the medical board at Bengal.

30. At St. Luke's church, Old-street, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., vicar of Islington, Percival White, Esq., of Clapham, to Elizabeth Wilson, youngest sister to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Henry Tremenheere, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Col. Tremenheere, K.H., to Eliza Caroline, only daughter of Francis Pierard, Esq., late district judge in the presidency of Bengal.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, by the Rev. George Young, Robert Gibson, Esq., jun., 62d regt. eldest son of Robert Gibson, Esq., Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late E. John Collins, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.

*May 2.*—At Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. E. J. Newell, William, eldest son of William Shand, Esq., of Craigellie, Aberdeenshire, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Peter Rolland, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At St. Giles's church, Camberwell, Richard Bellis, Esq., of the Inner Temple, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bellis, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Matilda Rebecca, the eldest daughter of

Thomas J. Irvine, Esq., of the Royal Navy.

7. At St. Pancras church, Major Picton Beete, of the 21st Fusileers, to Lucy, second daughter of the late J. Jefferys, Esq.

8. At Wimborne Minster, by the Rev. Carr Glynn, Major G. H. Robinson, Hon. East India Company's service, to Laura Maria, second daughter of the late Frederick Nicolay, Esq., of the treasury.

In Paris, on the 11th ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, at the residence of his Excellency Earl Granville, Her majesty's ambassador at the court of France, John Copling, jun., Esq., officer of the Hon. East India Company's service, and only surviving son of John Copling, Esq., of Homerton, Middlesex, to Mary, widow of the late George Brettell, Esq., of Raleigh-lodge, Surrey.

## DEATHS.

*April 27.*—At her house in Upper Baker-street, in the 76th year of her age, Augusta, widow of Capt. John Lambe, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

At Brompton barracks, Chatham, in the 31st year of her age, Mary, the beloved and affectionate wife of Major Johnston, 4th regiment.

28. At Southwood-lodge, Cheltenham, George Griffin Browne, Esq., late of Madras.

At Haverstock-hill, aged eight months, Harriet, daughter of Capt. W. Ticehurst, H.C.S.

14. At Malta, in the 25th year of his age, Richard Wellesley Barlow, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Civil service, son of Sir George Hilarow Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.

*May 5.* At Winchmore-hill, David Todd, Esq., late superintending surgeon of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal military establishment, deeply and deservedly regretted.

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